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ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES—SOCIAL GOSSIP.

MR. GLADSTONE'S POSSIBLE RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE—THE NEW HOME RULE PARTY IN PARLIAMENT—FRESH CARDINALS—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

The impression is gaining ground that Mr. Gladstone will, after all, return to the leadership of the Liberal Party. He has been attending the House of Commons pretty regularly, has shown a marked interest in the debates, and has freely expressed his views in conversation with those around him. This week he has also spoken twice in debate with much vigor and authority. His speech on the Regimental Exchanges bill—the first break of silence since his retirement—was in his most impressive and elevated style, and was received with enthusiasm by the Liberals, who have been of late reduced to rather a dry-toast and water-gruel diet, and sadly needed a bumper of generous oratory to give them a fillip. Mr. Gladstone took high ground against the renewal of huckstering among officers of the Army. "Is it decent," he asked, "that we should be busying ourselves to place wealth in a position of advantage, as compared with talent, character, and service? I love not excessive privilege, whether for wealth or anything else, but, if privilege were to be introduced in favor of birth and of ancient name and family, I should infinitely prefer it to the invidious and odious task of deliberately, and with our eyes open, making regulations for the Army so that by means of wealth, apart from merit and service, a particular officer is to have an advantage over another in choosing the place where he will serve." Notwithstanding, however, the protests of the Opposition, the Government have refused in any respect to modify their bill, and it has now gone up to the Lords, who may be trusted to pass it as a matter of course.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

There can de no doubt that the arbitrary and overbearing manner in which the Conservatives appear to be disposed to take advantage of their position constitutes a serious political danger. Whatever may be said in favor of the Exchanges bill, there can be no question that it tends to restore a state of things for the abolition of which the country two years ago paid a vast sum of money; the nation, in fact, has simply been robbed under false pretenses. The Judicature bill is a still more flagrant instance of reactionary recklessness, for the abolition of the judicial functions of the House of Lords was last year supported by the Conservatives themselves, and passed with the assent of the majority of both parties. It is obvious that this game of undoing one year what has been settled the year before, is one at which two can play, and nothing would be more disastrous than that both parties in the State should engage in this kind of ruinous competition. Everybody knows that the present strength of the Conservatives in Parliament is only accidental and temporary, and Mr. Gladstone gave fair warning the other night that, when the Liberals have their turn of power, they will feel justified in going back upon old questions in the same way as the Conservatives are now doing. It is evident, therefore, that the latter are establishing a precedent which may be used very unpleasantly against themselves. At the same time it is easy to understand the temptations to which they are just now exposed on account of the miserable weakness of their opponents. They know that they can do just anything they like, and that there is no one to make laws against them. Indeed, they had themselves, until lately, no conception of the condition of utter feebleness and collapse into which the Opposition has fallen.

THE LIBERALS.

The Liberals are all at sixes and sevens among themselves, and seem to have no heart or spirit for anything. The truth is that they have been bitterly humiliated, not only by their reverses, but by the way in which their leader abandoned them. Attempts are now being made to work upon Mr. Gladstone's feelings, and to excite his pity for his old followers, in the hope that he may be persuaded to come to the rescue; and it is, I should say, highly probable that the effort will be successful. For some time yet Lord Hartington will, no doubt, continue to be the nominal leader; but if Mr. Gladstone is also to sit in the House to give advice and to take part in important debates, he cannot fail to be practically the animating and ruling spirit of the party. It is suspected, too, that Mr. Gladstone is beginning to find that the literary pursuits to which he thought of devoting the rest of his life scarcely supply of themselves a sufficient occupation for so eager and active a nature. Writing in a study is dull work compared with making speeches in the House of Commons, and a statesman, like an actor, finds it difficult to dispense with the excitement of the familiar stage and the plaudits of the audience. The currents of public life are too strong for Mr. Gladstone to keep his bark out of them, if he ventures on the water at all; and it is impossible that he remain in a subordinate position. It may be expected, therefore, that, without any formal announcement, at any rate in the meantime, he wil quietly drop back into his old place, and Lord Hartington will in due time be put aside as a useless screen. In the meantime the latter seems rather to add to the discouragement of his party. He takes very little interest in what is going on, and has, indeed, been nicknamed *Lieder* (leader) *ohne Worte*, (a leader without words.)

RESULTS OF THE SESSION—A NEW PARTY.

It is already apparent that the legislative results of the session will be extremely insignificant. All the bills which the Government has brought forward are of a permissive character, or qualified by loop-holes which render them practically inoperative. They are intended, in fact, like the hawker's razors, to sell and not to shave, and whether they pass into the statute-book or not is of very little consequence. The chief business of the House of Commons seems now to be to listen to endless speeches from Irish members airing the innumerable grievences of their oppressed country. It is clear that the Irishmen have made up their minds to be as troublesome as possible, and they have certainly ample opportunities of being so. The Home Rule members have adopted the organization of a regular party, with a couple of whips, an office, and calls to vote on important divisions, and have also announced their determination to offer the most strenuous opposition to the future stages of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) bill. Captain Nolan, the nominee of the Galway priests, and Mr. Richard Power, member for Waterford, are the two whips of the party. Mr. Sullivan, in order to keep the pot boiling, has also given notice that on Tuesday next he will call attention to the shocking state of England, particularly as to the insecurity of life and property in portion of the Empire, and move a resolution which, I suppose, will be in favor of transferring the operations of the Peace Preservation act to Saxon soil. As a further indication of the present temper of the Irish members, Major O'Gorman, having been asked to join the Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons in an address to Cardinal Manning, declined on the ground that he considered all Englishmen, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, equally enemies of Ireland. An amusing instance of the romantic grievances of Erin was given the other night, when Sir J. McKenna brought forward a complaint that his countrymen were overtaxed. "The British Finance Minister," he declared, "got the unhappy Irish people by the throat and wrung from them exorbitant sums." It turned out that what Sir John meant was that half of the revenue of Ireland is derived from the duty on home-made spirits, of which more than three millions is paid on liquor retained for home consumption in Ireland. In other words, it is charged against the Government as an act of oppression that it compels Irishmen to get drunk by a tax of ten shillings a gallon on whisky. The revenue from spirits is, of course, a purely voluntary tax, of which nobody need pay a farthing unless he likes. In other respects Ireland has several fiscal exemptions, as it is relieved from assesed taxes on luxuries, such as servants, carriages, armorial bearings, &c., and also from house duty and railway passenger duty.

THE NEW CARDINAL.

Some timid people here are just now in great alarm lest the arrival of a real live Cardinal in our midst should somehow undermine the British Constitution. It has been suggested that Dr. Manning has, by putting on a broad-brimmed hat and red stockings without the leave of the Queen, rendered himself liable to an attainder for high treason, and it is asked with much anxiety what official precedence will be conceded to him on public occasions. As the British Constitution has safely survived both Cardinal Wiseman and Cardinal Paul Cullen, it may be thought that Cardinal Manning will not do it any serious harm. In point of fact the title and rank of Cardinal are quite unknown to English law. Anybody can call himself a Cardinal, just as anybody can call himself Numbo Jumbo, and those who choose to take off their hats to him in that capacity are, of course, at liberty to do so. But in the eye of the law he is merely a person who has chosen to assume an unmeaning and unauthoritative designation. It follows, therefore, that no license requires to be obtained for a distinction which has no recognized existence, except by personal courtesy, and also that there is no place for Cardinals as Cardinals in the order of official or social precedence. Archbishops, however, are recognized as entitled to walk before Dukes, and Archbishop Manning has already been allowed to take his place next after the Archbishop of York and above the English Bishops in the list of guests at the Prince of Wales' garden parties. As far as we are aware, however, Dr. Manning has never attempted to claim this place at any real ceremony of state. His elevation to the Cardinalate will, of course, obtain for him increased respect from members of his own Church, but to other people he will remain exactly as before. The English Catholics are raising a subscription to enable him to maintain his new state in a suitable manner. The Duke of Norfolk heads the list with £1,000.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOMS.

The Queen had another drawing-room yesterday, but it is not known whether it has been attended with any fatal consequences to the persons who attended. The little Duchess of Edinburgh, who seems to have been waiting her opportunity, come out in a blaze of diamonds which threw everything else into the shade, and dazzled even the gravest eyes. Her dress is thus officially described: "Rich blue velvet with garniture of the finest Russian sable, satin petticoat trimmed with bands of diamonds and large diamond tassels, and trains of velvet;" observe not, diamonds merely, but "bands of diamonds" and "large diamond tassels." We must hope that the Duchess, was consoled by enjoyment of her own splendor and the effect it produced for having to yield precedence to the Princess Louise, whose husband is only a Duke's son, and who has two brothers-in-law in trade. The Princess Beatrice did not appear; and it has been remarked as odd that the Duke of Edinburgh went to the Prince of Wales' ball without the Duchess. The visit of the Prince of Wales to India, which is to take place next cold season, has long been contemplated, but obstacles have always come in the way. It is to be made a great pageant. There is some talk of making a new batch of Field Marshals, of which the Prince will perhaps be one; but I should think this is doubtful, so far as he is concerned.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

Providence, R. I., March 31.—A meeting of Republicans opposed to the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention filled the Academy of Music this evening. Alderman Eaton presided. A resolution repudiating the convention nominations was passed, and Roland A. Hazard, of South Kingstown, was nominated for Governor, and Daniel E. Day, of Providence, for Lieutenant Governor, by acclamation. Although Mr. Hazard is not classed as a political prohibitionist, it is thought that the Prohibitionist Committee will adopt these nominations in place of Howard and Van Zandt, declined.

THE NEW CITY HALL IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., March 31.—The City Council of Baltimore occupied their council chambers in the new City Hall this afternoon for the first time. The building, a magnificent marble structure, which has recently been completed and finished at a cost of $3,000,000, will accommodate all the departments of the city. The formal inauguration will take place at some future day.

A ROW-BOAT RUN DOWN AND ITS OCCUPANTS DROWNED.

Norfolk, Va., March 31.—The steamer George Seary, of the Bay Line, while passing out of the harbor to-night, near the Naval Hospital, ran over and crushed a small boat containing one or two men. The steamer lowered a boat, which was pulled about for some time, but no person was found near or on the wreck. It is thought the occupants were drowned. Their names are unknown.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 31.—Parliament sat until 3 o'clock this morning. The bill for the establishment of the Supreme Court passed its third reading. A discussion took place upon an item in the supplementary estimates of $2,400 and interest to Donald A. Smith, being the sum paid by him to Riel and Lepine. Mr. Devlin made an appeal to the Government on behalf of O'Donohue as an Irishman, and contended that he should be treated the same as Lepine and Riel.

SEVERE STORM IN NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., March 31.—The most severe storm in years has prevailed east of the North Platte to-day, accompanied by a very high wind and a fall of six or more inches of wet snow. Travel was suspended on several of the State railroads to-day.

THE ICE-GORGED RIVERS.

EFFECT OF THE MILD WEATHER ON THE ICE AND SNOW.

THE RIVERS STILL RISING, AND THE GORGES MOVING SLOWLY—A SUDDEN RISE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA WEST BRANCH THREATENING LEWISBURG WITH INUNDATION—PERIL OF TRAINS ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—TRAVELING THROUGH A SWIFT CURRENT—THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL AQUEDUCT AT LACKAWAXEN ENDANGERED.

The ice in the West Branch of the Susquehanna was in motion generally yesterday, but, with the exception of the gorges about Lock Haven, no complete break-up has occurred. From Lock Haven to Williamsport the river is pretty clear of ice, the high water on the dams at both these places permitting the ice to pass over them without hindrance. The Glen Union ice moved some distance, but jammed again.

The water backed over the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Fernoy, causing apprehension of damage to the track. The company's bridge at Linden was weighted with stone-laden cars as a measure of precaution. At Milton, below Williamsport, the ice-gorge moved about eight miles, jamming again four miles below Lewisburg, and causing a sudden rise of five feet. The people of portions of Lewisburg left their houses for higher ground in apprehension of inundation. The North Branch was still heavily gorged, and between Wilkesbarre and West Pittston the Lehigh Valley Railroad was flooded. A swift current carrying blocks of ice and flood-wood crossed the track, reaching as high as the second step of the cars, and within a few inches of the fire-box of the locomotive. Trains were finally drawn off. The last train was two hours behind time, having had to stop frequently to remove obstructions. The condition of the main stream is not changed materially except toward Port Deposit, Md. The gorge at that point moved off, and the river yesterday was clear of ice, removing all apprehension of danger from the freshet. The Lackawaxen and other tributaries of the Delaware are gorged, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal aqueduct was considered in danger.

CONDITION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA YESTERDAY.

THE ICE MOVING ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE WEST BRANCH—THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD FLOODED AT FERNOY — THE GLEN UNION GORGE MOVES HALF A MILE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Renovo, Penn., March 31.—The ice all along the West Branch of the Susquehanna moved more or less to-day. At Glen Union, twelve miles below this place, the gorge moved at 9 o'clock this morning until the head reached within two miles of Queen's Run dam, while the upper end rested about where the lower was just before the gorge moved. At Fernoy, a place situated midway between Glen Union and the Queen's Run dam, there is a sharp bend in the river, and the ice, when the gorge moved, forced the water over the tracks of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. If the water should continue to back up it will cut away the track. A gang of men has been dispatched to Fernoy in order that work may be commenced at once when the back-water recedes, if the tracks should be found to be damaged.

THE QUEEN'S RUN DAM AND THE DAM AT LOCK HAVEN SAFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Lock Haven, Penn., March 31.—The ice from the Queen's Run dam, about two and a half miles above this place, moved off to-day without creating any damage. There is a four-foot flood on the Lock Haven dam, and the ice is coming down the river in such small pieces that no danger is apprehended. If the present fine weather continues for another day, and there is no fall of warm rain to bring down the snow from the mountains, the Glen Union ice will in all probability pass down the river without creating any damage.

THE RIVER FROM LOCK HAVEN TO WILLIAMSPORT CLEAR OF ICE—NO DANGER APPREHENDED FROM THE GLEN UNION ICE—WEIGHTING A BRIDGE WITH CARS LOADED WITH STONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Williamsport, Penn., March 31.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon the ice moved off the dam and down the river past the Williamsport Railroad bridge. At 7 this evening the Jersey Shore ice again moved, carrying with it all the ice on the river below that point. It is now passing over the dam, and there is comparatively clear water between Lock Haven and this point. As the river is eleven feet above high-water mark, and the water almost clear of ice, no danger is apprehended from the Glen Union gorge. It is thought that the ice will be sufficiently small to be harmless by the time it passes over the Queen's Run and Lock Haven dams; but the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company took the precaution this evening to place thirty-six cars loaded with stone on their bridge at Linden.

THE MILTON GORGE MOVED EIGHT MILES AND JAMMED IN A NARROW PART OF THE RIVER—RAPID RISE OF WATER—THE PEOPLE OF LEWISBURG LEAVING THEIR HOUSE FOR HIGHER GROUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Milton, Penn., March 31.—At noon to-day the gorge moved from this point, and an hour later reached Lewisburg, four miles below. At 5:30 P. M. it again moved, and after travelling four miles below Lewisburg became jammed at a narrow part of the river. The water commenced to back up at the rate of five feet an hour, and much alarm was felt by the inhabitants of Lewisburg, many of whom deserted their houses and retired to the high land at the back of town for safety. A part of the gorge remained above the Lewisburg railroad bridge, and at a late hour to-night fears for the safety of that structure were entertained. As yet no damage has been reported, but the people in the lower part of the town have deserted their houses. The river is still rising.

TRAINS ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD WADING THROUGH THE FLOOD—A SWIFT, ICE-LADEN CURRENT CROSSING THE TRACK—A BAGGAGE-CAR OFF THE TRACK AND ABANDONED.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., March 31.—The foot of the Ransom gorge has lodged against the head of this gorge without starting it. The water has risen a foot and a half here in a little over an hour, and is now twenty-one feet above low-water mark; but the gorge shows no signs of giving way, and may hold out through the night. The water is backing up at West Pittston, and is just beginning to flood that place. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is flooded between here and Pittston, and all trains have been abandoned between the two places, and there are no mails from the north. The last train down reached here at 7 o'clock this evening, two hours behind time. A Lackawanna and Bloomsburg train was just ahead of it, and both were filled with passengers. The track was covered with water for a distance of a mile and a half, and in some places it was so deep as to cover the second step of the cars, and came within two or three inches of running into the fire-box of the engine. The current across the track was rapid, and carried with it great cakes of ice, railroad sills, fences, and logs. The trains moved slowly, and had to stop every few feet to remove obstructions. No. 4 north was met on the inundated track with its baggage car off the rails, the hind truck having been caught by an ice boulder. The baggage was removed and the car cut loose and left in the flood. Men rode on the front of the engines on the down trains, and the steps of the cars were occupied by conductors, brakemen, and passengers, who were all kept busy in pushing and kicking away logs and ice boulders from the track. At the swinging bridge there was a great mass of floating ice and driftwood on the track, and while a passage was being opened through it about an acre of ice, which had been lodged on the right of the track, began to move and headed across the track in front of the train. It looked dangerous, and the men became frightened and the ladies began to cry. Some trees and bushes, however, arrested its progress, and the trains made their way through before it started again. The steps of the cars caught against large cakes of ice several times, and they were somewhat damaged, but the trains were not otherwise injured.

11 P. M.—The river has fallen five inches since 9 o'clock, the water having found additional outlets across the Kingston Flats, through which it is rushing with great force and noise. The Wilkesbarre gorge is yet apparently immovable, and it will likely remain so until the water is made several feet higher by a storm or by its stoppage on the Flats. The river is also falling at Pittston, and that place has escaped a second inundation.

CONDITION OF THE MAIN STREAM.

Harrisburg, Penn., March 31.—The river rose one foot last night and still continues to rise slowly.

Columbia, Penn., March 31.—The river rose very little last night. Submarine divers are at work examining the bridge piers, which were damaged by the ice freshet of March 18. They report one pier as seriously damaged.

Port Deposit, Md., March 31.—The ice gorge here has passed away and the river is clear of ice. The river is rising slowly, but no alarm is felt, as a water freshet can do no harm.

THE DELAWARE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

GORGES IN THE LACKAWAXEN ENDANGERING THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL AQUEDUCT — THE DELAWARE RISING.

Port Jervis, N. Y., March 31.—The mild weather is beginning to affect the smaller rivers in this section. The ice in the Lackawaxen has started, and several gorges have formed, one of which, at the mouth of the river, has thrown the water back for three-quarters of a mile, from ten to twenty feet high, and fears are entertained for the safety of the wire suspension acqueduct of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The ice is within a few feet of it. Another gorge has formed below Rowlands, a short distance up the river, and it is thought the wagon bridge at that place will be carried away, and other damage may be looked for. The ice in the Neversink went out this afternoon. An immense dam had formed at its mouth during the recent flood, and it was apprehended Carpenter's Point would be flooded, but the ice passed out without doing harm. The Delaware is still rising. Indications of a heavy storm prevail, and the great gorge that commences at Dingman's, sixteen miles below here, must soon move.

THE RIVER RISING AT THE WATER GAP—THE GREAT GORGE STILL FIRM.

Delaware Water Gap, Penn., March 31.—The river here is continually on the rise, and has now reached a stage that may bring ice down at any time. Reports from above say that the ice-gorge is now in motion, or rather, that portions of it are being shoved from place to place by the action of the water. The gorge holds the water back like a huge dam. The water must certainly reach such a height that its power will be greater than the ice can resist, and then everything will come down together. There is a strong probability that this will occur to-day or to-morrow, particularly as the sky is overcast and threatens rain. Railroad officials are constantly traveling back and forth, and the utmost anxiety is felt.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

Washington, April 1—1 A. M.—Clear, fair weather continues on the Atlantic coast, with easterly winds and high barometer. The temperature has risen in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, with southerly winds, less pressure, and partly cloudy weather. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the upper lake region and the North-west, with rain and snow. Heavy rains have prevailed in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The Missouri River has risen at Leavenworth. The Mississippi has risen at Keokuk and St. Louis. The Ohio has risen at Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather and a slight rise of temperature during the day, with easterly or southerly winds, and high but falling barometer.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, with easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and no decided change in temperature during the day, but with colder weather in the last-named district at night.

For the upper lake region, and thence south-westward to the Lower Missouri Valley, and southward over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, generally cloudy and colder weather, with rain or snow during the day, north to west winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with easterly to southerly winds and high barometer.

The Lower Missouri and the Central Mississippi rivers will rise.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the cigar store No. 645 Fulton street, Brooklyn, causing damages of $200.

Six small business houses in East St. Louis were burned early yesterday morning, involving a loss of $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

The millinery and hoop-skirt establishment of W. Westlake, on Dundas street, London, Ontario, was gutted by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $12,000.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of the building No. 214 Church street, occupied by William Pflanz, tailor. Damage to stock and building, $75.

The house and barn of Calvin B. Ray, of Bristol, N. H., were set on fire yesterday morning by matches with which the little son of the owner was playing. The lad perished in the flames.

Shortly before midnight on Tuesday a fire occurred on the first floor of the building No. 161 Washington street, jointly occupied by Louis Roach and George Kay as a barber shop and liquor store. Damage to building and stock, $1,000; fully insured in the Pacific Company.

A fire occurred at 3 A. M. yesterday on the third floor of the brick building Nos. 49 and 51 First street, occupied by William H. Cleveland as a packing-house. Damage to stock, $1,000. The building is owned by William Hayward, and is damaged to the extent of $400.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday evening a fire was discovered on the third floor of the building No. 312 West Fifty-second street, occupied by the Baker Bed-bolster Company, which sustained a loss of $3,000 on stock; insured. The building, owned by William A. Scott, was damaged $1,000; insured. The fire was caused by an overturned stove.

A fire broke out at Ticonderoga, N. Y., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, destroying nearly the entire business portion of the village. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The following are the losses: Central House, H. Field, Pond & Cook, Roger, Payne & Gilligan, Weed & Flemming, J. McCoughin, W. Andrews, John McCormick, Drake & Haskell, A. P. Wilkie, C. W. Clark, P. M. Baker, French, Treadway & Co., and a large number of other buildings. The fire was first discovered in Payne, Ryan & Co.'s. Flemming's Hotel had just been rebuilt, and was nearly furnished.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

Washington, March 31.—Capt. George M. Ransom, commanding the United States steamer Colorado, telegraphs to the Navy Department from Havana, under date of March 30, that the yellow fever is reported epidemic there. The Colorado was afloat off Havana, and Capt. Ransom announced that he would sail for an anchorage off Key West this evening. An officer of the Navy, who arrived here from Key West yesterday, states it was reported there were one or two cases of fever at that place when he left, though it is not epidemic there.

A telegram was received at the War Department to-day from the commandant of the troops at Key West, Fla., announcing that two cases of yellow fever existed in that place, and the troops had been moved to another locality beyond the reach of the disease.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Rrovidence, R. I., March 31.—Edwin A Hall, architect for the Conant Thread Company, of Pawtucket, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. It is alleged, among other charges, that he had ten bogus names on his pay-roll of carpenters. He has made partial confession and restitution.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DON CARLOS AND THE CARLIST COUNCIL OF NAVARRE.

London, March 31.—Spanish advices state that notwithstanding denials of the truth of reports of dissensions among the Carlists, it is known beyond question that there are serious differences between Don Carlos and the Carlist Council of the Province of Navarre.

CHARGES AGAINST JOVELLAR, MINISTER OF WAR, BY CONCHA, RELATING TO CUBAN AFFAIRS.

London, March 31.—The charges made by the Marquis de la Concha against Gen. Jovellar, Minister of War, in regard to the administration of affairs in Cuba, cause great embarrassment to the Government, and will probably lead to Jovellar's retirement from the Ministry.

CARLISTS FRATERNIZING WITH ALFONSISTS—CABRERA WRITES A SPIRITED LETTER TO DON CARLOS.

Madrid, March 31.—The Carlists have hoisted flags of truce at Renteria and Oyarzun, and are fraternizing with the Government troops.

Gen. Cabrera has written to Don Carlos, declaring that the decree issued by the latter, depriving him of his honors, would be the best justification of his course he could have if he needed any.

One hundred Carlists have been captured at Mansesa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE OF A LARGE TELEGRAPH CONTRACTOR—LIABILITIES, $2,500,000.

London, March 31.—William Thomas Henley, telegraph engineer and contractor, has failed. His liabilities are $2,500,000.

THE DIRECT CABLE—THE FARADAY COALING FOR HER WORK.

London, April 1—5 A. M.—The cable steamer Faraday has refitted, and is now coaling at Gravesend. She will sail on Sunday at the latest to complete the work of laying the direct cable.

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET—ELECTION OF A LIBERAL FOR BRIDPORT.

London, March 31.—It is reported that the forthcoming budget will show a total revenue for the financial year ending March 31 of £74,922,000. This falls £2,414,000 below the revenue of the previous year, but exceeds the estimates by £497,000.

Mr. Ralle, a Liberal, has been returned to Parliament from Bridport.

A number of the nobility occupied seats on the platform at Moody and Sankey's meeting last night.

BRAZIL.

A REMARKABLE STORY ABOUT THE EMPEROR—CONTEMPLATED ABDICATION AND RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Paris, March 31.—The *Bien Public* publishes the following: "The Emperor of Brazil proposes to abdicate in favor of his eldest daughter, the Countess D'Eu. The Emperor upon his abdication will make a four of Europe, after which he will proceed to the United States, where he will make his home."

INDIA.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON COL. PHAYRE AT BARODA.

Calcutta, March 31.—The trial of the Guikwar of Baroda, on the charge of attempting to bribe the servants connected with the Residency to poison Col. Phayre, the Resident, has resulted in the disagreement of the commission before which the case was tried.

THE VATICAN.

THE CEREMONY OF CONFERRING THE TITLE OF CARDINAL ON DR. MANNING.

Rome, March 31.—The ceremony of conferring the title of Cardinal on Archbishop Manning took place to-day at the Church of St. Gregory. The services were most imposing, and were witnessed by a large congregation, including 1,000 English and American Catholics.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE NORTHAMPTON AND PYTCHLEY HUNT MEETING—PEEPING TOM WINS THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

London, March 31.—The Northampton and Pytchley Hunt meeting began yesterday and was concluded to-day. The most important race of the meeting—the Northamptonshire Stakes—was run to-day and was won by Peeping Tom. Black Watch, who was favorite, came in second, and Shannon third. Out of thirty-six acceptances there were fifteen starters, the betting on the three placed horses being five to one against Peeping Tom, two to one against Black Watch, and eight to one against Shannon. The following is a summary of the race:

The Great Northamptonshire Stakes—Added to a handicap sweepstakes of 300 sovereigns, 20 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit; the winner of 100 sovereigns, after the declaration of the weights, (Feb. 4,) 5 pounds, twice, or once of 200 sovereigns, 10 pounds extra; entrance, 3 sovereigns, the only liability if forfeit was declared by noon, Feb. 9. Closed with 55 subscribers, of whom 19 declared forfeit. About two miles:

Lord Falmouth's b. c. Peeping Tom, 4 years, by King Tom, dam Lady Coventry, 101 pounds. 1
C. Samuda's bk. c. Black Watch, 3 years, by Sundeelah, damZ enobia, 85 pounds.......... 2
W. R. Marshall's b. m. Shannon, aged, by Lambton, dam The Mersey, by Newminster, 109 pounds.......... 3

CUBA.

ADMIRAL MULLANY AND THE WORCESTER AT HAVANA.

Havana, March 31.—The United States steamer Worcester, with Admiral Mullany on board, arrived here yesterday. The Worcester and the flag-ship Colorado will sail for Key West to-day. All well.

SHARKEY AT HAVANA IN CHARGE OF THE POLICE—TO BE SENT TO NEW-YORK TO-DAY OR SATURDAY.

Havana, March 31.—Sharkey, the escaped murderer, has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba. He is now in charge of the police. It has not been decided whether he will be sent to New-York to-morrow or Saturday.

CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

RAID OF UNITED STATES DETECTIVES ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA—NINE OF THE BAND ARRESTED AND TWENTY MORE EXPECTED.

Richmond, Va., March 31.—A special to the *Dispatch* says: "Officers of the United States Secret Service made a raid into the Counties of Scott, Wise, Russell, Buchanan, Smythe, and Montgomery, in this State, and arrested nine manufacturers of counterfeit money. A large amount of counterfeit coin, bills, dies, plates, &c., was captured. The leader of the gang, named Joe Mullins, made a desperate resistance, and attempted to shoot some of his captors. The prisoners were brought to Abingdon and committed to jail. Three other squads of mounted officers are to be heard from, and they are hourly expected to come in with about twenty more prisoners. The United States officers are under direction of Chief Washburn.

THE MINERS' RIOTS.

AN ARMED CROWD STARTED TO STOP THE MEN WORKING AT UPPRR LEHIGH—ONE OF THE BOSSES KILLED—COFFIN HANDBILLS DISTRIBUTED — THE WHOLE REGION IN A STATE OF GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Hazleton, Penn., March 31.—Another crowd of armed men have started from Ebervale for Upper Lehigh to stop the men employed by the Jersey Central Railroad from loading coal at that place. The result of this raiding is awaited with great anxiety. Our local police is too small to contend with the exasperated miners, and it is expected that a call will be made for military aid.

A dispatch from Upper Lehigh announces the killing of McDermott, one of the bosses.

Last night coffin handbills were served on men obtaining coal for the boilers at the Eckley Colliery.

The whole region is in a state of great excitement, and the feeling is general that life and property are at the mercy of these reckless men.

This is the third day that demonstrations have been made. Sheriff Kirkendall has declined to interfere unless an actual riot takes place, and then he proposes to come from Wilkesbarre, a distance of twenty-four miles, to quell it.

The raiding party is termed "Landerburn's Regiment," from the fact that one Landerburn has been selling condemned Government muskets.

DISPATCH OF A STRONG PARTY OF ARMED CITIZENS TO THE SCENE OF THE DISTURBANCES.

Hazleton, Penn., March 31.—Deputy Sheriff Rhodes, accompanied by Mr. Calvin Pardee and a number of our best citizens, have just left here by special train for the scene of the disturbances. All are fully armed and prepared to assist the Sheriff in the discharge of his duties. Another raid was made on Yorktown to-day, and the men getting coal for the engines were driven off with violence. The probabilities are that the mines will fill with water unless assistance is obtained to-night.

THE MOB AT ELERVALE DISPERSED AND FOUR OF ITS MEMBERS CAPTURED—ATTEMPTS TO THROW TRAINS FROM THE TRACK.

Hazleton, Penn., March 31.—Deputy Sheriff Rhoades, with his posse, has just arrived with four prisoners captured at Ebervale. The mob were discovered near Drifton, on their return from Upper Lehigh, and the Sheriff advised them to throw away their arms, after which he and his posse proceeded on to Ebervale and awaited the arrival of the rioters. Wishing to avoid unnecessary trouble, the Sheriff sent out a courier to warn them a second time, threatening to arrest every man found with arms on his person. The miners were soon seen approaching, but without their guns, having previously secreted them in the woods. Every man was searched as he came in, the result being the arrest of the four men mentioned above, who had pistols and billies on their persons.

It is reported that an effort was made to throw one of the passenger trains off the track to-day between Jeddo and Ebervale. There is also a rumor that a crowd of miners are coming to-night from Schuylkill County to make a raid on Audenried, Yorktown, Jeanesville, &c.

THE MINERS' DEMONSTRATION AT POTTSVILLE—RIOTING IN THE STREETS—FEARS OF MORE TROUBLE—A TRAIN ATTACKED—THE STRIKE SPREADING.

Pottsville, Penn, March 31.—A grand parade of the Mechanics' and Working Men's Benevolent Association, of Ashland, and the Mechanics' and Laborers' Benevolent Associations, of Gordon and Heckscherville, came off here this afternoon. About 500 men were in line, who expressed themselves determined to stand out to the last. At 7 P. M. rioting began in the streets opposite the Repplier House. Chief Burgess Gensell called out the Police force to quell the disturbance. Roughs from Centralia and Patches turned on the chief and fired several shots at him without effect. No arrests were made, the Police fearing it would cause a greater riot. Great excitement prevails. The citizens fear there will be trouble to-night. A report is current to the effect that the "blacklegs," as they are termed, at the Mansion House, employed by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies, will be attacked.

To-day, between Locust Gap and Alaska Colliery, the train hands were stoned, fired upon, and driven from their train. Superintendent Olhouser went to the spot and brought the train through safely.

While the societies were on their way from Heckscherville to Ashland, and firing a salute to Gordon, one of the men had an arm shot off and another was badly wounded internally by the premature discharge of a cannon.

As predicted in these dispatches yesterday of a coming general suspension, as the result of the miners joining the union at Shamokin, the following dispatch was received here to-day from that place:

"The men at Buckridge Colliery, worked by May, Audenried & Co., intend striking to-morrow for '74 basis. Every one suspended to-day at Henry Clay Colliery, worked by J. Langdon & Co."

COMMANDERS OF MILITIA COMPANIES GONE TO HARRISBURG—PROBABILITY THAT THE MILITARY WILL BE CALLED OUT.

Pottsville, Penn., April 1—1:20 A. M.—Some of our commanders of militia companies left town suddenly this evening for Harrisburg to consult with Gov. Hartranft on the situation in the Schuylkill region, and the general impression to-night is that troops will be called out immediately, if for nothing else than to protect the railroad property, the special Police detailed along the branch roads being insufficient to protect the trains, collieries, and their employees. The disturbance at Ashland being quieted, nothing has transpired there since midnight, although the citizens continue still on the lookout.

MINERS REJOICING OVER THE COALITION OF THEIR UNIONS.

Reading, Penn., March 31.—The *Eagle* says that the announcement of the coalition of the two unions is hailed with joy by the miners and suspended railroad employes. Jollification meetings are being held in Schuylkill County, and Presidents Siney and Rhoades will issue proclamations.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S MESSAGE TO THE SHERIFFS IN THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Harrisburg, Penn., March 31.—The following message has been sent to the Sheriffs of Schuylkill, Columbia, and Northumberland Counties:

"I am informed that a tumult or mob disturbing the public peace exists in your county, and an application has been made to me under the act of May 4, 1864, to suppress the same. I consider it your duty as the civil officer of your county to order out the posse comitatus without delay, and suppress all tumults, riots, mobs, or unlawful interference with persons and property in your county.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

MINING TROUBLES ANTICIPATED IN OHIO—COAL OPERATORS HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH GOV. ALLEN.

Columbus, Ohio, March 31.—Several prominent coal operators called on Gov. Allen to-day, and informed him that they had good reason to believe serious trouble might be expected at Nelsonville before long, caused by mischief-making coal miners, who are seeking to drive all the colored miners from Hocking Valley. They called to obtain his opinion as to what they had better do under the circumstances. The Governor informed them that he had issued a proclamation to the local officials to use their full authority to prevent bloodshed or destruction of property, and that, with the law, was amply sufficient to meet all cases. The Governor declined to give any advice as to what steps the coal operators should take to protect their property, saying the citizens must construe the laws for themselves; that it was his business to act when the laws were violated rather to anticipate their violation.

THE GREAT STATE FRAUDS.

THE COMMITTEES OF INVESTIGATION.

THE HOUSE CONCURS WITH THE SENATE ON THE COMMISSION RESOLUTION—A SHARP MOVE AGAINST THE RING—THE SENATE AMENDS THE HOUSE RESOLUTION FOR A JOINT COMMITTEE, AND ADOPTS IT—THE CANAL BOARD APPOINTS A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, March 31, 1875.

The Governor's friends achieved an adroit, though comparatively fruitless, success in the Assembly this morning, and achieved it without an effort. Immediately after the opening of the House, Mr. Daly, of New-York, asked consent to take from the table the concurrent resolution of the Senate empowering the Governor to nominate for confirmation by the Senate four Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Canal Department and the canal system generally. Mr. Alvord objected, and Mr. Daly moved to lay the regular order of business on the table, which was carried. Then Mr. Daly moved that the House concur with the Senate in the adoption of the resolution. He said there was no need of temporizing delays in this matter. The people were looking to this Legislature to transact the public business with all reasonable expedition. The question involved in this resolution had been thoroughly debated and canvassed. The people were entirely aroused on the subject, and their temper would brook no delay. On the motion to adopt he therefore now moved the previous question.

The "Ring" members were electrified with this sharp manœuvre on the Governor's side. Two or three of them were on their feet, but it was unavailing. The previous question was ordered by a large majority and the resolution was adopted by a heavy affirmative vote.

It is generally conceded that the resolution is of comparatively little effect, and that the passage of a law will be necessary to enable the Governor to carry out the design contemplated in the framing of the resolution. Such a bill was ordered to be reported by the Judiciary Committee a week ago, and if the "Ring" can help the matter, the bill will remain there a week or two longer before it is reported to the House, unless a resolution should be adopted requiring them to report the bill earlier. There will almost certainly be a sharp fight on this bill, as well as on that for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works. Mr. Wachner and others who are expected to interpose opposition to these measures were absent from the Chamber this morning when the previous question was snapped on them. It is well known that an organized effort was to have been made to prevent action on the resolution until the Senate had taken up the House resolution for a joint committee, and many expressions of disgust are to be heard at the manner in which the combination fell to pieces on Daly's motion this morning. It was remarked to-day by a Republican member who is on the Governor's side that 'the responsible majority' of this House having already gotten up a reputation for ignorance and incompetency, has, by its action to-day, showed that it is as cowardly as it is ignorant.

THE SENATE AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Senate this morning took up the House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of eight to investigate canal affairs, five from the House and three from the Senate, and amended it by providing that there shall be three from the House and three from the Senate. If the House concurs in this amendment, the joint committee will consist of two Democrats and one Republican from the House, and one Democrat and two Republicans from the Senate.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

After the mistaken ruling of the President of the Senate yesterday, by which the debate on the Governor's Message—which was a special order for last evening—was prevented, there was a considerable difference of opinion among the Senators as to whether the subject would be resumed this morning. It was, however, taken up, but only in an indirect way. The attention of the Senate was first called to the question by the introduction by the President of the heretofore printed report of the Canal Board, announcing a reduction of tolls for the season of 1875, of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on grain, thirty per cent. on lumber, and fifty per cent. on merchandise going from tide-water. The report was referred to the Committee on Canals and ordered to be printed. Some miscellaneous business of a routine character was then transacted, after which Senator Laning moved that the Governor's Message be referred to the first Committee of the Whole. Senator Jacobs said that the message had been made a special order for last evening, and he thought that course ought to be pursued again this evening, rather than to disturb the regular order of business by an hour or two of debate in a session crowded with other business which demanded immediate attention.

Upon consideration, Senator Laning agreed with this view, and Senator Jacobs then moved that the Message be made a special order for this evening. Senator Wood thought that the Legislature ought to have the benefits of this investigation, in part at least, before final adjournment, and, to expedite the matter, he moved as an amendment that the Governor's Message be taken up at 11:45

Senator Jacobs objected that the County Treasurers bill would be before the Senate at that hour.

Senator Wood replied that his amendment contemplated the postponement of the County Treasurers bill.

Senator Jacobs said he knew that this was so, but the discussion of the Treasurers bill might be unexpectedly prolonged, and he wanted a time set when the Governor's Message would be discussed beyond all question.

Senator Wood said that inasmuch as the Senator from the Third District, [Jacobs,] who had the Governor's Message in charge, wished it to be postponed until evening, he would withdraw his amendment.

The original motion of Senator Jacobs that the Message be made the special order for this evening, was then put and carried.

Some miscellaneous business again interrupted the progress of the canal debate, but Senator Woodin very soon reopened the subject by moving to take from the table the concurrent resolution sent from the Assembly, and calling for the appointment of a committee of investigation, to consist of three Senators and five members of the Assembly, to be appointed by the Speaker. His reason for calling this resolution from the table was, he said, that the Senator from the Twenty-eighth [Mr. Lord] had several times complained that the Senate had denied to him the appointment of a committee of investigation, and he thought it but just that the request should be acceded to

But he knew of no reason why the House should have a majority of the committee, and thought that the Senate portion of the committee should be just as potent as the House portion. This, he thought, was an extraordinary case, to which the ordinary rules relating to the appointment of committees did not apply, and he therefore moved to reduce the committee on the part of the House to three members. It would have the same effect, he said, if the Senate Committee was increased to five members, and he was willing that this should be done, but he thought that the Senate could not spare five members.

Senator Lord said that on the day after the publication of the Message he had introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of an investigating committee by the President of the Senate, and he believed that the people would be satisfied with the examination and report of a committee so constituted. He was complaining to-day, he said, and he would be found complaining, until a committee of some kind was appointed. He did not care, he added, of what kind the committee was, nor by whom it was appointed.

Senator Johnson said that there was a joint rule which governed the action of the Senate in the appointment of this committee. It was joint rule No. 8, which provided that "all joint committees of the two houses, and all committees of reference, shall consist of three Senators and five members of the Assembly, unless otherwise specially ordered by concurrent resolution."

Senator Woodin was of the opinion that this rule only applied to the appointment of such joint committees as are recognized by the rules of the Senate and Assembly. This, he thought, was a special case, not provided for by the rules at all.

Senator Wood understood this to be a concurrent resolution, and, as the rule only provided that all joint committees shall consist of three Senators and five Assemblymen, when not "otherwise specially ordered by concurrent resolution," he saw no difficulty in constituting the committee as suggested by the Senator from the Twenty-fifth [Woodin.] This was a concurrent resolution, in his opinion, and the appointment of the committee is "otherwise specially ordered" by the terms of it. Therefore, he saw no difficulty in adopting the resolution as amended so far as the rules were concerned. And if the two wings of the committee could be made equal in number of members he thought it ought to be done, because, in addition to the consideration urged by the Senator from the Twenty-fifth, [Woodin,] that the two portions of the committee should have equal powers, he thought the Senators would see that it was not right that the Senate Committee should be overawed by the House Committee. This equality of power he thought could be obtained either by making the members of the two committees equal in number, or by providing that, as is the case with conference committees, each committee should act independently and vote independently, and that a concurrence of both committees should be necessary for a report. The latter method, he thought, was improper in the action of such a committee as this. Besides this there was another objection to the appointment of a committee of eight. The number was so large that the action of the committee would be embarrassed. A committee of six was rather too large, and a committee of five, or even three, would be better yet. The best way he saw was to appoint a committee of three from each House. Such a committee would possess the additional recommendation of being stripped from all party bias, because the House would appoint two Democrats and one Republican, and the Senate would appoint two Republicans and one Democrat.

Senator Johnson again claimed that joint rule No. 8 could not be changed by any action of the Senate, and that it did cover this case, because it provided for the appointment of "all" committees. Would the Senator from the Twenty-fifth [Woodin] claim that this committee was outside of "all" committees? He must do so if he claimed that it could be constituted by three members from each House, instead of five from the Assembly and three from the Senate, as the rule provided. Nor did he know of reason why the rule should be varied. He thought that all that was needed was an investigation of these startling frauds, the grossest, foulest, and most outrageous that were ever known. This investigation, he thought, the people demanded, and that whoever should throw himself in the way of it would be crushed. Yet he did not think the exigency demanded that the rule of a quarter of a century should be suspended, and he hoped that the investigation would proceed.

Senator Woodin desired to state again that in his opinion joint rule No. 8 did not interfere with the adoption of his amendment to the Assembly resolution, for if the Assembly concurred in it it was a concurrent resolution of both houses, and by such a resolution a committee of the character proposed by him could be appointed without conflicting with the rules in the least. He still adhered to the point he had made, and he had noticed within the last few days that even so simple a motion as to adjourn unlimbered the tongues of the Senators.

Senator Johnson retorted that, notwithstanding this unlimbering of tongues, and although the Senator from the Twenty-fifth (Woodin) had advertised that he would make an elaborate speech on this subject, he had not yet done so.

Senator Woodin replied that, in his opinion, the subject had been well and elaborately and sufficiently discussed, and the matter should now be referred to the Committee on Canals without further delay. He had never, he said, advertised that he would speak on the subject elaborately or any other way.

The yeas and nays were then taken on Senator Woodin's amendment, reducing the House Committee from five members to three. When the name of Senator Jacobs was called he asked to be excused from voting, and gave his reasons therefor. Ordinarily he thought it wrong to depart from parliamentary usage, but he considered it proper at this time to do so. The Senate and Assembly had already passed a resolution providing for a non-partisan commission, so that there would seem to be good reason why the legislative committee should be non-partisan. He withdrew his request to be excused from voting, and voted yea.

Senator Lord also gave his reasons for asking to be excused from voting. He said he had noticed a disposition on the part of the Senate to delay this matter, and he did not believe any committee was really wanted, for the subject had been thrown about between the House and the Senate and the Senate and the House for the last ten days. He thought it was unjust and unfair to cause this delay. If this resolution was unaided it must go back to the House, and if the House did not concur, there must be a Committee of Conference, and then there would be more delay, whereas, without the amendment, a proposition was before the Senate which it could settle now. It seemed to him that in this matter party considerations should not be taken into account. He wished that one party or the other would take the responsibility of the investigation and go on with it. He did not care if the committee were all Republicans; he even wished that it might be, for when three Democrats were appointed to stand by the Democrats, and three Republicans to stand by the Republicans, what sort of a report could be expected.

The amendment was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators Booth, Cole, Connelly, Dickinson, Dow, Fox, Jacobs, Kellogg, King, Laning, Lowery, McGowan, Middleton, Moore, Parmenter, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wellman, Wood, Woodin—23.

NAYS—Senators Bradley, Dayton, Gross, Johnson, Lord, Ray—6.

This amendment having been adopted, Senator Wood moved a second, to the effect that the committee on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Speaker. This amendment was adopted without debate.

Senator Laning then moved a third amendment. He was not quite satisfied with the language of the resolution empowering and directing the committee to investigate the contracts on the canals, and he offered an amendment placing the construction of the resolution beyond all question by directing the committee to investigate the whole subject connected with the letting and performance of canal contracts. The amendment was adopted without debate.

Senator Johnson then offered another amendment, directing the committee to investigate all awards by Canal Appraisers. This amendment was also adopted, making the fourth amendment ratified by the Senate this morning. As the amended resolution differs so materially from the one originally offered in the Assembly, its full text in its amended form is here given.

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That there be appointed a joint committee of three on the part of the Senate, (to be appointed by the President of the Senate,) and three in the House, (to be appointed by the Speaker,) to investigate and examine into the question of fraud or collusion between the State officers and the contractors in reference to the letting or prosecution of any contracts for work upon the canals, now in force or finished, and the whole subject connected with the performance thereof, and all awards made by Canal Appraisers, and that the said committee be empowered to employ counsel and a stenographer, and also have power to send for persons and papers, and that said committee be at liberty to report partially at any time, but shall be required to report in full within thirty days.

Shortly after the close of the discussion on the above resolution a message was received from the Assembly announcing that it had concurred in the resolution originating in the Senate, and directing the appointment of an investigating commission of four persons, by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. The subject was then closed until this evening.

THE CANAL BOARD STARTING AN INVESTIGATION ON ITS OWN ACCOUNT.

The Canal Board at its meeting to-day appointed a committee to consist of the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, to investigate the canal system and the alleged frauds, with power to send for persons and papers. They will also take up especially the system of appointing officers and employes, and to inquire whether there was collusion with contractors in the appointment of engineers, inspectors, and other officers.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE DEBATED—SENATOR PARMENTER'S SPEECH IN ADVOCACY OF INVESTIGATION—HE IS UNABLE TO SEE HOW THE STATE OFFICIALS CAN CLEAR THEMSELVES OF THE CHARGE OF FRAUD—A JUDICIAL DECISION BEARING ON THE QUESTION OF FRAUDULENT BIDS FOR THEIR GUIDANCE—SENATOR SELKREG'S REMARKS—THE SIMPLE REMEDY HE WOULD SUGGEST—SENATOR JACOB'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—Judging from the appearance of the Senate chamber this evening, the interest in the canal investigation still continues unabated. The subject was a special order for this evening, when nearly every Senator was in his place, and in the audience were many members of the lower house and a large number of ladies. Prior to the consideration of the message some business of a routine nature was disposed of, after which Senator Ray took the chair, and Senator Parmenter rose to make the first speech.

SENATOR PARMENTER'S SPEECH.

He was glad, he said, that the Governor had seen fit to bring this subject to the attention of the Legislature, and had inaugurated a measure having for its object a reform in administration which commends itself to the people irrespective of party; and speaking even as a partisan, while he was glad that this inquest into canal affairs had been inaugurated by a Democratic Governor, he yet welcomed anybody, to whatever party he belonged, who was in sympathy with the object of the movement. It was a work of reform, and there was no dodging the issue. There was no chance that those who really opposed the investigation, and yet pretended to be in favor of it, could escape being found out. While sitting in that body, he trusted that he would be found favoring every measure which had for its object the discovery of fraud and the punishment of the wrong-doer. He was glad that the discussion which had preceded his remarks had relieved him from the necessity of parading figures and statistics from the various departments of State; but what was the character of the figures which had been set forth by the Governor in his Message, by the Senator from the Third, [Jacobs,] and others? Why, they presented some of the most flagrant wrongs that had ever been inflicted upon the people of any State or nation. They exhibited on their very face a purposed design to cheat the people and the tax-payers. They were not susceptible of any other interpretation, although he would be glad if the ingenuity of man or the craft of the devil could reconcile them with honesty. How is it that estimates are made which turn out to be false and fraudulent, and that the contractor instinctively understands it, and regulates his bids accordingly? How is it that the estimates call for a large quantity of work or material, on which a low price is bid, and a small quantity of that on which an extravagantly high price is bid, and yet the work calls for immense quantities of the latter and almost none of the former? It could only be explained by the existence of collusion between the contractors and some persons who are employed on the work by the State. It has been shown to the Senate that business men have offered to furnish material for public work at five or six times less than its actual market value, so that if the agreement had honestly been carried out the contractor must have lost his bottom dollar; but the result was, on the contrary, that the State is defrauded. The object of the sending of the message and of the appointment of the commission as he understood it, was to discover how these frauds were consummated and who were parties to them. Why, it had even been said about that circle that the contractors were under no legal or moral obligation to take care of the interests of the State—a sentiment which appears to have been understood before it was promulgated; but are they not obliged to be just as honest when contracting with the State as they are when dealing with an individual? Clearly they were, in morals and in law. He proposed to show where, in his judgment, the vice was. No one party, he thought, could plan and execute these frauds. It was the result of an understanding, the details of which must be settled, and the actors in which must know what they are about. Is it possible for an Engineer, of ample experience, to estimate that 1,000 feet of hemlock timber is needed when only 100 is actually used, and for any man employed on the canals not to know that the estimate is false. And it is just so with all the other work—estimating, for instance, that there are 500 cubic feet of rock to be excavated when there are really 5,000. Has any employe of the State, he would ask, discharged his moral and official duty when he has made such an estimate as that? It would not do to talk about "mistakes" in errors so enormous. It was rascality, and he thought the committee of investigation, if it did its full duty, would find it out. It seemed to be the policy which had been pursued not to mention names, and he would not do so; but he knew of an instance of an engineer employed on the canals who was charged to the Democrats, but who was appointed under a Republican Administration, who was willing to make false estimates, and the contractors knew this, and the engineer would never have been appointed except to carry out these frauds. He repeated it requires a perfect understanding between the engineer who makes estimates and the contractor who puts in the bid. There is complicity between men and those who are in office in these frauds, for that they are frauds has been proved by judicial investigation, so that it became a very serious question whether officers of the State interposed proper checks, when fraudulent bids were submitted to them. He knew that many of them had not intended any absolute wrong, but he intended to show, by a judicial decision to which he would refer, that if they did this innocently and ignorantly, they did it in willful ignorance. He had had occasion to ask for an appropriation of $5,000 for building a dock between Troy and Lansingburg, and on its appearing that the work was necessary and proper, the appropriation had been made. He went past that place the next Winter, when the work ought to have been finished, and he found it only partly done and so exposed that the ice might carry it away. So he asked the engineer why the dock was not finished. "Why, do you expect," he replied, "that we could finish public work on one appropriation?" "The canal contractors had got hold of the same idea. The money comes easily. Its loss does not trouble any individual, and so they think it may be squandered. The investigation, he understood, was to put a stop to this and punish the guilty parties. The Governor had gone back in his Message a period of five years, and that was long enough, because since then he had promulgated a decision to which he would call attention, in which he explicitly defined the powers of the board letting the contracts. He would excuse no one for these frauds. He would not stop to inquire whether he was a Democrat, a Republican, or a Liberal. Indeed, if he was a Democrat, he would give him an extra punishment, because then he had sinned against light and knowledge. He did not see why any one should complain of the course the Governor had taken. Most of the speakers had heartily seconded the Message, but he was afraid one or two had conducted the discussion so as to leave the impression, perhaps it was an erroneous one, in the minds of the people that they were not quite satisfied with what had been done. He was afraid the Senator from the Twenty-eighth [Mr. Lord] had done so.

Senator Lord asked when he had ever said anything of the kind.

Senator Parmenter said the Senator had said so much in the New-York *Herald* and elsewhere, that he could not point out the exact place, but he thought the Senator, if he had not been hit, had acted as if he had been fired at. The Senator from the Thirty-first [Mr. Laning] had interposed the objection that the Constitution requires that all contracts for work and material shall be let to the lowest bidder who would give adequate security for the performance of his agreement. In his opinion [Laning's] the Canal Board, by the terms of the Constitution, was allowed no discretion, but was required to award a contract to the lowest bidder. In the speaker's opinion that was a mistaken idea. In the first place, what was it that was to be let to lowest bidder? It was the doing of the work and the furnishing of the material that would be actually required, and the Constitution did not contemplate that the contract should be awarded to a man who bid the lowest for work that was not to be done, and materials that were not to be used.

Senator Laning asked if he had been understood to make any such argument.

Senator Parmenter replied that he had not wished to state the argument wrongly, and that he [Mr. Laning] had certainly been reported as saying so. He was trying to show that the Constitution applied to work really to be done, and not to fraudulent contracts got by connivance. He then examined the duties of the board in awarding contracts when unbalanced bids were presented to them. He thought, without any new legislation, the Letting Board had ample discretion to cover all such cases, and he thought that the system which had been called vicious deserved a better name. All it needed was honest administration to do the work required of it. He thought the Constitution was right, and ought to be carried out, and he gave an example of when its meaning had been interpreted by courts. In 1860 a man named Bullard had bid $16,000 for repairing a leak in the Chemung Canal, and he asked that the contract be awarded to him because his bid was the lowest by $1,000. But the board refused to award him the contract, on the ground that it was fraudulent on its face. Bullard then went before Justice Potter, at Special Term, and Mr. Potter decided that the Canal Board had no discretion, and that it was its duty to have awarded the contract to the complainant, and he issued a mandamus to compel them to do so. Still satisfied that they were right, the Letting Board took the case to General Term, before Justices Gould, Peckham, and Hogeboom. The Judges all read opinions, and they all concurred in reversing the decision of the lower court. That was in 1861. The contractor then took the case to the Court of Appeals, before Justices Denio, Wright, Porter, Brown, Potter, Hammond, and Davis, by whom the opinion of the General Term was sustained, even Justice Potter delivering an opinion against his former decision, at Special Term. That decision was promulgated in 1865, and had been the law of the land ever since. All the frauds which have been brought to light by the Governor have been committed since 1868, so that there was no excuse for those who pleaded ignorance of their duties in mitigation of their offense. For that reason he had no charity to expend upon delinquent officials or dishonest contractors. He would pursue them to the last extreme. He did not believe in this marauding upon the public funds, and if any undertook to shield the guilty parties they were partakers in the crime. The tax-payers were willing to put their hands into their pockets, but in return they demand that the money shall be honestly used.

Senator Lord said that the Senator from the Twelfth [Parmenter] had seen fit to refer to him as being in opposition to the Governor on the subject of his Message. That was a mistake. He had always been in favor of an investigation, and he did not care who named the committee.

Senator Selkreg said there existed upon this subject an interest which was not confined to any class of people, or any political party. He stood in the front in demanding an investigation, and he stood with the Senator from the Twelfth [Mr. Parmenter] in saying that no political organization could be charged with these frauds. He had been surprised and pained to hear the Senator from the Twenty-seventh [Mr. Bradley] claim a few evenings since that the Republican Party had tried to shield those guilty of the frauds. He said the responsible majority of the Senate was not responsible for the charge uttered by the Senator from the Twenty-seventh, [Mr. Bradley,] who had done the Republican Party an injustice in making the accusation; but even supposing it were so, the Democratic Party could not afford to make the charge, for in 1870, the year of all others in which the Treasury had been depleted by legislative enactment, the Legislature had been Democratic in all its branches. In that year there had been enacted laws granting special relief to contractors which it required three full pages to index, and he looked back with pride and gratification to the fact that he had been recorded as voting against every one of the iniquitous schemes. It had been said that the system ought to be improved; the method of improvement that he would suggest would be for a jury to convict and a judge to sentence an engineer or a contractor. Then the system would be found abundantly good enough. He closed with an examination of some fraudulent contracts, and with a reiteration of his desire for investigation and reform.

The committee then rose, reported progress, after which Senator Jacobs introduced the following bill:

BILL TO GIVE THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION POWER TO SEND FOR PERSONS AND PAPERS.

Mr. Jacobs introduced the following bill, which was read a third time and passed:

SECTION 1. Either of the Commissioners appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, to investigate the affairs of the canals of this State, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1875, shall have power to issue subpœnas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers before such commission. Such subpœnas may be served within this State by any person, and must be served by any Sheriff or constable when thereunto required. In case of the failure of any witness so subpœnaed to obey such subpœna, the Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have power to issue an attachment to the Sheriff of any county requiring him to attach the body of such witness and bring him before such commission, and the like proceedings shall thereupon be had as if such commission was a court of record and such witnesses had been duly subpœnaed to attend before it. False swearing before such commission shall be deemed to be perjury.

SEC. 2. Each of such Commissioners shall receive $20 per day for each day actually employed in the business, to be audited by the Controller and paid out of the State Treasury.

SEC. 3. Such Commissioners shall have power to employ such experts, agents, and other assistants as they shall deem necessary.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The above bill was read three times and passed, the twenty-four Senators who were present voting in the affirmative. The Senate then adjourned.

THE SITUATION LAST NIGHT AT ALBANY.

THE VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND THEIR STATUS—DALY'S SHARP TRICK—HOW IT DEMORALIZED THE CANAL PARTY—THEIR PLAN TO HEAD OFF INVESTIGATION KILLED—JACOBS' BILL IN THE SENATE ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE GOVERNOR'S FRIENDS—THE RING SUSPECTED TO BE TRYING TO "FIX" MEMBERS IN THEIR INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—Every hour, almost, brings some new phase of intricacy or complication in regard to legislation intended or contemplated with reference to the investigation of canal management. This time there are in existence the following resolutions of the Assembly: One by Faulkner, amended, on motion of Mr. Waehner, for a joint committee of eight, which has been amended by the Senate making the number of members six, three from each House. This now awaits the action of the House on concurrence with the Senate amendment. Next, the Schuyler concurrent resolution, providing for a commission of three, to be appointed by the Governor absolutely. This resolution is now on the table of the Senate, and will in all probability not be acted on further. Third in order of introduction is Washner's resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary of the Assembly to draft and report a bill empowering the commission contemplated by the teams of the Schuyler resolution to send for persons and papers. The Senate resolution offered by Senator Woodin, as amended twice on motions of Senators Wood and Jacobs, is the fourth. This provides for a commission of four, to be named by the Governor to the Senate, and subject to their confirmation. The real object in making this a commission of four members, and thus to secure a strictly non-partisan body of inquisitors, was a piece of Republican policy. This morning, as has been stated elsewhere, the Ring was surprised by Daly's sharp manœuvre in securing concurrence with the Senate resolution to appoint a commission. The canal party had not the remotest idea that the resolution should be concurred in without a fight, but Daly took them unawares, when some of the "Ring" leaders were off the floor, and the remainder very quietly backed down. In connection with this a rather neat story has leaked out. With a view to complicating and retarding matters at least, and possibly of controlling them, the canal people held a caucus last night, at which it was agreed that a bill should should be framed at once and passed, if possible, to a third reading. This bill was to provide for a Commission of three, to be named in the bill, who should be fully charged with power to investigate the whole canal question. With post-haste the bill was actually drawn, and the shrewd managers of the "Ring" fancied it would be a strong card to play, by the selection of three ex-Judges of the Court of Appeals. They accordingly selected ex-Judges Henry R. Selden, Liberal Republican, Charles Mason, Republican, and Amasa J. Parker, Democrat, and the names were inserted in the bill. The bill was to have been introduced this morning, but the daily *Coup de Main* in the Governor's behalf stampeded their nerves, and not a few of their adherents also, who quietly ducked their heads when they saw the storm coming and voted for concurrence. It was then intended to reorganize the forces during the day, and to endeavor to force the bill through to a third reading to-morrow. But to-night they have been again outgeneraled by the Governor's party, and the introduction and passage in the Senate of Jacob's bill to empower the commission provided for in the resolution already concurred in by both houses, has sent still greater demoralization into their ranks. In all probability it will close the commission controversy in favor of the Governor, as there is great trepidation everywhere apparent among the leaders, as well as the mere voting element. A man will have to adduce very strong reasons to justify his refusal to vote for the passage of the Jacobs' bill, which, at best, only gives power and authority to a non-partisan commission. Some sharp work may be looked for when the bill is moved in the Assembly, and it will not be allowed to remain long on the Clerk's desk, as the Governor's friends are evidently a "party of action," and will press their advantage while success appears to favor them. It is said here to-night that it will go through the House either on a fight or a fluke, and the general opinion is that the ring will succumb to the power they feel over them, and let the bill go through quietly. There is a renewal of the rumors that the ring has been endeavoring to "fix" members to vote in their interest, and in one instance, at least, the name of a member who has been approached has been given to parties who will know how to handle the matter if anything serious is attempted. The affair did not take the shape of an actual pecuniary offer, but the member was encouraged thus: "You vote right when this thing comes up, and when it is all over we'll never forget to take care of our friends."

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31.—A resolution was passed by the Board of Trade this morning calling a mass meeting of its members and citizens generally, the object being to indorse Gov. Tilden's Message on the canal contracts, frauds, &c. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONTRACTS FOR EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

LIST OF THE CONTRACTS FOR THESE PURPOSES GRANTED BETWEEN 1868 AND 1873—THE AMOUNT BID AND THE AMOUNT PAID—TOTAL CHARGE IN EXCESS OF THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT PRICE, $1,536,592 61.

By a reference to papers on file in the Auditor's office, it is found that the total amount of the contract price of the fifty-four most important contracts, for extraordinary canal repairs, entered into between the years 1868 and 1873, was $1,217,627 40. The final accounts rendered by the contractors amounted to $2,754,220 01, the sum charged in excess of the original contract prices being $1,536,592 61. The following are the names of the contractors, and the amounts of their original bids and final accounts:

	Amount of Original Contract.	Final Acc'nt Rendered.
Henry S. Danalds	$3,200 50	$6,115 20
Lewis M. Lass	10,954 00	15,556 29
Mortimer B. Birdseye	4,155 00	9,222 72
John Dunn	28,167 50	44,320 94
William Mudgett	33,145 00	57,884 65
George M. Case	18,660 00	29,998 81
George M. Case	13,961 00	17,754 15
Nehemiah L. Osborn	1,635 00	2,966 46
George D. Lord	2,373 00	4,053 20
A. Cadwell Belden	925 00	11,767 39
James M. Wiltsie	30,513 00	36,091 00
E. B. Van Dusen	1,897 40	8,836 39
George B. Sherrill	6,530 00	32,515 15
Lyman M. Newton	4,305 00	7,654 50
Willard Johnson	3,041 40	6,537 92
E. B. Van Dusen	5,580 50	9,957 27
M. W. Ostrander	10,725 50	36,473 47
E. B. Van Dusen	24,992 00	44,466 62
James T. Severance	5,704 00	12,596 49
J. M. Dygert	3,258 00	8,132 75
A. C. Belden	14,469 00	50,829 21
Thomas Gale	37,946 00	59,507 72
Cyrus and A. G. Rose	7,435 00	13,460 52
Cyrus and A. G. Rose	7,835 00	15,222 42
Jos. J. Belden	86,584 00	222,610 68
William Johnson	29,431 00	56,845 68
James H. Sherrill	85,562 50	222,181 88
A. Caldwell Belden	9,504 00	43,753 25
Charles P. Skinner	27,680 00	68,700 92
Henry G. Jackson	48,845 00	99,612 32
William Mudgett	35,137 00	61,382 04
George Densmore	21,888 00	36,396 50
E. B. Van Dusen	14,397 00	78,967 20
John F. Hasch	21,467 00	48,386 00
Edward B. Van Dusen	12,603 41	35,504 12
William Mudgett	26,280 00	46,098 00
Charles P. Skinner	75,274 94	130,137 45
Henry D. Dennison	9,249 00	146,316 01
N. Stanton Gere	27,270 00	51,483 00
Charles J. DeGraw	31,319 00	68,006 61
N. L. Osborn	87,830 50	133,451 39
Charles Nichols	27,265 00	98,857 48
Amariah Holbrook	14,163 10	34,285 35
E. W. Williams	62,520 00	117,054 39
Edward W. Williams	41,120 00	88,913 10
George B. Sherrill	8,427 00	32,505 15
George D. Lord	30,500 00	50,302 67
Henry G. Jackson	15,154 25	29,335 27
EmMet Flagler	4,615 10	40,442 98
E. B. Van Dusen	13,705 80	29,534 65
James J. Belden	13,570 00	29,323 42
H. G. Jackson	24,689 00	43,426 32
James P. Buck	12,084 00	49,494 17
Charles J. Degraw	8,084 00	16,985 77

THE MERCHANTS' MEETING.

THE IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS' BOARD, AT A SPECIAL MEETING, INDORSE THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION, AND AGREE TO ATTEND THE MASS-MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A special meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday in their rooms, No. 87 Wall street, at 2:30 P. M. The meeting was called to "give expression to the views of the board in regard to the action of the State authorities touching the canals and canal tolls," and for an election of members. Mr. William A. Booth, the President of the Board, took the chair, and having called the meeting to order, said that the meeting was called in consequence of an invitation from the Produce Exchange, inviting the board to take part in their meeting, to be held to-day. The invitation had been referred to the Committee on Canals, who had called the meeting. He therefore called on the Chairman of that committee to present a report.

Mr. Hill said the committee had prepared the following resolutions, which they would report:

Whereas, The recent prominent action of Gov. Tilden, exposing the long-continued abuses practiced in the management of the canal system of this State, has awakened a sensation on the part of the people that is seeking forcible expression through the press and constituted business organizations of the State and country, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board heartily approves of the course taken by our State Executive in vigorously pointing out the evils now existing, and suggesting the adoption of a proper course for their reformation.

Resolved, That the board recognize the wisdom and propriety of the measures understood to be favored by the Canal Board for the reduction of the Tolls, and urges upon the Legislature its appropriate action.

Resolved, That we recommend to the members of the board their attendance, in furtherance of these views, at a meeting in the Produce Exchange, to be held on Thursday, April 1, at 2 P. M., in accordance with the invitation from the managers of that institution.

On motion of Mr. D. M. Turnure, the report was accepted, and the resolutions were passed unanimously without discussion. The meeting then adjourned after the election of several new members.

ACTION OF THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The following resolutions relative to our canals were adopted at a meeting of the New-York Council of Political Reform last Monday evening:

Whereas, The Governor of this State, in conjunction with certain members of the Legislature, has instituted a vigorous movement against the corrupt and powerful clique known as the Canal Ring, by which it is shown that enormous frauds upon the State have been perpetrated, and

Whereas, It is the purpose of said clique, as avowed in the public prints, to fight the Governor and his supporters to the bitter end; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to sustain the Governor and his coadjutors in the position they have taken, and we hereby pledge our best efforts to that end.

Resolved, That the Senators and Members of Assembly who, irrespective of party, have supported the measures designed to bring the perpetrators of these frauds to justice, are entitled to the thanks of the public.

W. W. WEBB, President.

H. N. BEERS, Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SHARKEY ON HIS WAY TO THIS CITY.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ARRIVES WITHOUT HIM—HE SAILED FROM HAVANA YESTERDAY ON THE CITY OF MEXICO IN THE CUSTODY OF DAVIES.

The Havana steamer City of New-York arrived at her dock late yesterday afternoon. A large crowd awaited her arrival, expecting that the murderer Sharkey would be on board. Conspicuous among them was Sharkey's brother, Charley, who paced nervously up and down the head of the pier, watching the steamer as she plowed swiftly up the river. As soon as she came within hailing distance Charley Sharkey pressed eagerly forward, scrutinizing every person who appeared on her deck with anxious minuteness, in the fear that his brother might be in the throng. At length a lady passenger shouted out that Sharkey was not on board. Charley Sharkey waited to hear no more. Turning quickly, he walked down the pier with an expression of countenance indicating the removal of a heavy load from his mind. Previous to going upon the pier he visited the Spanish Consul's office, but did not apparently glean much information from the surly officials there.

When the New-York left Sharkey had not reached Havana from Cienfuegos, though he was momentarily expected. Detective Davies had even engaged his own passage and Sharkey's on the New-York, purchasing tickets for both. The only restriction placed upon the transaction was that Sharkey should not come to the regular table with the other passengers. Capt. Timmerman says, however, that he understood that Davies would be acting under authority from Consul General Hall. When informed of the action of the United States Government in the matter, and the plan detailed in yesterday's TIMES had been described to him, he said he did not think he would have permitted his vessel to be used in that way. He did not recognize the authority of the New-York City officials as being effective upon the high seas, and so long as Sharkey behaved himself he would probably be compelled to treat him as any other passenger, even extending to him his protection should it be asked.

Subsequently the City authorities received a telegram from Havana announcing that the City of Mexico sailed yesterday afternoon with Sharkey on board, in Davies' custody. Passengers on the New-York say that the letters carried by Davies, from the Spanish Consul at this port to the authorities in Havana, contained the information that Sharkey was about to enter the patriot lines. This information Davies extracted from Sharkey when he was last in Havana, and, on his arrival here, used it to secure the co-operation of the Spanish officials for the murderer's arrest.

THE JOURDAN MURDER TRIAL.

THE ACTS OF THE PRISONER INDICATIVE OF INSANITY—SEVERAL WITNESSES TO CONTRADICT THIS THEORY—THE JURY CHARGED.

The trial of Joseph Jourdan, charged with murder, was continued at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett and a jury. After the conclusion of the testimony of the physicians on the part of the defense, to the effect that the acts of the prisoner, as testified to, were indicative of insanity on his part, Mr. District Attorney Russell, with whom was associated Mr. J. C. Keeler on the part of the prosecution, introduced several witnesses to contradict the insanity theory. On this point Peter Woods, door-keeper of the Station-house, Patrick Duffy, a keeper at the Tombs, and Roundsman Carmick, who arrested the prisoner, testified that all his acts while under their observation were rational. Roundsman Carmick added that when the prisoner was arrested he appeared to be under the influence of liquor; confessed that he had killed Hoefer; and said he did not care if they hanged him for it.

After summing up by counsel on both sides, Judge Barrett charged the jury, explaining to them the testimony necessary to constitute the different degrees of crime, of any of which they might in their judgment convict the prisoner; also the principles of law governing the defense of insanity, which had been interposed in the case.

At 4 P. M. the jury retired to deliberate, and up to 6 P. M. had failed to agree. At the latter hour Judge Barrett announced that he would return at 8 P. M. to receive the verdict, if the jury should then have agreed upon one. At 8 P. M. the jury were still disagreed, and sent word to the court that they desired some further instructions. When brought into court the Foreman of the jury, speaking on behalf of his associates, said they desired to have the crime of murder in the second degree again defined to them. The Judge complied with the request, laying stress on the question of premeditation, which, under a late law, forms the line of distinction between murder in the first and second degrees. The jury then requested to have the law relating to insanity defined. This the Judge did by informing them that the point which they should take for their guidance was not whether the prisoner had committed an act naturally growing out of a mania which he was proved to have indulged on one particular subject, but whether, having committed an act not directly connected with that mania, he was, at the time of the commission of the act with which he is charged, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong on that point. The jury seemed satisfied with this explanation, and at 8:15 again retired to deliberate, the Judge informing them that he would wait a reasonable time to hear from them. At 11 P. M., the jury showing no prospect of agreeing, the Judge ordered them to be locked up until 11 A. M. to-day, and the court took a recess until that hour.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL FUND.

A LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION ON A GRAND SCALE—LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF MARTHA WASHINGTON TO TAKE PART.

The "Lady Washington reception," which is to be held at the Academy of Music next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the floating hospital of St. John's Guild, promises to be a brilliant affair. A grand niece of Lady Martha Washington will assume the character of that distinguished lady, and will be dressed in a heavy brocade silk, trimmed with point applique lace, which was presented to the wife of the first President by his Cabinet. The patriotic lady wore it on only one occasion, and laid it aside as an inappropriate dress for use in those days of hardship and suffering. The illustrious John Adams will be represented by a lineal descendant, who will preside at the Massachusetts table, and there will also be present representatives of the Clinton, Hamilton, Genet, Chews, and King families, of historical fame. A circle of tables, designated by the titles of the thirteen original States, will occupy prominent positions in the auditorium. The writing-table which was used by Gen. Washington at his head-quarters in this City, and upon which he was accustomed to write his dispatches, will be placed on exhibition, also a sword presented by the latter to Gen. Talmadge on the field of battle. Among other relics exhibited, will be a walking-stick belonging to John Hancock, the first President of the Continental Congress, and a table and chair from the household furniture of the Adams family, in use in the year 1776. During the progress of the tea-party an instrumental concert will be provided by Grafulla's and Bernstein's bands. During the sultry months of last Summer, the St. John's Guild provided free excursions for the children of the destitute people in this City. Eighteen of these excursions were successfully conducted, by which 15,000 children were enabled to enjoy the invigorating sea breezes, and a large number were deprived of this gratification because of the limited facilities of the Guild. It is expected by the managers of this entertainment that a sum sufficient to build a barge with suitable conveniences for the care of the sick can be realized.

A WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

NINE LADIES GRADUATED—ADDRESS BY REV. GEORGE B. BACON, OF NEW-JERSEY—THE WORK OF THE COLLEGE.

The exercises of the twelfth annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women were held last evening, at Steinway Hall, in the presence of a large number of persons. Among those occupying seats on the stage were Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, who presided; Prof. Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., the Dean of the college; Prof. Henry D. Paine, M. D., and Rev. George B. Bacon, of Orange, N. J. Mr. Bacon delivered the invocation and the opening address. During his remarks he alluded to the satisfaction which it afforded him to daily observe a more general intermingling of the two professions of theology and medicine, and a recognition of the fact that fellowship between the two was a necessity in the good work to which both were devoted. The first great illustration of their natural alliance was given by the Prophet of Nazareth, who devoted himself to the healing of the body as well as the soul, and who thus by His actions bore testimony to the greatest dignity of the medical profession. The Gospel could never be taught with such hope for success as it could by those who are equipped as teacher and physician. He was glad to know that in both spheres of labor there was a continual progress in the development of liberality of opinion. In speaking of the right of women to a full recognition in the science of medicine, he remarked that their admission to the profession was no longer a subject for argument or ridicule. It seemed to be no longer a question as to what woman can do, but what she cannot do, and to experiments upon this point the world was to-day very partial. As a natural consequence the majority of the philanthropic projects were passing into the hands of women, and there remained no doubt that some salutary results were being reaped from the change.

At the conclusion of the address, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following graduates: Mary W. Bates, Maine; Mary E. Bond, New-York; Mary C. Ford, New-Jersey; Elizabeth M. Kaiser, Ohio; Mrs. Emily V. D. Pardee, Connecticut; Jane A. Rich, Vermont; Mrs. Emma B Ryder, California; Mrs. A. C. R. Stevens, New-York, and Ella Swinney, New-Jersey. After the degrees had been conferred by Dr. Paine, the following students who had not yet graduated were reported as having passed an examination in anatomy, physiology, and chemistry: Anatomy and Physiology—Louise Gerrard, New-York; Emilie H. Jones, New-York, and Jeannette Caldwell, Pennsylvania; Chemistry—Elsie Lester, L. A. Craft, and Alice Burnett. The valedictory was delivered by Miss Bates, and an address on behalf of the College and Hospital by Prof. Clemence S Lozier, M. D. Prof. Lozier's address embraced a brief history of the institution since its charter, in April, 1863, since which time eighty-three students have received degrees. A number of these are now extensive practitioners in this City and elsewhere; four have gone on mission work, and three have established educational institutions similar in character to their Alma Mater. The college is at present financially embarrassed, having been obliged to mortgage its property, consisting of eight City lots and the buildings upon them, for $90,000.

THE EASTER ELECTIONS.

The following additional elections in the Protestant Episcopal churches have been made:

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Wardens—Frederick D. Tappan and William Tracey.
Vestrymen—W. H. Robinson, Lewis Maddux, Thomas Fessenden, Francis N. Bangs, Ethan Allen, Marcus F. Hodges, David Lydig, Charles B. Bostwick.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

Wardens—Samuel M. Valentine, M. D., and William D. Clerke.
Vestrymen—Edgar M. Crawford, Louis F. Therasson, Henry A. Oakley, J. Robert Herrick, John Davenport, George W. Smith, Charles B. Fosdick, John L. Riker.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, BEDFORD.

Wardens—John Jay and John J. Banks.
Vestrymen—William P. Woodcock, William Lockwood, James H. Birdsall, E. D. Brown, W. Augustus Keeler, Benjamin J. Amoler, James M. Bates, Peter H. Knox.

ST. MARK'S MEMORIAL CHURCH, TARRYTOWN.

Wardens—Robert Havell and William L. Wallace.
Vestrymen—George Samuel Rice, Charles J. Walton, M. D.; Charles H. Currier, John Webber, Samuel E. Fisher, Seabury Lawrence, Robert Havell, William L. Wallace.

IN BROOKLYN.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Wardens—W. C. Hyde and W. P. Hodgson.
Vestrymen—Albert Daggett, A. O. Backus, W. C. Wells, John A. Taylor, R. C. Stearns, W. Gildersleeve, J. Morrell, W. M. Hicks.

ST. PAUL'S, CLINTON STREET.

Wardens—A. E. Masters and Jasper W. Gilbert.
Vestrymen—G. B. Lockwood, Daniel Birdsall, Cyrus Pyle, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Nascard, Mr. Sweasen, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Ford.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Wardens—C. P. Woodworth and Thomas How.
Vestrymen—Thomas Gibbons, Thomas James, H. W. Marsh, Frederick Cocheu, H. C. Swayne, James M. Richards, Walter Marshall, A. J. Dishey.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.

Wardens—Q. C. DeGrove and R. Slee.
Vestrymen—C. Stohr, J. H. Mugford, William Brown, William Aiken, J. T. Flynn, William H. Marshall, W. J. Thompson, Joseph Constantine.

CUTLER MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Wardens—Messrs. Wylie and Dixon.
Vestrymen—Messrs. Clinton, Wood, Brooks, Gordon, Graham, Boughton, Woodhouse, Lynch.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.

Wardens—E. W. Candee and W. H. Waring.
Vestrymen—L. A. Catlin, James S. Stearns, L. Bradley, W. H. Clark, W. A. Butler, E. N. Taft, W. P. Sands, H. E. Atwater.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Wardens—Thomas J. Snowden and Samuel Teather.
Vestrymen—J. C. Brower, J. S. Marlor, C. H. Coroishley, J. Morgan, G. G. Brookes, G. A. Sawyer, H. Whetham, J. J. Stevenson.

ON STATEN ISLAND.

ST. PAUL'S MEMORIAL CHURCH, TOMPKINSVILLE.

Wardens—Judge Albert Ward and S. M. Roosevelt.
Vestrymen—A. Comterbridge, J. R. Kearny, Dr. W. Anderson, R. Shaw, J. H. Pool, J. M. Davis, G. Daly, E. W. Gordon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CLIFTON.

Wardens—John A. Appleton and J. C. Schofield.
Vestrymen—Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Hon. Dwight Townsend, G. Ward, G. A. Leverts, Con. Easton, Tompkins Westervelt, F. Boyd, William Bonner.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, RICHMOND.

Wardens—Nathan Button and Con. Perine.
Vestrymen—A. H. Button, J. R. Clark, J. Guyon, J. Pinne, T. Bogart, J. A. Ridner, Con. Simonson, E. Jones.

THE NEW ERIE RATES.

The Erie Railway Company announces a reduction of commutation rates on the Eastern Division of the road and its branches, to take effect on April 1. The new rates for three, six, and twelve months are as follows:

	Miles.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
Rutherfurd Park	9½	$22 00	$35 00	$60 00
West Rutherfurd P'k	10	23 50	37 50	62 00
Passaic	12	23 50	37 50	62 00
Clifton	13	24 00	38 00	63 00
Lake View	15¾	24 50	39 00	64 25
Paterson	16¾	25 00	40 00	65 00
Paterson, River street	17¾	25 00	40 00	65 00
Hawthorne	18¾	26 00	40 50	67 50
Ridgewood	22	27 75	42 50	71 00
Hohokus	23½	28 50	41 00	72 25
Allendale	25¾	29 75	43 75	76 00
Ramsey's	27¾	31 00	46 00	78 50
Mahwah	30½	32 25	47 50	81 50
Suffern	32	33 00	49 00	83 25
Ramapo	33¾	34 00	50 00	87 00
Sterling Junction	34¾	35 00	51 25	89 00
Sloatsburg	35½	35 50	52 00	90 75
Southfields	42	39 00	58 00	104 50
Greenwood	44¼	40 00	60 00	109 25
Turner's	47½	42 00	65 00	117 75
Monroe	49¾	44 00	69 25	123 75

BOLD ROBBERY OF A JEWELRY STORE.

About 7:30 o'clock yesterday evening a medium-sized young man, with smooth face, entered the jewelry store of Charles Spitzger, No. 71 Third avenue, and informed Mr. Spitzger he desired to purchase a plain gold ring. Mr. Spitzger took from his show-case a tray of rings, valued at $300, which he laid on the counter for inspection. The supposed purchaser took the tray in his left hand, and at the same moment started for the store door, which had been opened by a confederate on the outside. Mr. Spitzger ran to the end of the counter and tried to close the door, but the thief was too quick for him, and with his right hand kept the door pushed back, and succeeded in reaching the sidewalk. Mr. Spitzger jumped over the counter and followed. A light vender's wagon, drawn by a bay horse, stood in front of the door, with a man on the driver's seat, with the reins in his hands, ready to start. Toward this wagon the thief rapidly ran. Mr. Spitzger succeeded in collaring him before he reached the wagon, but was almost instantly knocked down by a confederate. The thief then jumped in the wagon, which was rapidly driven down the Bowery, closely followed by Mr. Spitzger, who pursued the thieves through Eighth street to Lafayette place, where he lost them. On reporting the case to Inspector McDermott, at Central Office, last night, Mr. Spitzger was shown the Rogues Gallery, but failed to identify the thief. Since the exploits of the notorious Washington Goodrich and Steve Boyle, in this City, some three years ago, the "butcher cart" thieving seemed to have gone out of fashion. The present robbery, so daringly executed, promises a revival of a most desperate class of crime.

A SLEEPING CAR ROBBERY.

Mr. D. Rosenbaum, of Mount Vernon, Ind., now stopping at the Prescott House, in Broadway, called on Inspector McDermott, at Central Office, last night, and reported that he had been robbed of $3,500 in bonds on a train of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Mr. Rosenbaum stated that on Monday evening he engaged berth No. 4 on the sleeping car Knoxville. In a pocket-book, which he carried in his pantaloon's pocket, he had three $1,000 United States five-twenty bonds and one $500 United States bond, which he purchased from Messrs. Fisk & Hatch some time ago, and also $90 in gold. Before retiring he placed his pantaloons under his pillow, but on awakening, this side of Harrisburg, he found that his pocket had been cut open and the pocket-book stolen. He gave the alarm, and the conductor on searching the car found the pocket-book, empty, lying on the floor of the car. It was then remembered that two men had passed through the car before 1 o'clock, and had left it at Harrisburg. It was also learned that these men had been at Pittsburg. The numbers of the bonds are known, and bankers will be cautioned against receiving them.

A BROOKLYN SALOON FIGHT.

A shooting affray occurred in the liquor saloon of Capt. Joe Hopkins, No. 395 Fulton street, Brooklyn, last night, which, except for the timely interference of Officer Hamilton, would probably have resulted fatally. About 10 o'clock a number of men were assembled in the saloon, when Charles Van Felt, of No. 463 Fulton street, became involved in a quarrel with one of the parties, in which several others participated. Michael Noonan attempted to separate the combatants, and Van Felt, thinking that the former intended to attack him, drew a revolver and fired four shots, one of which struck Noonan in the abdomen, inflicting a slight wound. He was about firing another shot when Officer Hamilton entered the saloon and wrenched the pistol from him. Van Felt stated that he was struck in the face by a bottle, and supposed it was thrown at him by Noonan. Both parties were taken into custody and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT TAKES THE STAND TO-DAY.

MR. CHARLES STORRS AND THE INTERVIEWS WITH MR. MOULTON—MORE ABOUT THE ARBITRATION—MRS. PERKINS, A SISTER OF MR. BEECHER, TESTIFIES—MR. JAMES FREELAND, THE THIRD ARBITRATOR, IN MR. FULLERTON'S HANDS — WITNESSES TO IMPEACH KATE CAREY—A PART OF WHAT JAMES REDPATH KNOWS.

The Beecher trial has at length reached that stage when the defendant will presumably throw some light on the issues which are now dividing a pretty large section of the community. Just before the adjournment of the court Mr. Evarts stated that the defense proposed to put Mr. Beecher on the stand in the morning, and the announcement, although it did not herald an altogether unexpected event, was yet received with unusual commotion. People felt that a climax was at length about to be reached, and that it may be possible to fix some limit to the duration of the trial. It seemed likely, in fact, that Mr. Beecher would be called yesterday, after recess, for the position of the case then indicated an exhaustion of the witnesses to be examined for the defense. Besides, the defendant then made his appearance for the first time during the day, and as he was preceded by Mr. Evarts, who had only looked in during the morning, it was surmised that his examination would be begun immediately. There were, however, witnesses enough to fill up the time during which the court sits, and their testimony branched off in several directions. Mr Charles Storrs concluded his evidence. Mr. Freeland supplied other but limited information concerning the arbitration negotiations, evidence tending to impeach Kate Carey was given, and the alibi theory was pursued somewhat further.

The direct examination of Mr. Charles Storrs was concluded in the first instance. It was brief, and its purpose was the impeachment of Mr. Moulton's testimony. He stated in effect that Mr. Moulton described Mr. Beecher as a liar, perjurer, and adulterer, and expressed a willingness to commit violence against him. Mr. Fullerton had not arrived in court at the conclusion of the direct examination, and the cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Beach. It differed a good deal from that of Mr. Fullerton; not, however, so much in respect to tactics as to manner. For the suave persuasive style of Mr. Fullerton was substituted a vigorous and somewhat aggressive and peremptory method of examination. Mr. Storrs testified, in response to Mr. Beach's inquiries, that he could not state when the first suggestion of an arbitration came to his knowledge. He was not aware that there was a written submission to arbitration as between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, nor did he know of any papers passing between them subsequently to the award. The subject of the relations between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher were not, so far as he knew, even called to mind. His impression was that all papers "likely to make trouble" were to be burned. Counsel asked the witness as to whether he, as an arbitrator, did not understand all papers "likely to make trouble" to be papers having reference to the subject matter of the arbitration, and he answered in effect that he so understood the phrase. The arbitrators, he said, did not award more to Mr. Tilton than they thought was properly due him. Mr. Storrs narrated the details of the various transactions connected with the arbitration and the tripartite agreement. There was no award, he said, made in writing. Witness was asked if in all his conversations with Mr. Tilton that gentleman had not always spoken in the highest terms of his wife. He answered affirmatively, but tried to interject a qualification into his response which was not permitted by the cross-examining counsel. As his answer stood it was to the effect that Mr. Tilton said that his wife was a pure woman, and had indignantly rejected the advances of Mr. Beecher. A story carried by a lady, whose name was withheld, to a family named Curtis in respect to Mrs. Tilton, was then referred to. The utmost refinements of counsel could only get the story in quest on down to the point that Mrs. Tilton was reported by this person to be "a lewd woman who had contracted a loathsome disease," and the ladies in the court-room heard the narrations on the subject without wincing. Witness was subsequently asked if he understood Mr. Moulton's threat to shoot Mr. Beecher to be the threat of an irritated and angry man, and he replied that he hoped he did not mean it. On a repetition of the question he said that Mr. Moulton was irritated and angry. An interview was referred to in which, as deposed to by witness, Mr. Moulton said he would make a statement which would break his [Mr. Storrs'] heart. He described Mr. Moulton as saying in that conversation that he wanted to be cross-examined or make a further statement.

Mrs. Mary F. Perkins was the next witness. She is an elder sister of Mr. Beecher, and looks hale and well preserved. Her features are decidedly of the Beecher type. Mrs. Perkins now resides at Boston, but during her forty-six years of married life she lived at Hartford. She testified that she spent the Winter of 1871–2 at her brother's residence. Mrs. Beecher was then in Florida for the benefit of her health. Witness' own health was then delicate, and she seldom went out of the house. In the absence of Mrs. Beecher she was in the habit of receiving Mr. Beecher's guests. She was there again in the Winter of 1872–3, and remained until the return of Mrs. Beecher from Florida. She did not see Mrs. Tilton in either of those Winters. In June, 1873, she was at Newtonville, near Boston, in company with the defendant. Mrs. Stowe was with them most of the time. They were there on Thursday, June 5, and Mr. Beecher preached on the following Sunday, remaining during the intervening days at Newtonville. He could not, she said, have gone to New-York without her knowledge. Mrs. Perkins was not cross-examined.

Mr. James Freeland, the arbitrator nominated by Mr. Claflin, testified in the next instance. He stated that he went to Mr. Moulton's house with Mr. Claflin and Mr. Storrs. The arbitration proceeded in presence of all the parties. He could not, he said, mention a word that was said by Mr. Tilton or Mr. Bowen. He then testified to the terms of the decision as described by previous witnesses. It was understood, he said, that Mr. Beecher's letter of apology was to be burned. Mr. Fullerton's cross-examination of the witness was very amusing. He took him for a little space into the domain of spiritualism and religious belief, subjects concerning which Mr. Freeland did not wish to speak in open court. His arguments with counsel to induce him to abandon this line of examination were irresistibly funny by reason of their very seriousness and earnestness, and everybody but Judge Neilson laughed. The reporters joined in the merriment, and his Honor rebuked them for such unseemly levity, stating that matters would be much more quiet if they retired. It was surmised, however, that in that event the reports of the Beecher trial would be less elaborate and the public more dissatisfied. The witness testified, in response to the question of Mr. Fullerton, that he did not understand that the only papers that were to be burned were those relating to the scandal contained in the "personal statement." His understanding was that all the papers should be burned. Witness was questioned as to whether he was ever at Mr. Tilton's when Stephen Pearl Andrews was there. He had no recollection on the subject. Neither could he say whether he was ever at a lecture delivered by Mr. Andrews. He had no recollection of Mr. Andrews having lectured at his house. He never tried harder in his life, he said, to refresh his memory than in reference to the meeting at Mr Tilton's, when, according to Miss Moore, the "spheres," and the atmospheres, and the "affinities" were discussed, but in his own language, "he had discovered that things did slip out of his memory wonderfully."

Two witnesses, Mrs. Jennie Moore and Mr. Robert T. Moore, were produced to impeach the evidence of Kate Carey, who had been in their employ, and whom they stated they would not believe on oath. A motion was made to strike out their evidence as being too general, but his Honor preferred to make it a matter of instruction to the jury.

The last witness of the day was Mr. James Redpath, the lecture agent, who testified to an occasion when he was staying at Mr. Tilton's, when Mrs. Tilton showed unusual determination, and when Mr. Tilton looked as if he had received "some terrible blow." A letter in the handwriting of witness was handed to him by Mr. Fullerton and identified. The purport was not made known, but it is presumed to have reference to negotiations between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. Mr. Redpath is still under subpœna, and will probably be examined in rebuttal. Crossing from Brooklyn yesterday in the ferry-boat he was for some time in converse with Mr. Fullerton.

The announcement by Mr. Evarts that the defense proposed to put Mr. Beecher on the stand this morning closed the day's proceedings, and the court adjourned some ten minutes before the usual hour.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury having answered to their names, the Court at 11:05 o'clock said:

"Mr. Tracy, will you proceed now?"

Mr. Tracy—Yes, your Honor; Mr. Storrs, will you take the stand.

Mr. Charles Storrs resumed his seat on the witness stand, and his direct examination was continued by Mr. Tracy.

Q.—Mr. Storrs, in this conversation between yourself and Mr. Moulton, in the presence of your brother, at his house in August last, did Mr. Moulton say to you in substance, speaking of Mr. Beecher, that Mr. Beecher was "a sneak and a liar, and if they said so, damn him, you would shoot him," or words to that effect? A.—Do you mean August or December, Sir?

Q.—December—in December? A.—He used part of the words; he said that in substance, but not exactly.

Q.—Well, what parts of the words did he use? A.—He used the word liar.

Q.—And did he say "if they said so he would shoot him?" A.—He said so.

Q.—State whether or not he expressed a willingness to commit violence against Mr. Beecher in your presence?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Mr. Tracy—What is the nature of the objection?

Mr. Beach—The objection is that it calls for a conclusion of the witness, instead of the language.

Mr. Tracy—The question I put to the witness was this "Did you express any willingness to commit violence against Mr. Beecher in their presence?" That is the question I put to the witness, and he answered no.

Mr. Beach—But that does not authorize them to ask the witness for a conclusion.

Mr. Tracy—I asked him in the language of the question, the first question, reading the question.

Mr. Beach—That is not admissible, if your Honor please.

The Court—I think you want to put to him the precise question put to Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Tracy—I did; I am reading from the book.

The Court—Take his answer.

Mr. Tracy—Do I understand the witness can answer?

Mr. Beach—They cannot, Sir, by putting a leading or other question to a witness whom they intend to assail, justify the calling upon a contradicting witness for a conclusion; that does not call for the language, for the expression, of Mr. Moulton; it only calls upon Mr. Moulton for the expression of a conclusion from what he might have said. That was admissible, but that will not justify them in pursuing the same course with an impeaching witness.

The Court—For the reason that what Mr. Moulton might think was in substance, this witness might think was the precise language used.

Mr. Beach—Certainly.

Mr. Tracy—There was no objection to the question put to Mr. Moulton—

The Court—Well.

Mr. Tracy—And he answered. Now, I have the right, I submit, to put to the impeaching witness the precise question which I put to Mr. Moulton, and have an answer.

The Court—Well, that is your first duty.

Mr. Tracy—Well, that is my first duty, and I have done it.

The Court—Now, what foundation have you laid for the next one?

Mr. Tracy—This question I read—the question I put to Mr. Moulton, was this:

"Did you say that he was a sneak and a liar in their presence," and he answers no.

"Q.—Did you express any willingness or disposition to commit violence against Mr. Beecher?" No.

"Q.—Did you express any hostile sentiment toward Mr. Beecher in their presence? A.—I think I did, Sir; I will tell you all I said, as near as I recollect, if you would like to have it."

The Court—My ruling is that you must put your question in the precise form of the terms of these questions.

Mr. Tracy—That is exactly what I want to do, Sir, by this witness.

Mr. Beach—But, your Honor, it was not necessary for us to object to the question put to Mr. Moulton. It was their duty to lay a proper foundation for impeaching a contradictory evidence.

The Court—As far as they can interrogate the witness—

Mr. Beach—But I submit to your Honor they have not laid the proper foundation when they asked this main witness a conclusion from acts or language which might have been done or used. They must put the words, the language which they intend to assert he used, or the substance of them, and it was not necessary for us to object because our time for objection is just this, when they come to their impeaching evidence.

The Court—Now, Mr, Tracy, continue and put the very questions you have read to the witness verbatim one after the other.

Mr. Tracy—Yes.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton express any willingness or disposition to commit violence against Mr. Beecher in your presence?

Mr. Beach—I object, Sir, to that question, as calling for a conclusion of the motives and not asking for the language or the substance of the language used by Mr. Moulton.

The Court—I think we will take it, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I except.

Mr. Tracy—What is your answer? A.—He did.

DID MOULTON SAY BEECHER WAS A SNEAK AND A LIAR?

Q.—Did he say in your presence that Mr. Beecher was a sneak and a liar? A.—He said he was a liar, but he did not use the word sneak that I remember.

Mr. Tracy—That is all on that subject.

Judge Neilson—Well.

Mr. Tracy—In expressing a hostile sentiment toward Mr. Beecher, what did Mr. Moulton say? A.—He said he would go and shoot him if I said so.

Q.—What further did he say than you have already stated on the subject of Mr. Beecher's being a liar? A.—He said he was—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Of course they have not laid the foundation for this, Sir; but I don't care about it.

The Witness (continuing)—He said he was a liar, a perjurer, and adulterer, and he knew it.

CORRECTING THE TRIBUNE REPORT.

Mr. Tracy—Now, I desire Mr. Storrs, to call your attention to a few verbal errors that have crept into your evidence, either by being misunderstood or otherwise, and ask to correct it at the close of my examination. In one part of your evidence, speaking of what Mr. Tilton said in regard to improper proposals, you are made to say that he said *he* had told him about improper proposals by Mr. Beecher. Did you mean to use the pronoun *he*? A.—That his wife had told him.

Q.—That his wife had told him about improper proposals made by Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In that connection. Well, just repeat now, for the purpose of correcting it, just what he said on that subject; not all of it, but in that conversation, that— A.—Well, he said his wife had told him Mr. Beecher had made improper proposals to her.

Q.—And then followed what you detailed yesterday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Again, you are made to say, speaking of the life of Woodhull, that Mr. Tilton said he didn't know as *I*—that is you, witness—understood about the writing of the biography; did you so state? A.—No, Sir; that the people didn't seem to understand.

Q.—He spoke of that in connection with his Western tour? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Lecture tour. Again, speaking of the personal statement which you stated Mr. Tilton left with you, you answer, "He received that article I set up called the 'personal statement.'" Did you so state? A.—That he did—Tilton had; that was set up that he showed me; that he had set up—prepared.

Q.—It was the statement that he had set up, was what you said? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Again, you are made to say that a certain conversation which you described as occurring in your house, between yourself and Mr. Tilton, occurred in the sleeping-room. Did you say sleeping-room? A.—The smoking-room, Sir.

Q.—Speaking of the various newspaper schemes that were canvassed in that meeting at Mr. Bowen's house, between yourself, Carpenter, Claflin, and Bowen, you are made to say, "If you did not succeed, then, that there was suggested as feasible." Do you mean to say that one of these schemes was first canvassed, and then, if that did not—if you could not succeed in that, that the other was suggested? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As a possible feasible scheme? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—One was canvassed after the other—first canvassed one, and then canvassed the other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Again, in speaking of Mr. Tilton having threatened to sue some one for slander for having charged that his wife had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher, your expression is not quite clear; will you repeat what you stated yesterday on that subject? A.—Well, I said that he threatened to sue some one for having reported that his wife had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Threatened to sue a person whom he named? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Beach, as follows:

Q.—You spoke yesterday of your long intimacy with Mr. Tilton—has that continued up to this time? A.—Not quite as formerly.

Q.—Do you recollect in the Spring of 1873 meeting him in the streets of this city and failing to recognize him? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—In the Spring of 1873 did not your feelings change toward Mr. Tilton? A.—They did, Sir.

Q.—From the Spring of 1873 until the accidental meeting of which you spoke at Ovington's, had you spoken to him? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—That meeting, I understand, at Ovington's, was in July, 1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Storrs, you have given a narration of various conversations. In doing so do you assume to use the language of the various parties to them? A.—As near as I can remember.

Q.—Do you assume to remember the precise language they used? A.—Part, and part the substance.

Q.—Did you give the exact language, in so far as you recollected it, upon your direct examination? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Can you discriminate as between the portions in which you gave the exact language and give only the substance? A.—I probably could a part, and part perhaps not.

Q.—Well, when you assume to give the exact language of a speaker you can designate that part of his remarks which you so intend to repeat, cannot you? A.—I can by going over that part of it.

Q.—Well, you did that, I understand, on your direct examination, so far as you recollected the exact language? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What do you mean by giving the substance of language? A.—The truth—the spirit of it, but not the words.

Q.—Do you mean anything more than that you give the impression which you have preserved of the conversation, without being able to give the exact language? A.—Both.

Q.—Now, Sir, in those parts of the conversation where you do not assume to give the exact language, do you mean by the term "giving the substance" anything more than giving the impression which you have preserved from your recollection—your general recollection—of the conversation? A.—From my impression and my remembrance.

Q.—Remembrance? Well, you say you do not remember the exact language in the parts to which I am now asking your attention? A.—Probably not as to words; no, Sir.

Q.—If you do not give the precise language, you give, then, only the impression which was produced upon your mind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes, Sir; I suppose so. Can you take any one of the conversations you have narrated and discriminate between those parts where you give the exact language and those portions where you relate only the substance? A.—I think I could.

Q.—Well, take the first conversation, then, that you spoke of. Where was that? A.—You mean on New Year's?

Q.—The first conversation you spoke of on your direct examination. A.—That was the 2d January, 1871.

Q.—Where was it? A.—At his house; in the parlor in his house.

Q.—Well, now, Sir, give me that portion of that conversation in which you remember the exact language used by yourself or him, and give it in the words and in the order, as near as you can, in which it occurred? A.—Well, after the compliments of the day, I asked him if he had been discharged from the *Union* and the *Independent*, and he said he had.

Q.—That isn't the exact language? A.—It is, as near as I can remember.

Q.—Do you say that that was the exact language? A.—To the best of my recollection, I believe it to be so.

Q.—You must know, Sir, whether you recollect it sufficiently to give the exact language? A.—I would not want to say absolutely every word.

Q.—Very well; then you do not mean to say that is the exact language? A.—As near—

Q.—I do not ask you that.

Mr. Tracy—I submit that is an answer.

The Court—No, Sir; this is a cross-examination, and this witness is a very intelligent gentleman.

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir.

The Court—And his recollection can be sifted, and that is the privilege of a cross-examination.

Mr. Tracy—I know that, but when a witness has said, "that is my best recollection, I have given the substance of his words as near as I can; that is my best recollection"—

The Court—I understand it, but he is not asking for the substance of the words; that is not the question—the substance of the words.

Mr. Tracy—He has stated that he has given his exact words, as near as he can remember. I object to the question on the ground that the question has been once put and answered, and your Honor will note my exception.

The Court—I don't think it has been answered, and I think the cross-examination may now proceed.

Mr. Beach—So far as you have given that conversation, do you say that was the exact language used? A.—I could not state better than I have. That is my best remembrance. I think it was, Sir.

Q.—Is your remembrance so clear upon that subject that you will swear that is the exact language? A.—If I swore it was not I would think I lied, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I must—I move to strike out that answer.

The Court—Yes, Sir. Answer as well as you can, Mr. Storrs.

Mr. Beach—If you will be kind enough to answer questions, Sir, we will get along very amicably and speedily? A.—I am trying to do so, Sir.

Q.—In so far as you have given that conversation is your recollection of it so accurate that you are willing to swear that you have given the exact words now? A.—I would not say the exact words.

Q.—Very well, Sir; you have answered that. Now, go on. You asked him if he had been discharged from these papers and he said he had? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then, what next? A.—Then he got up and said he wanted me to go right along to Frank Moulton with him, and we started and went there.

Q.—Was that all that conversation? A.—That is all. Yes, Sir—that moment.

Q.—How long were you conversing with him? A.—Well, he got right up and went out and got his—

Q.—How long were you conversing with him there, Sir? A.—But a very few minutes.

THE CONVERSATION AT MOULTON'S.

Q.—Well, you went then to Mr. Moulton's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You recollect that conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, give me that portion of that conversation so far as you are willing to swear you can repeat the exact words used by any party, any party to it; omitting all the rest, just give me that portion which you will swear you can render in the exact words of the parties. A.—I would not want to say, because I might use a preposition or a "be", or an "of" or an "in" that would be different, but I can give it in what I believe the exact words.

Q.—I am not asking for that, Sir. I am asking you if you can give any remark made by any party in that conversation in the exact language used by that party? A.—I say I think I can.

Q.—You think you can? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—Now, give it, Sir. A.—Well, I asked him what the trouble was.

Q.—Is that the exact language? A.—I think it is, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—I think it is, Sir. He said that Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher, and Mrs. Morse had been talking with Mr. Bowen against him.

Q.—That is the exact language? A.—I believe it is, Sir.

Q.—Well, do you swear it is? A.—I swear to the best of my knowledge; I don't say—

Q.—Ah! Sir; but do you recollect it so distinctly that you will swear to it positively? A.—No, Sir, but—

Mr. Porter—One moment. I object to that question.

The Court—I think it is proper.

Mr. Porter—I think it is fully answered.

The Court—No, I think it is proper on cross-examination.

Mr. Porter—I beg to enter an exception, and to that end I would like your Honor to have the question and answer read.

The Court (sharply)—My opinion of a cross-examination may differ from yours.

Mr. Porter—That is the reason I propose to take an exception.

THE COURT SUSTAINS MR. BEACH.

The Court—Counsel has a right—and that right has been exercised frequently in this trial—counsel has a right to sift the recollection of the witness no matter how intelligent the witness is, and to distinguish, if he can, between what he remembers accurately, or in substance; and I think it ought to proceed. I don't see any objection to the cross-examination.

Mr. Porter—Your Honor does not evidently appreciate my objection. I submit that he gave a direct, affirmative, clear, intelligent, and full answer to the last question. I submit that the repetition of that question is improper. I asked your Honor's attention to what the question was, and the new question, in order to see whether I am or am not right.

The Court—I think this question is proper, Mr. Porter.

Mr. Porter—I except, Sir.

The Court—I do not think it is an objection that a question is repeated with a shade of difference, or because the answer does not quite satisfy the counsel.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Storrs, if you will please understand my purpose, I think we will get along very easily. I want to draw your attention to those portions of any of these conversations—either of these conversations you have related—in regard to which your recollection is so clear and precise that you will swear you can give the exact language used by the speakers. A.—Well, I would—

Q.—Now, I don't want you to give those parts where you assume to give it to the best of your recollection, but these parts where your recollection is so accurate and clear that you would swear you can give it in the precise language. A.—I would swear that he used the words Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher, and Mrs. Morse had been talking about him, telling stories to Bowen. Now, just—

Q.—Now— A.—Excuse me; I can't explain myself better—now just in that relation, the names of the persons I am willing to swear to, and the other not, that I stated it exactly, because perhaps in repeating it I could not state the same words.

Q.—That is just what I was trying to impress your mind with, Sir. Now, then, if there is any part of that conversation, any remark made by any party to it, the precise words of which you can give, I ask you to do it? A.—Well, I could go right over and state the evidence I gave, and state the best I could. Some words I would remember absolutely, others—perhaps I should not remember the exact words. So it would be all the way through—

Q.—That would be the way all through the conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, Sir, that is satisfactory and intelligible. So that in relating these conversations, some words in the course of a remark you recollect positively to have been used, and you have given your impression as to the substance of the remainder? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE ARBITRATION.

Q.—Mr. Storrs, when did you first hear of any arbitration as between Bowen and Tilton? A.—I think from Mr. Tilton.

Q.—When, I ask you? A.—Ah! Well, I could not state the exact date of the first conversation; that was about the middle or the latter part of March, and then as to the arbitration, it was merely discussed between him and me that night; I suggested whether there could not be some settlement; after that, when he came to me, it was decided—

Q.—Wait one moment, you are getting beyond my question. I was endeavoring to get at the time when the first suggestion of an arbitration between these parties came to your information? A.—I am not able to give you the exact date.

Q.—You think it was in the latter part of March? A.—It was when Mr. Tilton finally—

Q.—Well, do you think it was in the latter part of March? A.—I think it was, or the first of April; it was just before the arbitration.

Q.—How long before, should you judge? A.—I believe two or three or four days; I could not state.

Q.—And that was in one of the conversations with Mr. Tilton that you have related? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And where was that conversation? A.—At my house.

Q.—Will you please relate that? A.—When he first came to me, or afterward?

Q.—You have told me, Sir, that you first heard of the arbitration a week or a few days before it was held—heard it from Mr. Tilton at your house. I ask you for that conversation? A.—I reported that I had seen Mr. Bowen—reported to him what I had learned from Mr. Bowen; he said he was glad to hear it; then it was suggested whether, if there was an arbitration, I would be an arbitrator; I told him I would.

Q.—When next did you hear of the arbitration? A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—Well, do you recollect? A.—I have not a distinct recollection until we met—

Q.—You have no recollection of the arbitration after this conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I ask you to give me the first recollection you have upon that subject? A.—I cannot now tell you.

Q.—You can give me your first recollection? A.—I cannot tell you whether Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton notified me—

Q.—I am not asking you that. After this conversation with Tilton, that he asked you if you would be an arbitrator, if any arbitration was held, when was the next time you now recollect that you heard anything about an arbitration? A.—I cannot give you the date.

Q.—About how long was it after this conversation with Tilton? A.—That I could not tell you, whether it was one day, two days, or three days.

Q.—What is the next thing you first heard about the arbitration after that, as you now recollect? A.—When we met.

Q.—That was when the arbitrators met? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is the point I wanted. Were you aware that there was a written submission to arbitration as between Tilton and Bowen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear anything of that? A.—No recollection of it.

Q.—Were you aware that as between Tilton and Bowen there were any papers executed in regard to an arbitration, or any paper executed in regard to an arbitration? A.—No. I think now during that arbitration there was something said about papers being put in.

Q.—About what? A.—I think there was something said in that arbitration, as I remember—I am not clear about it—something that should appear in the *Independent* and *Golden Age*.

Q.—No; that ain't the point. The question I ask you is whether up to the time of the award you had heard anything of any paper or papers having been executed as between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton with reference to the arbitration? I have no recollection of any.

Q.—Did you know of any papers being executed by them, or any writings passing between them subsequent to the award? A.—None only those editorials that I spoke of.

Q.—Oh, well, those are not papers. A.—Well, no others that I remember.

Q.—In the meeting of the parties and the arbitrators, when the award was pronounced, was anything said in regard to any charge made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher, beyond those which appeared in the "personal statement"? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Upon that occasion was there a word said in regard to the relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Not as I remember.

Q.—So far as you recollect the "personal statement," was there anything said in it with reference to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Then the subject of those relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton was not in any way suggested before these arbitrators? A.—Not that I call to mind.

Q.—You understood that this "personal statement" did implicate Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you understood that all the papers relating to the charges or matters contained in the personal statement were to be burned and destroyed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you understand anything further in regard to the destruction of the papers? A.—That all papers—during, as I said yesterday—during the conversation of the arbitrators, Mr. Claflin specially mentioned the Beecher apology, the letter of Mr. Tilton to Bowen of Jan. 1, 1871, and, I think, others were announced; my impression is he named those, but I am not positive that he did; but he said all the papers that might make trouble; I think, among the others, but I wouldn't swear—

Q.—All papers that were likely to make trouble? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—There are a great many papers that would be likely to do that. Is that the language used? A.—I think it was; that Mr. Claflin used.

Q.—Well, you understood him, being one of the arbitrators, to refer to those papers which related to the subject matter of the arbitration, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You didn't assume to go beyond the matters which were submitted to you? A.—Only what he named.

Q.—Well, these you are not quite certain that he named them? A.—Anything in our discussions—

Q.—No. I am not asking about the discussions; I am asking you as to the announcement as to matters submitted. A.—I am not positive.

Q.—Unless he named those papers you, I suppose, as an arbitrator, understood by the phrase "all papers that were likely to make trouble," to refer to the subject matter which was submitted to you as arbitrators, didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the award which you made in favor of Mr. Tilton the result of your conscientious judgment? A.—Well, I perhaps would have to explain—

Q.—No, please answer me that? A.—Well, it was.

Q.—Did you award to Mr. Tilton what you believed to be due him under the contract? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Just that and nothing more? A.—Well, we jumped at it a little.

Q.—Well, did you award to Mr. Tilton anything more than the amount you believed to be due him under the contract? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen both made addresses to the arbitrators? A.—Made some remarks.

Q.—Well, presented on the one part Mr. Tilton's claim, and on the other Mr. Bowen's defense? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What defense did Mr. Bowen present? A.—He did not oppose the contracts at all, as I remember, and the discussion mainly was, as I remember it, about the percentage that Mr. Tilton was entitled to on the *Union;* Mr. Tilton, as I remember, claimed a little more than Mr. Bowen thought he was entitled to.

Q.—Then the only point of difficulty between the two parties in presenting their case to the arbitrators was the amount of the percentage under the contracts that Mr. Tilton was entitled to from the Brooklyn *Union?* A.—Mainly, Sir; yes.

Q.—Well, "mainly;" was there anything else? A.—Well, I don't recall.

BOWEN MADE NO CHARGE OF IMPROPER CONDUCT AGAINST TILTON.

Q.—You don't recall anything else but that; did Mr. Bowen make any charge of improper conduct against Mr. Tilton? A.—Not at that arbitration.

Q.—At the arbitration I am speaking of, did he claim that Mr. Tilton was entitled to less on account of any incapacity or impurity of conduct—at that arbitration? A.—I don't think he did.

Q.—Did not Mr. Bowen, at that arbitration, say that he had been willing a year ago to arbitrate? A.—No; I think—

Q.—Please tax your recollection? A.—I should not dare to say yes or no; he might; he might not; I don't remember it.

THE MATTERS TALKED ABOUT IN THE ARBITRATION.

Q.—Will you please now, Mr. Storrs, state any conversation, and the whole of it, when Mr. Tilton was present at the meeting of these arbitrators? A.—That Mr. Tilton stated?

Q.—No. Any conversation at which Mr. Tilton was present? A.—At this arbitration?

Q.—Yes. A.—You want me to come back and state the language again?

Q.—As far as you can. I want you to commence with that interview. A.—And go right through?

Q.—Yes, go right through. A.—When I got there the first thing I said was this. I said I had just learned from Mr. Claflin that Mr. Beecher's matters were to be brought into the arbitration.

Q.—Well, who was present there—all the parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir; and I said that was the first I had heard that Mr. Beecher's matters were to be brought in; that if Mr. Beecher's matters were to be brought in, etiquette required that I should retire, and not sit in judgment upon a man who had not asked me to do so. Do you wish me to go on, Sir?

Mr. Beach—Yes; but permit me to interrupt you once in a while. A.—Mr. Claflin stated that Mr. Beecher understood and that they all understood it; that a paper had been prepared to settle all matters in dispute between the three men, and a paper had been prepared for that end. Then he took this tripartite covenant and he read portions of it, or he handed around portions of it to be read, I would not be certain which. After that Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin went into another room, and then I said to Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Beach—Will you please pause there a moment?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you remarked about Mr. Beecher's matters and Mr. Claflin replied, did you refer to the matters of Mr. Beecher contained in the personal statement? A.—Well, I referred to any difficulty that might exist between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, or so far as Mr. Beecher was concerned.

Q.—Well, you didn't say so? A.—No, I don't know that I did.

Q.—There were matters of Mr. Beecher contained in the personal statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And these were the only matters talked about in the arbitration? A.—I think they were.

Q.—And when you made that remark you said something else? A.—All I could judge was that Mr. Claflin—

Mr. Beach—Well, I am not talking now about Mr. Claflin. A.—He said all matters between the three men were to be arbitrated, and then he said that a paper had been prepared to that end; and then I said if that is the case, I will remain.

Q.—Well, in the tripartite statement there was nothing said in regard to the relations of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, not that I remember.

Q.—No; and yet you said that when you made that remark about Mr. Beecher's matters being brought in, you referred to something beyond what was contained in the personal statement and the tripartite covenant? A.—No; I only stated that Mr. Claflin said that all matters—

Mr. Beach—I am asking you, Sir—

Witness—No; I don't know.

Q.—Did you refer to anything else in making that remark, except the matters relating to Mr. Beecher contained in the personal statement and tripartite agreement? A.—Yes, Sir; I had in my mind the difficulty Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton had together—that was, his improper conduct toward Mr. Tilton's wife.

Q.—Well, why did you not express that? A.—I did not express anything about it, because Mr. Claflin said all matters—

Q.—All matters between the three men? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The matters in the personal statement were between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The matter between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher was not between the three men? A.—Not directly.

Q.—No; was it at all, Sir? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—No? A.—No.

Q.—Then Mr. Claflin said that all matters relating to Mr. Beecher, and all matters as between these three men—Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Tilton—were to be submitted to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then you went on and considered the matters in the personal statement and in the tripartite agreement, and not a word was said in regard to the relations between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't think there was; I don't remember.

Q.—Now, if you will please to proceed, Sir. They went into the next room, you say? A.—Yes, Sir; I said to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Moulton that I thought that was not a fair paper, and I advised him not to sign it; I told him if what he told me was true that Mr. Beecher was most to blame, and I told Mr. Moulton to go into the other room, and tell Mr. Bowen not to sign the paper; I said that if the three men stood in the relation which was represented to me, that it would not be fair to sign that paper, and I advised them not to.

Q.—Please proceed, Sir? A.—Then we all met together, and these contracts were submitted to us then.

Q.—What contracts were submitted to you then? A.—These contracts between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen in regard to their newspaper relations, and then they retired, and we talked of the arbitration.

Q.—Now, can you give the announcement of the award as it was made by Mr. Claflin in the language in which he made it? A.—It was what I believed to be just like the other, but I would not swear to it positively.

Q.—You would not swear to it positively? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you give the substance to the best of your recollection? A.—Yes, Sir; they are the facts as I understand them.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY MR. CLAFLIN.

Q.—Now, give the announcement made by Mr. Claflin? A.—Mr. Claflin called me and said to me that the award was that the three parties were to sign this paper; that all the papers which the three parties held, which were like to give trouble, were to be burned, and Mr. Bowen was to pay Mr. Tilton $7,000.

Q.—Is that all? A.—That is all up to that point; that was the award as announced.

Q.—I want the award as announced? A.—That is as I remember it.

Q.—Well, proceed? A.—Then Mr. Tilton objected to signing the paper and Mr. Claflin said, "Why, Theodore, you have agreed to sign it," and he said, "I have, but I wish to change it;" that led to a discussion of fifteen or twenty minutes longer before he altered it and it was accepted, and then, I think, the next thing was that Mr. Bowen said he wanted back his letter, the letter called the Woodstock letter, which I think was dated June, 1863, and that was assented to; then the understanding was that Mr. Claflin was to take it to Mr. Wilkeson.

TILTON MADE AMENDMENTS TO THE AGREEMENT.

Q.—Well, if you have got through with that conversation I want to ask you a single question; when Mr. Tilton, as you say, declined to execute the tripartite contract as it was, did he not make amendments to it? A.—Yes, Sir; he made an alteration, but whether it was an amendment I don't know; he made an alteration.

Q.—He made an alteration? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he not upon a separate slip of paper draw up an amendment or alteration to it? A.—I think he did.

Q.—That was attached in some form to the original paper? A.—I believe it was.

Q.—And Mr. Claflin took that—the original paper with these amendments, or addition, or alteration, or whatever it was, to carry to Mr. Wilkeson? A.—Yes, Sir; that was the understanding.

Q.—Well, did anything more take place there? A.—Then the next talk was who should keep it, who should be the custodian of the paper; it was not agreed, but the understanding was that they should agree to it, that he should get the paper, that he should be the custodian of it, and that he should not give it to any party without the consent of the whole of them, and then Mr. Bowen drew his check for the amount agreed upon.

Q.—Was there anything said in regard to keeping the tripartite agreement secret? A.—I don't think there was, Sir.

Q.—You don't think there was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was done, Mr. Storrs, with the contracts that were delivered to the arbitrators? A.—I cannot tell you, but it is my impression, I think, that Mr. Bowen should take them; I am not positive.

Q.—You think Mr. Bowen took them? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—Was there any indorsement made upon them at the time? A.—I would not like to state.

Q.—Did Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton execute any paper at the time, or make any writing except the check, I mean? A.—Well, Mr. Bowen said he wanted to close the matter.

Q.—I am not asking you what was said. I am asking whether there was any paper executed at the time between these parties except the check? A.—My impression is, Sir, there was, but I would not be positive about it.

Q.—Well, do you think that a receipt or a release was then executed by Mr. Tilton? A.—Well, that is my impression that there was; but I am not positive.

Q.—You were all sitting around the table? A.—Yes, Sir, or standing.

Q.—Such a thing would not be likely to escape your observation, would it? A.—It may or it may not; my impression is that there was some form of receipt passed between them, and Mr. Bowen said he wanted the whole matter closed that night.

Q.—Well, do you draw that conclusion from what Mr. Bowen said, or from any observation which you made of such an act? A.—From the act and from my impression.

Q.—Well, now, Mr. Storrs, have you any recollection of any receipt or release executed between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, not positively.

Q.—Well, I say have you any recollection? A.—Well, I say I have an impression that there was, but I am not positive about it.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I don't know that I can make that any more distinct. There was no award in writing made, I understand you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any mode appointed, or suggested in which the award should be carried out? A.—Nothing further than I have stated.

Q.—That was as to the execution of the tripartite agreement, and its possession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you have not in giving this award—in relating this conversation—you have not stated any reference made to the letter of apology?

The witness—I don't know as I quite comprehend the question, Sir.

Mr. Beach—You have not, in now giving your history of that transaction, you have not stated anything in regard to any remark, or statement, or reference made to Mr. Beecher's letter of apology? A.—Yes, Sir, I have stated we talked it over together.

Mr. Beach—I am not asking about what you talked over together, Sir. (To the Court)—I move to strike that out, Sir, "Talked it over together."

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Beach (to the witness.)—In the award.

The witness—As I said, my impressions are that Mr. Claflin named it in the award, but I am not positive.

BURNING THE PAPERS.

Mr. Beach—Now, I want you, Sir, according to the best of your recollection, to give me the award as it was announced by Mr. Claflin. A.—Well, I could only repeat just what I have stated so far as to the award. Afterward Mr. Claflin asked all these parties about burning the papers; when he made the award he was—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Well, now, wait one moment. How long was it after the award was made that Mr. Claflin suggested to the parties about burning these papers? A.—It was just after; my remembrance is that Mr. Tilton had amended his portion of the tripartite agreement; it was right following that.

Q.—Right following that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had Mr. Bowen executed his check before that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—About how long should you think that was after Mr. Claflin had announced the award?

The Witness—That he then spoke to him about—

Mr. Beach—Yes.

The Witness—Well, I should think it was anywhere from twenty minutes to half an hour.

Q.—Now, that was after Mr. Tilton had finished his amendments to the tripartite agreement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what was said on that subject by Mr. Claflin or any other? A.—Well, Mr. Claflin asked them—Tilton and Moulton and Bowen—if they then accepted the arbitration, and if they would burn all the papers, and as I said, I think Mr. Claflin mentioned the Beecher apology, and Mr. Tilton's letter to Mr. Bowen of January 1, and some others, but I am not quite clear about it.

Q.—As to be burned? A.—To be burned; that is I am not quite clear about these specific papers; he said all the papers.

Q.—Well, do you mean to say he mentioned the Woodstock letter as a paper to be burned; I understood you so to state just now? A.—No, Sir; I said—

Q.—It is a mistake? A.—Yes, Sir; that is what we talked in the arbitration—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Now, I want you to give me, Mr. Storrs, as near as you can, what was said on that subject by Mr. Claflin? A.—When we came to that point, after asking Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton and Mr. Bowen if they accepted the arbitration and if they would burn all the papers, and then, as I told you, I think he named these papers, but I would not like to be positive, but that is the best impression I have.

Q.—Is that all that was said on that subject? A.—That is all I recall at the moment.

TILTON ALWAYS SPOKE OF HIS WIFE IN THE HIGHEST TERMS.

Well, Mr. Storrs, in all these conversations, so far as allusion was made to Mrs. Tilton, did Mr. Tilton always speak of her in the highest terms? A.—As a rule; yes, Sir.

Q.—No, Sir. In all these conversations, of which you have now spoken, whenever any reference was made to Mrs. Tilton did Mr. Tilton always speak of her in the highest terms? A.—Well, I think he did, but then I should have to qualify it. Probably he always did, but I don't know but sometimes he may have said—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—I don't want what you don't know; I want what you do know.

The Witness—Well, that is my best recollection.

Q.—Very well, the best of your recollection is what? A.—That he always did, but I cannot tell but that in some conversation he may—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—I don't ask what may have been.

The Witness—Well,

Mr. Beach—I don't want you to force it upon me.

The Witness—I am trying as well as I can to answer your question, and that is as a rule he always did, but I say I would not say that in some conversation he had not spoken some trifling thing—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Do you recollect of a single word said by Mr. Tilton in either of these conversations to which you have referred in the slightest degree disparaging of his wife? A.—No, I don't recall any.

Q.—And, to the best of your recollection, he never used any such words, did he? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—And he always spoke, when referring to the relations between Mr. Beecher and his wife, of improper advances—approaches, or whatever they were? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Improper proposals made by Mr. Beecher to his wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, didn't he state that his wife indignantly rejected them? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Did he state that those proposals or advances were repeated more than once? A.—I don't think he ever stated it to me but once.

Q.—Don't think he ever stated to you but once? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did he state with any particularity as to when the proposals were made? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he specify them with any more particularity than as improper or impure proposals, or whatever term he used? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what part of the tripartite agreement it was that Mr. Tilton objected to and altered? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Didn't understand it to be Bowen's part? A.—No, Mr. Tilton's part, of course; so far as he was concerned.

Q.—Didn't understand it to be Mr. Beecher's part? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, the part, you understood, relating to himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the changes which he made? A.—I think I heard them read, but I could not tell what they were.

Q.—Could you tell the alteration as between the original paper— A.—No, I could not.

Q.—And his alterations? A.—No.

Q.—Well, with the amendments—with the amendments which he supplied at that time, he avowed his willingness to sign the paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And, as I understand, it was signed in the form in which it was then committed to Mr. Claflin? A.—I heard so; yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen it since? A.—I saw it for about ten seconds, once.

Q.—But not to read it so that you could— A.—No.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—It is requested, Mr. Storrs, by the reporters, that you should speak louder; they cannot hear.

The Witness—I am not feeling well, Sir, but I will do the best I can.

THE TRIBUNE STOCK.

Mr. Beach—Did you understand from Mr. Tilton in what way this *Tribune* stock was purchased? A.—No, Sir; he may have said—

Q.—No; not what he may have said. A.—I do not call it to mind.

Q.—You don't call it to mind; then you did not understand from him with whose means the stock was purchased? A.—Well, I understood him to say—

Q.—You understood it was his father's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But did he say anything to you in regard to the means? A.—My impression is he said it was his father's.

Q.—Well, do you recollect it? A.—I won't be positive.

Q.—Do you recollect his saying any more to you on that subject, than that the stock was his father's, and your paying over, on that occasion you speak of, the interest? A.—I do not call it to mind, Sir.

Q.—And you did not understand or know the details of the manner of purchase? A.—No, Sir.

TILTON'S THREAT TO PROSECUTE SOME ONE.

Q.—You spoke of an occasion when Mr. Tilton threatened to prosecute some one. When was that, Mr. Storrs? A.—I could not tell you, Sir.

Q.—What year was it? A.—Well, I think it was in the last of 1871 or first part of 1872; but I am not absolute about that; I remember the conversation very well, but don't know—

Q.—The latter part of 1871, or early part of 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was the conversation? A.—Well, I think one of the conversations was in Broadway—

Q.—Well, the one you spoke of in your direct examination? A.—Well, I could not tell you only from my memory—

Q.—As nearly as you can? A.—Well, one conversation, I think, we were going to lunch at Delmonico's—

Q.—I am only asking for the one you referred to on your direct examination; or, did you embrace the two? A.—I spoke of the two, but which one it was I am not clear.

Q.—Whether it was one or the other, you do not know? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you please relate to me that conversation, and all of it, as near as you can? A.—I should not like to give the names.

Q.—I am sorry, but I shall have to ask for them. A.—I am willing to give them to you outside court, but I think you or the court would say that I should not give them in view of the facts; I have no objections to giving it to the court or yourself outside, but I think I should not give the names.

Q. (after a whispered conference with Mr. Porter and Mr. Tilton)—You may omit the names, Sir, but give me the conversation. A.—He stated that a person had made a statement to another person in regard to Mr. Beecher and his wife, and of improper relations, and that he felt very much offended by it, and he thought of suing the party for reporting it.

Q.—Now, do you recollect that the name of Mr. Curtis—Mr. Curtis' family—was mentioned—see if I cannot refresh your recollection a little—did not Mr. Tilton, in that conversation, tell you that this nameless person went to the family of Mr. Curtis and reported that his wife was a lewd woman, and had contracted a loathsome disease? A.—I think he stated that.

Q.—And that he went to the husband of this lady and told him of the statement, and that he knew no way but to prosecute for it? A.—I think that is pretty nearly correct.

Q.—Now, Mr. Storrs, recollecting that, I ask you to refresh your recollection and see whether you have not confounded this conversation with some other by introducing the name of Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—You say that Mr. Tilton told you that this person went to Mr. Curtis, and charged his wife with being a lewd woman, and having contracted a loathsome disease? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Beecher's name was mentioned in that conversation.

Q.—Well, now, Sir, give it to me in the connection in which it occurred? A.—I cannot give it to you definitely, but it was used.

Q.—I want you, to the best of your recollection—admitting that Mr. Tilton made that statement in that connection—to connect the name of Mr. Beecher with it intelligently? A.—I cannot tell you; his name was used.

Q.—But in the connection in which it was used you cannot tell me? A.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Q.—Have you given all of that conversation so far as you recollect it? A.—All that I think of now.

Q.—Sir? A.—All that comes to my mind at this moment.

Q.—All that you now recollect, I ask you? A.—Yes, Sir.

MOULTON'S THREATS AGAINST BEECHER.

Q.—I will trouble you, Sir, a moment or two further in regard to Mr. Moulton. You say that was in December, 1874—Dec. 16, I think you said, 1874, when Mr. Moulton indulged in these threats against Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was present at that conversation? A.—Mr. Moulton, my brother, and myself.

Q.—And how was that conversation introduced—you and your brother went there together, I understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was the conversation introduced? A.—Shall I go on and give the whole conversation?

Q.—If you please. A.—Mr. Moulton said he wanted to state to me that a part of his statement which he last published—that Mr. Tilton was opposed to it, that he never approved of it; it commenced in that way, and then he spoke of Mr. Beecher; in regard to that portion he said—

Q.—Well, before you— A.—Excuse me, let me go on. He said he did not believe it himself, but Mr. Beecher said so, and Gen. Butler said it must go in the statement; Mr. Tilton was opposed to it; he then denounced Mr. Beecher and said he was a liar and an adulterer and a perjurer—that he knew it, and could prove it.

Q.—Well, when you refer to this portion of his last statement you mean that portion of it which related to other parties than Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mr. Moulton said that Tilton was opposed to that? A.—Yes, Sir; that part of it,

Q.—To that part of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But that it was true that Mr. Beecher had said so in regard to that third person, and Mr. Butler, as his counsel, insisted on its going into his statement? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he never believed it himself, but Mr. Beecher said so.

Q.—He did not believe it himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was that conversation? A.—

Oh, fifteen minutes or half an hour; it was not a long conversation—a short one.

Q.—There was more said, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir; there was.

Q.—Mr. Moulton complained that Mr. Beecher had publicly called him a black-mailer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He said that he had always been a faithful friend of Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not know as he did in this conversation; it was in another where he used that language; he may have in this conversation, but it was in another conversation.

Q.—Yes, I will get at that; but in this conversation when Mr. Moulton alluded to the fact that Mr. Beecher had publicly charged him with being a black-mailer, did he not speak of the injustice of that accusation? A.—Well, I think he did, but that part of the conversation I am not clear about.

Q.—Well, you think he did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When he spoke of it he spoke of it with feeling? A.—If he did—I am not clear about that portion of the conversation; I would not say that he did not state it, but I cannot recall it.

Q.—Well, you say you rather think he did? A.—Well—

Q.—You said so awhile ago? A.—I may have said so, but I do not recall—

Q.—You said awhile ago that you thought he did? A.—It would be quite natural to form a part of the conversation.

Q.—Mr. Moulton was, at any rate, very much excited at that charge? A.—He was—

Q.—No, in this conversation? A.—He would naturally be by inference.

Q.—Why, a man threatens to shoot another without being excited—do you mean to say that, Mr. Storrs? A.—He would naturally be excited, I presume.

Q.—I am asking you, Sir, from your recollection of the conversation? A.—No, he was not as much excited as the other.

Q.—Was the other before or after that? A.—The other was in August, and this was in December.

Q.—And at the former conversation he had manifested a great deal of excitement, you say, upon that subject of being charged with being a black-mailer? A.—More than on any other portion of the conversation?

Q.—Yes; and professed that he had been a true and steady friend? A.—On the former conversation; yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, in which conversation was it, or was it in both, that he said if Mr. Beecher had followed his advice this trouble would not have occurred; and did he not say it in both? A.—I am not sure; it was in the August one, I think, that he said that.

Q.—Are you certain whether or not he said it in the December conversation? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Don't remember whether he did or not? A.—No.

Q.—Well, Sir, you considered it the threat of an angry man, didn't you? A.—Well, partly.

Q.—How?

Mr. Tracy—You have asked him about two conversations.

Mr. Beach—I have not heard of but one.

Mr. Tracy—You are asking about the conversation—

Mr. Beach—I am asking about the conversation.

Mr. Tracy—You asked him if it was the threat of an angry man.

Mr. Beach—I haven't heard of but one threat.

Mr. Tracy—You were last talking about a conversation in August, and the threat was made in December. It is fair to the witness that he should know to what threat you refer.

The Court—Certainly.

Mr. Beach—Have you spoken of more than one threat? A.—Not of shooting.

Q.—Have you spoken on your examination of but one threat? A.—Not, certainly, about shooting.

Q.—Have you spoken of any other threat? A.—I do not call to mind any.

Mr. Tracy—The witness certainly has, whether he calls it to mind or not, because the witness—in the course of the conversation—did say that Mr. Moulton said he would drive Mr. Beecher out of Plymouth Church and out of Brooklyn. That is a threat.

The Witness—Well, in so far as—

Mr. Beach—We are speaking of a personal threat—a threat of personal violence. These interruptions only waste time. The witness understood what I referred to. [To the witness.] Did you consider that threat to shoot Mr. Beecher—if you said so—as the threat of an irritated and angry man? A.—Well, I hope he didn't mean it. I can only state what he said.

Q.—Mr. Storrs, that is not an answer to my question. You were there; you knew the feeling of Mr. Moulton in regard to the charge against him of being a blackmailer; you saw and heard him, and I ask you to say whether you did not understand that to be the threat of an irritated, angry man? A.—Well, I did understand it as a man irritated, but whether he meant it literally or not I do not know—

Q.—No? A.—But, as I say, I hope he didn't.

Q.—Well, what did you say in answer to that? A.—I didn't make any answer.

Q.—You hope he didn't mean it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And yet, when he told you that he would go down and shoot Mr. Beecher, if you said so, you didn't feel that there was any occasion for you to reply to that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—I did not.

Q.—Well, did you think he would do it? A.—I cannot say—

Q.—Mr. Storrs, did you think he would do it? A.—I don't know as I could say I thought—and I didn't know that he would not—

Q.—No. I know you didn't know whether he would or not; but you didn't think he would? You didn't see any occasion to make any remark, at any rate? A.—I did not, I think.

Q.—Well, you didn't see any occasion to make any, did you? Didn't feel that there was any occasion for you to say anything, did you? A.—Well, I probably thought it was better—

Q.—Did you think that there was any occasion for you to say anything? A.—I cannot say how I felt. I didn't make any remark.

Q.—So far as you now recollect, did you feel that there was any occasion for you to make any remark? A.—Perhaps I did not.

Q.—Well, I think you have substantially answered what I desire in regard to the conversation in August, that Mr. Moulton was very considerably excited over the charge of being a blackmailer? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE CONVERSATION WITH MR. MOULTON.

Q.—I think you may repeat that conversation, if you please, Sir? A.—The whole of the conversation?

Q.—Yes, you may give the whole of it. A.—Well, as I said, when we went up stairs Mr. Moulton apologized for sending for me. He said he didn't know as I would call on a blackmailer.

Q.—Is that the way he apologized? A.—That is as near the words as I can remember.

Q.—Did he apologize to you in any other way than that? A.—I think he spoke of the reason he did not come to see me.

Q.—What did he say which you construe into an apology for sending for you? A.—Well, he said he had just returned from the East, and that he had not had his breakfast, and he would esteem it a favor that I came around there, or he would have come to see me.

Q.—And then said he did not know as you would call upon a blackmailer? A.—Well, that was said laughingly.

Q.—Now go on. A.—Then when he got up stairs he said he wanted me to tell my brother not to sign the Plymouth Church report; that Mr. Beecher had confessed his adulteries to him; that he had the proofs of it, and that he was going to drive him out of Plymouth Church and out of Brooklyn.

Q.—Anything more? A.—Yes; he said he had always been a friend of Mr. Beecher, but when Mr. Beecher called him a blackmailer he was going to take care of himself—defend himself.

Q.—Yes; anything else? A.—Yes, Sir; shall I go on and give all of it?

Q.—Certainly. I want all that conversation. A.—Then he said—several times—that my brother must not sign that report; and during this conversation somewhere—I forget exactly how it came in—that he wanted to be cross-examined, or to make a further statement to the committee.

Q.—Yes. A.—And I told him I supposed the committee's report—the evidence that the committee had received, all the evidence, and the report—was made, but I didn't know about it, but I presumed so; then he said that my brother must not sign it; if he did, he would be compelled to make another statement; and then went on in reference to other parties.

Q.—Give it all, Mr. Storrs? A.—He said if he did he would have to mention the name of a lady who was a friend of mine, and it would break my heart, and so on. And I asked him who he meant. He said he would not give any names. Then I told him that I knew nothing about the Plymouth Church investigation; that I had had nothing to do with it, and would not have; that I had been urged to go before the committee, but would not go before it; that any communication he had for my brother I would take to him, but I should not suggest any influence for him to sign the report or not to sign it.

Q.—Well, is that all? A.—That is all, I think, for the moment, Sir.

Q.—Was your brother present at that conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Let me read you a version of that conversation, and see how it corresponds with your recollection.

Mr. Tracy—What page do you read from?

Mr. Beach—When I find it I will tell you, Mr. Tracy. [Looks for the place in the book of evidence.] That is not the part.

Mr. Tracy—It begins upon the bottom of page 278.

Mr. Beach—Yes; I had my eye upon that. [To the witness]—I read, Sir, from page 280, the second column, near the bottom.

"A.—I said to Mr. Storrs that I understood that I was not to be cross-examined by the committee; that I had come from Lowell for the purpose of that cross-examination, and that I did not want his brother to sign that report until I had an opportunity of being cross-examined by the committee, for, if his brother did sign that report without giving me an opportunity to be cross-examined, he could not possibly know the truth, and that, if that report was signed, and it was against me, as I understood it should be, I should make a publication of facts in reply, and that publication, as I understood my counsel advised it, would perhaps cross the threshold of his family, and came to see him as a personal friend, telling him that I did not want to do any such thing, and I said to him, 'I want you, Mr. Charles Storrs, to put it only upon the ground of my being cross-examined. Tell your brother that I don't want him to sign that report until I have had an opportunity for cross-examination, in order that the facts which I have stated in print may be fully known.' That is what I said. I went to see Charles Storrs as a friend, Sir. I have given it as nearly as I recollect it."

Was that substantially said in that conversation? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—I think not.

Q.—Not said in addition to what you have given? A.—Not in that way.

Q.—Not in that way? I ask you if that was substantially said? A.—It was not.

Q.—It was not, eh? Didn't he tell you he wanted to be cross-examined? A.—There was something said, but not the tenth part of what is down there. There was very little said on that point.

Q.—Didn't he tell you that he wanted to be cross-examined further? A.—He did, or to make another statement.

Q.—What? A.—Or to make another statement.

Q.—Yes. But didn't he tell you that he wanted to be cross-examined? A.—Or to make another statement.

Q.—No; you said he wanted to be cross-examined or he should have to make a statement? A.—Or to make another statement. I said I did not know which one of them.

Q.—Well, it was substantially that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that if he was not further cross-examined didn't he say that he would have to make a statement? A.—He didn't say whether he was further cross-examined—well, he might in that connection; he said he would have to make another statement.

Q.—That is, if he was not permitted to go before the committee on further cross-examination, or to make a further statement before the committee he would be compelled to make a statement? A.—Well, he virtually said that.

Q.—Well, that is just what I want, virtually. Didn't he say in substance that under the advice of his counsel the statement would cross the threshold of your family? A.—No; he didn't use that word.

Q.—No, he didn't use that word? Was not that the idea? A.—Well, yes.

Q.—That he would have to make a statement in regard to a party that would break your heart? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he say that he didn't want to do any such thing? A.—Well, I don't call to mind that.

Q.—Will you swear that he didn't say so? A.—No, I would not.

Q.—What, in addition to what you have now said, did he say? A.—Well, I cannot call to mind this moment.

Q.—No, I think not. Now, Sir, in what conversation was it that Mr. Moulton told you that he would not or had not burned the apology? When was that? A.—That was ten or fifteen days after the tripartite agreement.

Q.—Ten or fifteen days after the award? A.—Yes, it might have been a little more or a little less.

Q.—And at that conversation your brother was present? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I misunderstood you. A.—What was the subject, you say?

Q.—When he said he had not burned— A.—No, Sir; nobody. Mr. Tilton was present, Mr. Moulton, and myself, but nobody else.

Q.—That was ten days after the award, and Mr. Moulton said that he had not burned the apology of Mr. Beecher. Will you please repeat it? A.—Well, this first conversation, as I said, was commenced about the tripartite settlement; as far as I now remember, I had not had any talk with him before; I was telling him Mr. Bowen thought it was too large a sum, and his sons thought it was too large, and he felt aggrieved; then Mr. Moulton said Sam Wilkeson had written to him that he wanted him to be sure to burn Mr. Beecher's apology and all the papers; and Moulton says "I have"—"Of course," he says, "I have burned all the papers," and laughed; he says: "Mr. Beecher thinks I have;" then he says: "If Sam Wilkeson thinks I have burned all the papers, he is mistaken;" says he: "What would Theodore do in case of trouble?"

Q.—You told that Sam Wilkeson had written to Moulton to burn the apology and all the papers?

Mr. Tracy—Oh, no; he has not said any such thing.

Mr. Beach—Hasn't he? Just let me hear that, Mr. Stenographer.

The stenographer read the question as follows:

"That Sam Wilkeson had seen him or written him—"

The Witness—That is that Mr. Moulton—

Mr. Tracy—Read back of that.

Mr. Beach—Read where you are.

The stenographer read as follows:

"Sam Wilkeson had seen him or written him that he wanted him to be sure and burn up Mr. Beecher's apology and all the papers."

Mr. Beach—Exactly.

Mr. Tracy—I wish you would read just back of that.

Mr. Beach—Anywhere.

Mr. Tracy—Just begin a moment before.

The stenographer read as follows:

"As far as I now remember I had not had any talk with him before, and he felt aggrieved that we brought in so large a sum, and that his sons felt aggrieved too, and then Mr. Moulton during this conversation—he said that Mr. Wilkeson—he had either seen him or written to him, I would not be positive which; that Sam Wilkeson had seen him or written him that he wanted to be sure and burn Mr. Beecher's apology."

Q.—Will you look over that letter [handing letter to witness] of Mr. Wilkeson's and see if there is anything said about all the papers? A.—I never saw it—

Q.—Well, I want to convince you that you made an inaccurate report? A.—I don't know anything about the letter; I can only state what Mr. Moulton said.

Q.—Do you swear that in giving that remark you used the exact language of Mr. Moulton? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—Sir? A.—I think I did use the exact language.

Q.—The exact language of that remark? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, repeat it in the exact language? A.—The whole conversation?

Q.—No, Sir; that remark which you say you gave in the exact language of Mr. Moulton? A.—Mr. Moulton said that—

Q.—No; he didn't say it in that language. A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—Precisely in that language? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Moulton said that in that exact language—go on. A.—I am only stating—I would not state the very identical word was the same.

Q.—Very well, then, don't say that you can. A.—Well, the most of it I can state absolutely; he said, "If Sam Wilkeson thinks"—

Q.—I only want you to give me the precise language of that remark? A.—He says, "If Sam Wilkeson thinks I burned all those papers he is mistaken." That, I believe, is exactly the way he stated it.

Q.—Well, is that all in regard to the papers that you can give as the precise language? A.—Yes; as I believe—

Q.—No; I don't want what you believe? A.—Well, as I said this morning.

Q.—Ah! If you put it on that ground I am perfectly satisfied. Now, you have not given quite all of it. Will you follow out the conversation a little further? A.—He says: "What would Theodore do in case of trouble?"

Q.—Do you recollect anything more? A.—I don't call to mind anything at this moment.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Morris)—Is there anything else?

Mr. Morris shook his head in the negative.

Mr. Beach then asked Mr. Tilton the same question.

Mr. Tilton shook his head in the negative.

Mr. Beach—That is all, Sir.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Tracy—You have stated in your cross-examination, Mr. Storrs, that you think you got notice of the arbitration. Do you know from whom you got that notice? A.—Not absolutely; that is not after—not the talk that Mr. Beach refers to.

Q.—You were referring to a conversation that you and Mr. Tilton had when Mr. Tilton invited you to be an arbitrator in case there was an arbitration? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, were you invited by anybody to meet at Moulton's house before going there that night? A.—Must have been, but I cannot call to mind from whom I received notice.

Q.—You know you received a request from some one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But from whom you don't know? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—When you said on your cross-examination that the matters between the three men were to be settled, what matters did you intend to be understood? A.—All matters that were in dispute between the three men.

Q.—Between the three men, or any two of them?

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, that will not do.

Mr. Tracy—I submit that it will.

The Court—The objection to the question is that it is your suggestion. Put your question to the witness.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman will insist on testifying for the witness.

Q.—Did you understand that it included all disputes between the three men, or between any two of the men?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question.

The Court—We will take it.

Mr. Beach—Take it? A question like that?

The Court—Leading, but still—

Mr. Beach—Will your Honor take that?

Mr. Tracy—It is an examination upon matters called out upon your cross-examination.

The Court—If you had asked him that there would have been no question raised; that would have been proper, a proper form of the question. But your question is leading. Still, I think the witness may answer it as it is put. There is a doubt about the propriety of it, but still we will take it.

Mr. Tracy—Will the stenographer read the question?

The stenographer read the question as follows:

"Did you understand that it included all disputes between the three men or any two or them?"

A.—Between all three or any two?

Q.—You have stated, Mr. Storrs, that when you reported to Tilton the result of your interview with Bowen, when you had gone to him to see if Mr. Tilton's claim could be settled, that Mr. Bowen told you that he didn't think he owed Mr. Tilton anything, or his lawyers said he didn't owe him anything. Now, at the arbitration, state whether or not Mr. Bowen waived the question of his liability to Tilton, and only raised the question of the amount of the liability.

Mr. Beach—I object to that question as leading, and not calling for what was said and done.

The Court—Leading; yet it covers the point that came out very clearly on your cross-examination.

Mr. Beach—I know it does.

The Court—There is no occasion for the question; it clearly appears I think, and it is a leading question; you ought not to put it. You might as well ask him what Mr. Bowen did or said. It is a leading question. It is upon a point about which I think there need be no solicitude, because Mr. Beach examined him very clearly upon that subject.

Q.—Was there anything said by Bowen at that time, and if so what, as to whether he would raise the question, or submit the question to an arbitrator as to his liability to Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't think he raised the objection.

Q.—Don't think he raised the objection there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Although he had raised it in your interview?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Mr. Tracy—Do I understand you—

The Court—That appears. Mr. Storrs told us before that Mr. Bowen presented to them the question about the commissions in the *Union;* that was the burden of his plea.

Q.—Now, you say that Mr. Bowen requested that the Woodstock letter might be returned to him instead of being burned. At what stage of the interview was that request made? A.—Just after, I think, Mr. Tilton had finished his amendment to his portion of it.

Q.—And it was at the same time that the question of burning the papers was brought up after Mr. Tilton had made his changes in the tripartite agreement? A.—It was after Mr. Claflin had made the award, and then Mr. Tilton made his objection, and then Mr. Bowen made that request before Mr. Claflin further interrogated him.

Q.—Did you have more than one conversation with Mr. Tilton about his bringing an action against this person for charging his wife with criminality? A.—I think I said I had two conversations.

Q.—Do you know where the two were? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or where the second was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, in any one of these conversations was the charge for which he was to sue that Mrs. Tilton had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Mr. Tracy—What is the objection?

The Court—It is leading.

Mr. Beach—It is leading because calling for a conclusion instead of what was said.

Q.—What was said as to the nature of the charge that he was intending to sue this party for? A.—Adultery, as I understood it, Sir.

Q.—With whom?

Mr. Beach—He asked what was said, and that answer is not responsive to it at all.

Q.—What was said—what did he say about the charge that had been made against his wife?

The Court—What was said in respect to the subject matter of the suit that he contemplated bringing? Is not that it? Go on, Mr. Storrs.

The Witness—Improper relations with his wife.

Q.—What did he say about that? A.—I can't repeat the conversation, but he said a person had made a charge of adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and some other things that Mr. Beecher alluded to.

Q.—And the charge was adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—That I object to, Sir, as being a repetition of what the witness has already said.

Mr. Tracy—That is all.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BEACH.

Q.—Did you not tell me that you could not tell the connection in which Mr. Beecher's name was brought in in that conversation? A.—I don't know that I did.

Q.—Don't you remember you told me so? A.—Very likely I did.

Q.—Don't you remember you told me so? A.—I don't remember exactly whether or not I told you so—that is, I could not tell you the exact conversation.

Q.—I did not ask you that; don't you remember my asking you whether you could mention the connection in which the name of Mr. Beecher was mentioned? A.—I say I can't recollect.

Q.—You can't recollect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you answer that Mr. Tilton told you that this lady had been to Mr. Curtis' family and reported that his wife was a lewd woman, and had an impure disease, and that he did not know any remedy but to sue? A.—And also he said, further—

Q.—No; did you answer that he said that? A.—I think he did.

Q.—And then don't you remember my asking you to bring in the name of Mr. Beecher, and that you said you could not do it in that conversation? A.—I know—

Q.—Did you not say you could not bring it in?

Mr. Tracy—I think the witness must be permitted to answer the question.

The Court—You asked him a specific question, and he will answer it, of course.

Mr. Tracy—Let the stenographer read the question.

Mr. Beach—Oh, I will spare the stenographer the trouble. Mr. Beach will repeat it. Did you not, in answer to the question put to you, after I had related these facts which you say Mr. Tilton stated, did you not say that you could not get Mr. Beecher's name in the connection in which it occurred in that conversation? A.—I meant—

Q.—I did not ask you what you meant—did you not say that? A.—Perhaps I did.

Q.—Don't you remember that you did? A.—Very likely I did.

Q.—Wait a moment—don't you remember that you said so? A.—I think I did say so, but I wish to explain.

Mr. Beach—I don't want you to explain now.

Mr. Tracy—He is in the midst of your examination, and should be permitted to explain.

Mr. Beach—I submit he is not in the midst of my examination; he can explain an answer to your inquiries, if he wishes.

Mr. Tracy—You must take what he meant.

Mr. Beach—Must I take what he meant in the cross-examination? No, Sir.

The Court—They can ask him afterward if he gave that answer, and he can explain.

Mr. Beach—As his Honor has decided the point in my favor, you can state it now.

Mr. Tracy—Ah!

Mr. Beach—Ah! Oh! [Laughter.]

Witness—During this conversation it was he said it was the charge of adultery he was going to sue for.

Q.—That is all the explanation you were going to make, is it? A.—That is all.

Q.—Now, I understood you to say Mr. Claflin, somewhere about the opening of this arbitration, said in answer to a matter—which you made about your retiring or not acting in the matter, that all the difficulties between the three men were to be submitted? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that about the language he used? A.—I think it was.

Q.—That is the substance of it as near as you can recollect? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. BEECHER'S NAME WAS INVOLVED.

Q.—And you understood that Mr. Beecher's name was involved through the personal statement and the tripartite agreement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now have you any other reason for saying that you understood that the difficulties between any two of the men were to be settled, except that declaration of Mr. Claflin which you have just named in your conversation? A.—The impression made upon my mind.

Q.—The impression made on your mind? A.—That is all.

Q.—That is the inference derived from what you stated? A.—That is all.

Mr. Tracy—One word more. You say there was a charge of adultery he was going to sue for.

Q.—With whom?

Mr. Beach—Is that proper, Sir, in the re-direct examination?

Mr. Tracy—It is a further explanation of the explanation that you asked him for, and which he sought to give in answer to your question.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, upon their direct examination they inquired of him in regard to that conversation, and I cross-examined him; they then reinquired upon the same subject and I cross-examined him again and developed nothing new. Now, I submit that there should be an end to the cross-examination on that point by this gentleman.

The Court—I think so. At the same time, Mr. Storrs, you are at liberty to make any explanation that occurs to you.

Witness—He said it was with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Tracy—And was the language about the loathsome disease in connection with that charge—used in connection with that charge? A.—It was all in one conversation; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Storrs, you understood when you read the personal statement, and first went to Mr. Bowen, that Mr. Beecher's name was involved in that personal statement, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you knew when the arbitration was made concerning the matters therein stated in that personal statement that Mr. Beecher was involved; you knew it then as well as you knew it at the time of going to the arbitration, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, was it not from that fact which you learned that matters between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher were to be submitted at that arbitration that led you to say that if that was so talked about etiquette would require you to retire?

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir, as leading, and offensively leading.

The Court—We have gone over that subject, and gone over it sufficiently. He stated before that if these matters of Mr. Beecher's were talked of he would have felt called upon to retire. It was then that Mr. Beecher's name was mixed up with it, and that he was not requested by Mr. Beecher to act upon the matter. I think that is it.

Mr. Tracy—He has stated that.

The Court—Undoubtedly and repeatedly.

Mr. Tracy—The counsel has sought to draw a distinction in the cross-examination of the witness that Mr. Beecher was mixed in it only as a third party, and it was only so far as Mr. Beecher's matters were connected with the two other parties that they were to be submitted.

The Court—The only way in which the witness is to correct it is to give the conversation, and both counsel have interrogated him as to the conversation already.

Mr. Tracy—It is true; but he has not only asked for the conversation, but for what he understood at the time.

The Court—If proper on the cross-examination, would it be proper at that part of the case?

Mr. Tracy—I submit it would be proper in explanation of what he said he understood. When they asked the witness what he understood by such a fact, that enables me to ask a further question whether—in regard to what he understood concerning the same subject matter.

Mr. Beach—That was asked by Mr. Tracy upon his cross-examination, and you re-examined him upon it.

Mr. Tracy—And you have re-examined him on the last cross-examination.

Mr. Beach—I have not.

Mr. Tracy—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Beach—You are mistaken.

Mr. Tracy—You have examined as to what it s he understood was referred to in that arbitration.

Mr. Beach—I have not, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—I think you have.

Mr. Beach—I have not, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—I have.

Mr. Beach—I have not, Sir; I only asked him if what I called his attention to as to the declaration of Claflin—

Mr. Tracy—This is not worth while; it is not of sufficient importance to speak about; I will waive the question.

The Court—Very well. I think that is the correct course, Mr. Tracy. That is all, Mr. Storrs.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MARY F. PERKINS.

Mrs. Mary F. Perkins was then called, and, having been duly sworn, was examined as follows by Mr. Shearman:

Mr. Beach—What was the first name.

Officer of the Court—Mary.

The Court—Mary F. Perkins. (To the audience)—Please be quiet, gentlemen.

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Perkins, where do you reside? A.—At present in Boston.

Q.—Where did you reside previously? A.—Hartford.

Q.—Connecticut? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you speak a little louder, if you can; it is necessary to speak as loud as you can without its becoming painful to you. How long did you reside in Hartford? A.—I resided, in my married life, forty-six years in Hartford.

Q.—Forty-six years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the name of your husband? A.—Thomas C. Perkins.

Q.—You are a sister of Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—Are you an elder or a younger sister? A.—I am older.

Q.—How? A.—Older.

Q.—Older than Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the Winter of 1871 and 1872 did you visit your brother's residence, Mrs. Perkins? A.—I spent most of the Winter, indeed, the whole Winter at that time with my brother.

Q.—You spent most of the Winter? A.—I spent the whole of that Winter.

Q.—The whole of that Winter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what time until what time? A.—I went there the last of December and left, as I recollect, the last of April.

Q.—1872? A.—1872.

Q.—You went the last of December, 1871, and stayed until the last of April, 1872? A.—1872, and was there the next year.

Q.—Mrs. Beecher was absent during a part of that time? A.—Yes, Sir; during the most of that time.

Q.—Where was she? A.—In Florida.

Q.—She went there for her health? A.—For her health.

Q.—Did you remain in that house during the whole period of Mrs. Beecher's absence? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—What was the state of your health at that time, Mrs. Perkins? A.—My health was delicate; I was not strong.

Q.—What were your habits with regard to going out of the house during that period? A.—Very seldom indeed.

Q.—Did you go out alone? A.—I occasionally take a short walk for my health, but I never visited alone at all.

Q.—On these short walks how long were you ever absent alone, do you think? A.—Not more than ten minutes.

Q.—Not more than ten minutes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you went out on other occasions, with whom did you go? A.—I went with my brother.

Q.—Your brother, Henry Ward Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that your invariable practice? A.—It was.

Q.—Then, with the exception of these short walks, none of which exceeded ten minutes at a time, you were either in the house the whole time or in Mr. Beecher's company when you were absent from the house during that period? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the habit, during the period of Mrs. Beecher's absence in the Winter, of receiving Mr. Beecher's guests? A.—Yes, Sir, I was.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Perkins, during that entire Winter did you ever see Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were there again, were you not, some part of the Winter of 1872-73? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—How long were you there during that time? A.—About the same length of time; I went there the last of December and left April or May; I do not recollect precisely.

Q.—You did not leave, in either Winter, till Mrs. Beecher had returned, did you? A.—The first Winter she had returned before I left; the second season she either had returned or was on her way home—might have been a day or two before that time.

Q.—The second Winter she had either returned or was on her way home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The last occasion you refer to was the Winter of 1872-73? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You remember that that was after the publication of the Woodhull scandal? A.—Yes, Sir, it was.

Q.—Now, Madam, did you in this last Winter ever see Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you, on either Winter, heard of Mrs. Tilton having been at the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You had seen Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that you could identify her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you remember June, 1873—the incidents of June, 1873? A.—I think I do—some of them.

Q.—Very well; can you recollect where you were in the first week in June, 1873. A.—Well, as well as I can recollect I was in Roxbury, at my son's, and about that time my brother came there with Mrs. Claflin—

Q.—Your brother, Henry Ward Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; he came there with Mrs. Claflin to invite me to make a visit at her house with him and Mrs. Claflin.

Q.—Who is Mrs. Claflin? A.—Mrs. Gov. Claflin.

Q.—Wife of ex-Gov. Claflin? A.—Yes, Sir; wife of ex-Gov. Claflin.

Q.—Of Massachusetts? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did Mrs. Claflin reside? A.—At Newtonville.

Q.—Massachusetts? A.—Massachusetts.

Q.—Is that near Boston? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How far? A.—I don't know; six or eight miles, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Did you go with Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Claflin? A.—I did.

Q.—And how long a time did you spend with your brother on that occasion? A.—I should think more than a week; I think we went on Thursday, as far as I can recollect—I think it was Thursday—and I remained there with him; he preached on Sunday at the Park Street Church.

Q.—Is that Mr. Murray's church? A.—Yes, Sir; they exchanged.

Q.—The Rev. H. H. Murray was the Pastor of that church? A.—Yes, Sir; he exchanged with him.

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

The Witness—And I remained there and heard my brother preach on Sunday.

Q.—This Thursday to which you refer was the 5th of June? A.—Well, Sir, I am very poor on dates, but so far as I can recollect, it was.

Q.—Well, the first Thursday in June was the 5th of June, 1873. That was that Thursday? A.—I think so.

Q.—Well, you know it was the Thursday before Mr. Beecher preached in the church of Mr. Murray? A.—Oh, I know that.

Q.—Yes, and that was the second Sunday of June? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you stayed with your brother on that Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, did you? A.—I did.

Q.—You heard him preach? A.—I did hear him preach.

Q.—Then you stayed with him during a part or all the next week, did you not? A.—I did a part of the next week; I cannot remember definitely how many days, but several days.

Q.—Were you there Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the next week? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Was Mrs. Stowe with you a part of that time? A.—Mrs. Stowe was with us all that time; she came after I did to Newtonville, and remained with us during the time that I was there.

Q.—Now, Madam, was your brother ever absent during that period which you have last referred to, from Thursday, or was he ever absent from your side long enough to have gone to New-York? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he ever absent long enough to have gone half way to New-York? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton—Nothing to ask, Madam.

Judge Neilson—That is all, Madam.

The witness was then conducted from the stand.

Mr. Shearman—The witness we counted on next has stepped out, thinking we would not want him until after recess.

Judge Neilson (to the jury)—Will gentlemen get ready to retire? [To audience]—Gentlemen keep their seats. Gentlemen of the jury will return at 2 o'clock.

A recess was then ordered until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Judge Neilson said: "Mr. Shearman, will you proceed?"

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

Mr. James Freeland was then called, and, having been duly sworn, was examined, as follows, by Mr. Tracy:

Q.—Where do you reside, Mr. Freeland? A.—No. 140 Columbia street.

Q.—Brooklyn? A.—Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Brooklyn? A.—Thirty odd years.

Q.—Are you a member of Plymouth Church? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been such member? A.—Twenty-five or six years.

Q.—You know, then, Mr. Beecher? A.—I do.

Q.—Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes.

Q.—And Mr. Bowen? A.—And Mr. Bowen.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Bowen? A.—Well, thirty years.

Q.—You were formerly a merchant engaged in business in New-York? A.—I was.

Q.—You are now Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been such Collector? A.—Six or seven years. I am not exact, understand, as to dates.

Q.—It has been stated, Mr. Freeland, that you were one of the arbitrators in this difference between Beecher, Tilton, and Bowen? A.—I was.

Q.—You met at Mr. Moulton's house? A.—We did.

Q.—How long before that arbitration actually occurred were you informed that you were to act as arbitrator? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—You went round to the house that night with whom? A.—Mr. Claflin and Mr. Storrs.

Q.—After you got there, or when you got there, whom did you find there? A.—I do not remember exactly; I know, after I got there, I noticed Mr. Bowen, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Moulton were there—Mr. Claflin, Mr. Storrs, and myself.

Q.—What was done after you arrived there? A.—Well, Sir, I think we prepared to go to business.

Q.—Do you remember anything said by Mr. Storrs about his not acting as arbitrator? A.—Yes, Sir, I think I do.

Q.—What did he say on the subject of his not acting as arbitrator?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; I object to that.

The Court—It is proper, if Mr. Tilton was present.

Mr. Tracy—Oh, he has sworn Mr. Tilton was present, and the whole evidence shows he was present.

Q.—What did he say, Mr. Freeland? A.—Well, I cannot repeat the language; he spoke of retiring in consequence of Mr. Beecher—something of that kind; he did not understand it was to come into that arbitration—something of that kind; I don't remember exactly; then Mr. Claflin spoke out.

Q.—Well, what did Mr. Claflin say? A.—Mr. Claflin said it was all arranged; it seemed to him that Mr. Beecher and the whole matter was to come into arbitration before us; I cannot remember the language he used, but that was the effect of the whole thing. Then Mr. Storrs accepted it. Mr. Storrs said a good deal, but I could not repeat fifteen words of it, or ten.

Q.—Whatever was said was said in presence of— A.—Of all the parties.

Q.—After that, did the arbitration proceed? A.—It did.

Q.—What did the parties do before the arbitrators? A.—I think Mr. Tilton made a speech, but I do not remember what he said. I think Mr. Bowen made a speech, but I cannot repeat a word he said.

Q.—We have not asked you to repeat a word they said yet. We will find out what they did. After they had made speeches, what was done? A.—I think they withdrew, and we went on with the arbitration.

Q.—The arbitrators? A.—Yes, Sir, the arbitrators.

Q.—Made up your award? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you agree upon your award that night? A.—We did.

Q.—After the award was agreed upon, what was done? A.—We came in and asked the parties to come before us again.

Q.—Was the award announced by any one of the arbitrators? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Claflin was the spokesman.

Q.—Mr. Claflin announced the award? A.—He did.

Q.—What did he say the award of the arbitrators was? A.—In substance, in the first place, the papers were all to be burned relating to the scandal; the next was—I do not exactly—that was the first I remember spoken of; then the award, I think, came.

Q.—Well, what was it? A.—$7,000.

Q.—What next—was anything said about signing any paper? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, what was said about signing the paper? A.—The tripartite—that hard word that I can't remember very well.

Q.—We know what you refer to? A.—That was to be signed.

Q.—That was to be signed by whom? A.—Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Bowen, I think.

Q.—Well, after Mr. Claflin had announced his award, what was said by other parties, if anything? A.—I think they were satisfied; I think they all seemed to be pleased; I recollect Tilton laughed—smiled.

Q.—Well, Tilton probably smiled at the amount. What did he say about signing the tripartite agreement—singing that? A.—He said there was something there he wanted to change—the phraseology, or something in regard to that.

Q.—Well? A.—Well, I think Mr. Claflin replied—let us see—I cannot give you the words of the conversation; I will give you the substance as well as I can. He said: "Mr. Tilton, you agreed to sign that all satisfactory."

Q.—What did Tilton say to that? A.—Well, I think he said he did, but he wanted to alter it.

Q.—Well? A.—Well, it amounted in the end so that he did alter it. Mr. Claflin, I think, wanted to know if he was satisfied; he took a piece of paper and he wrote on it, and it seemed to be attached to it.

Q.—He did alter it, and the alteration was accepted? A.—So I understood it; it was accepted; they were all very quiet and good-natured after we got through; I remember their conversing all around—

Q.—No doubt about that; you are a pleasant set of gentlemen. But what was said about the Woodstock letter? A.—I remember Woodstock was mentioned, and about a letter, and I think it was requested that Mr. Bowen wanted that returned to him.

Q.—And not burned? A.—And not burned; I think there was something about a letter of apology that was to be burned.

Q.—Do you remember what was said about a letter of apology to be burned? A.—I think that was to be burned: all the papers, as I understood, were to be burned connected with the scandal.

Q.—What particular papers were mentioned, if any? A.—The apology, I remember, was mentioned, and this Bowen letter, and there was another letter, I think, but I do not remember what it was.

Q.—Whose apology was it that it was said was to be burned? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Mr. Beecher's letter of apology? A.—I recollect Mr. Claflin was the spokesman.

Q.—Well, where were they when they said that that letter of apology was to be burned? A.—It was said there right on the spot.

Q.—In the presence of whom? A.—The whole of them.

Q.—In the presence of all of them? A.—All of them.

Q.—What did Moulton and Tilton say about the burning of the papers? A.—I understood that they assented to it; I did not hear any objection—not a word.

Q.—Did they or did they not assent to it? A.—Yes; I understood so.

Q.—Well, after that was done what occurred—after you altered the tripartite agreement to suit Mr. Tilton, and it was agreed that Mr. Bowen should have the Woodstock paper returned, and the papers were then to be burned, what then occurred? A.—Well, then, I think, Mr. Bowen wanted to settle the matter up and give his check.

Q.—Well? A.—He spoke to Mr. Claflin; I heard the conversation with Mr. Claflin; he said: "Mr. Claflin, suppose I should not have money enough in my bank account to-morrow morning, will you lend it to me? I want to close this whole matter up;" and Mr. Claflin said he would.

Q.—What was done then? A.—I saw the check passed round, but I do not know who it was delivered to.

Q.—Was the check filled out there? A.—I think it was.

Q.—By Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember seeing it? A.—I saw it, I think, lying on the table; I did not take it in my hands.

Q.—Did you see it actually passed to Tilton? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—After the check was filled out what was done or said? A.—Well I have got pretty near to the end of my rope.

Q.—Did you separate soon after the filling out of that check? A.—Well, we had a pleasant chat.

Q.—How long were you there at Mr. Moulton's house from the time you went there, Mr. Freeland, until you left it? A.—Well, I am not very clear as to the time—two, three, four hours; I do not know.

Q.—Yo do not remember? A.—It was a considerable time.

Q.—Don't you remember about the time you broke up that night and went home? A.—Yes, I think it was pretty late; it was late for me, sure.

THE CUSTODY OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—Do you remember whether you were afterward consulted by Mr. Storrs in regard to this tripartite agreement being deposited with Moulton? A.—Oh, yes; there was some talk about that. I said right off Mr. Claflin must keep that tripartite; I suggested Mr. Claflin.

Q.—What was said, if anything, about Mr. Claflin taking the tripartite agreement after it had been altered, by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Wilkeson, for having a fair copy made of it? A.—Yes; that was so. Mr. Claflin was to take it and get a fair copy of it made.

Q.—Did he take it away with him that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you next see it? A.—I don't think I ever saw it after that.

Q.—Don't think you ever saw it? A.—No.

Mr. Tracy—You may examine.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—When was this arbitration? A.—Well, now, the best I can get at is, it was the 3d of April, 1872; it might have been—well, I think it must have been that time, so far as—I would not swear positively; it might have been a few days more or less; but that is my impression, so far as I can get it together.

Q.—It might have been a few days before or a few days after? A.—It might have been; still my impressions are—well, I get it in a measure from that check—the 4th.

Q.—Have you seen the check? A.—I saw the check there, and I heard it spoken about; I can tell you just about—well, I'll stop, just as you say. [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, you say you will, but you don't. A.—I shut my mouth right up.

Q.—Well, you don't. You are at it again. Do I understand you to say that you saw the check? A.—I think I saw it on the table.

Q.—Did you read it? A.—I did not.

Q.—Any part of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How does that enable you to get at the date, then—*now* you can talk? A.—Will you let me.

Q.—Yes. A.—Well, Sir, I heard there was a check of Mr. Bowen's—now I will tell you one thing. [Laughter.]

Q.—No; tell me that first? A.—I will. [General laughter—Mr. Fullerton smiled.]

The Witness—I'm glad to see you laugh; I don't like to see a cross look; just wait a little longer.

Q.—Well, laugh after you explain that? A.—Yes; I will.

Q.—If you did'nt see the check, how does the check enable you to fix the date? A.—Well, you stopped me when I undertook to tell you.

Mr. Tracy—Well, try it. A.—I know Mr. Bowen very well; I never knew him to give a check after 3 o'clock that he didn't date it the 4th; now, that is one of the strongest points.

Q.—Yes; that is the strongest point—

The Court—That is, he would date it the next day?

The Witness—Yes; the next day.

Q.—Did he always date it the 4th if he drew it after 3 o'clock. A.—Yes; I have a great deal of business—

Q.—He always dates it the 4th? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Suppose it was the 30th of the month, would he date it the 4th? A.—Yes, I guess he would date it the day after.

Q.—Not the 4th? A.—I cannot say as to that.

Q.—Did you ever see him draw a check? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Read it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Saw him draw a check after 3 o'clock? A.—He and I—

Q.—Have you seen him draw it? A.—Yes; I have changed checks with him a great many times.

Q.—After 3 o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I think I have—

THE DATE OF THE ARBITRATION.

Q.—Well, now, is there any other way that you can get at the date of that arbitration besides the check that you didn't see? A.—My memory is very poor about dates; that is the most difficult thing.

Q.—That would be a good reason for saying that you could not do it. A.—I can't do it.

Q.—Well, that answers the question. Is your recollection good in other respects than dates? A.—Associations.

Q.—How? A.—My remembrance comes through associations.

Q.—Is that the way you recollect what took place before the arbitrators? A.—No, not that; I am sure I was at the arbitration—that is firm in my mind.

Q.—That you are sure of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you equally sure of what took place after you got there? A.—I am equally sure I know what the verdict was that we brought in the arbitration.

Q.—Are you quite sure that you remember what was said after the arbitrators came in? A.—No, Sir; I wouldn't say I could repeat the language at all; give only the substance.

Q.—What papers were before you as arbitrators? A.—I think the arbitration between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton.

THE TRIPARTITE COVENANT.

Q.—What other papers were before you? A.—I think the tripartite.

Q.—The tripartite was before you? A.—I think it was; yes; sure it was.

Q.—Was it signed? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Well, can't you tell me whether it was signed or not? A.—I don't know whether it was or not.

Q.—You looked at it, didn't you? A.—I saw it, but I didn't read it.

Q.—Didn't you see whether it was executed? A.—I didn't.

Q.—They didn't sign it, then, in your presence? A.—I cannot say; they might have signed it there, but I didn't see them sign it.

Q.—You have no recollection upon the subject of signing it at all, one way or the other? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton draw what purported to be the alteration of the tripartite? A.—I saw Mr. Tilton take a pen and do writing there.

Q.—Did you understand at the time that he was drawing an amendment to the tripartite agreement? A.—I heard him say what he wanted to do, and take his pen, and I saw him writing, that is all.

Q.—What did he do with that which he wrote? A.—It was on a paper; he put that on a paper that he was examining—this tripartite.

Q.—It was annexed to the tripartite agreement? A.—Yes; as I saw it.

Q.—How was it annexed? A.—I cannot say as to it; the piece of paper seemed to be put on the larger paper.

Q.—Was it pinned fast? A.—I cannot say as to that.

Q.—Was it annexed to the larger paper? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Were there any other papers before the arbitrators? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—The agreement between Bowen and Tilton, and the tripartite agreement were the only papers? A.—I think they were; as far as I know; there might have been other papers that I didn't see.

Q.—You recollect none other? A.—No.

Q.—Were there any papers relating to the scandal there? A.—No; I don't remember that there were.

Q.—Was there nothing attached to the tripartite agreement relating to the scandal. A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Was that read over? A.—I think part of it was by somebody; I remember very little about the papers; I don't think I had them in my hands at all.

Q.—What part was read over? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Can you repeat anything that was read over? A.—Not a single word.

Q.—Not a word? A.—Not a single word, because I didn't read the paper myself; I didn't take it in my hand; something I remember being read.

Q.—It was read over, was it not? A.—Very likely it was.

Q.—So that you might know what it was? A.—Possibly.

Q.—And while you can recollect the conversation, you cannot recollect anything that was in the paper? A.—What conversation do you speak of?

Q.—After the arbitrators came in. A.—No, I had no conversation—

Q.—Just answer my question, Mr. Freeland. A.—The substance of it I remember.

ALL THE PAPERS WERE TO BE BURNED.

Q.—Why can't you remember the substance of the paper? A.—Because my memory is not good, so far as repeating language; words I can't use; I have no faculty in my head, I think, for words.

Q.—Well, I think you have a pretty good one. Won't you tell me what the substance of the paper was that you heard read? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—You cannot tell the words or substance? A.—No, Sir, I cannot. I cannot tell what the substance was; I did not take it in my hands; I only know that the papers, all said, should be burned, destroyed, that were related to the scandal in any form; that is what I understood.

Q.—The scandal between Bowen and Mr. Beecher? A.—All the parties, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Tilton, &c.

Q.—Mr. Moulton? A.—I don't know as Mr. Moulton's name was mentioned with the scandal papers; but it was all the papers that were going— to be burned.

Q.—That you remember very distinctly? A.—I do, because that was impressed very strongly upon my mind.

Q.—Yes. Well, what was said about signing the paper, if anything, there in your presence? A.—Mr. Tracy asked me to repeat it—what I said before, as I said to you before in my direct; Mr. Tilton asked Mr. Claflin if he should sign that paper.

Q.—But you don't recollect that they did sign it? A.—No, Sir; it was not signed there as I understood it, because the conversation was in regard to Mr. Claflin getting it redrawn.

Q.—Taking it to Mr. Wilkeson? A.—I think so.

Q.—What was said about the Woodstock letter? A.—Mr. Bowen spoke, or somebody spoke about the Woodstock letter.

Q.—Was it delivered up that night? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Didn't you see it delivered up? A.—I don't know; I didn't see anything delivered.

Q.—If it had been delivered up, you would have remembered, would not you? A.—No, I don't think I should; I paid very little attention to the paper in any form.

Q.—How? A.—I paid very little attention, as I said to you.

Q.—Did you hear of any scandal there that night, except that which was contained in the letter of Jan. 1, 1871, called a personal statement? A.—What we were called there to arbitrate upon, as far as the scandal was concerned?

Q.—What you arbitrated upon? A.—So far as we—you observe—

Q.—I observe that you do not answer my question. A.—I try to, Mr. Fullerton; I want to tell you just all that I can remember.

Q.—Was there any scandal talked of there that night except— A.—No, Sir, I do not remember that the scandal was named.

Q.—Well, you have not heard half the question yet. [Laughter.] Was there any scandal talked of there that night except that it was embodied in the paper forming a part of the tripartite agreement, called the personal statement? A.—I don't think there was.

Q.—That is all? Wasn't it papers relating to that scandal that were to be burned? A.—I did not so understand it.

Q.—All papers relating to that scandal? A.—All the scandals, so far as they were going on.

Q.—Had you heard of any scandal at that time? A.—I think I had before I came there.

Q.—What was it? Anything except what was in the letter of Jan. 1, 1871? A.—I cannot say as to that. I didn't read it.

Q.—Didn't know what it was that night? A.—Mr. Fullerton, I avoided reading everything I could.

Q.—Very well. Now, you are sure that they spoke of the apology there that night being burned? A.—I am sure.

Q.—You recollect that distinctly? A.—I think it was called for, seemed to come in in some form, and that was, I think, Bowen—

Q.—Mr. Beecher was not there, was he? A.—He was not.

Q.—Who asked you to become an arbitrator? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you no recollection upon that subject? A.—Not a word.

Q.—Do you know how you came to go there? A.—No, I don't; I only know that they sent—somebody sent word for me, whether it was Claflin or Storrs or whoever it was; the first thing I knew I was notified to meet Mr. Moulton, and I don't know who nominated me; I cannot—

HIS CONNECTION WITH PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Mr. Freeland, you say you have been a member of Plymouth Church for about twenty-five years? A.—I think I have; yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you filled any places in the church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What places have you filled during that period? A.—I have had the honor of being President of the Board of Trustees; I think that is about all the place I ever had there.

Q.—Ever a deacon? A.—Never; I ain't fit to be a deacon.

Q.—A member of the Examining Committee ever? A.—I think I was for the first one or two years of—

Q.—A member of any other committee during that period? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Can you recall the fact now whether you were a member of any other committee? A.—No; I really could not.

Q.—Do you recollect of being at Mr. Tilton's one night in company with Mr. Andrews—Mr. Pearl Andrews? A.—No, Sir; I don't.

Q.—You have forgotten that? A.—Yes; I have.

Q.—Don't you recollect of being there one evening with Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews and Miss Augusta Moore? A.—Very likely I was; but I don't remember it.

Q.—That is what I ask you? A.—I don't remember it; very likely I was there; I have been to Mr. Tilton's a number of times.

Q.—But you don't recollect that occasion?

Continued on Ninth Page.

LAW REPORTS.

OFFICIAL EXTORTION.

A SHERIFF'S OFFICER AND A COLLECTOR OBTAIN $125 FROM A WITNESS BY THREATS OF IMPRISONMENT—JUDGE JOSEPH F. DALY ORDERS THEM TO PAY A FINE OF $250 AND BE IMPRISONED FOR THIRTY DAYS FOR ABUSE OF THE PROCESS OF THE COURT.

On a motion to punish Daniel Day, a Sheriff's officer, and Thomas C. Pino, a collector, for contempt of court, in having practiced unlawful and improper conduct in connection with the service of an attachment on a witness, Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, has rendered a decision of much importance. The Judge's opinion in the case, which tells its own story of official corruption and extortion, is as follows: On Sept. 25, 1872, Eliza Killage, plaintiff, recovered a judgment against Maria L. Garcia defendant, in the Fourth District Court, for $51 89, and a transcript was filed in the County Clerk's office, execution issued and returned unsatisfied, and proceedings supplementary to the execution commenced against the defendant, Maria L. Garcia. Proceedings in the same action supplementary to execution were also instituted against Mrs. Hannah Garcia the mother of defendant, as a person having property of the judgment debtor, under section 294 of the code. Mrs. Hannah Garcia was also subpœnaed as a witness in the supplementary proceedings against the defendant, her daughter. It would appear that she failed to attend in obedience to the order or the subpœna, and an attachment was issued against her on May 8, 1874. This attachment was in the following form: "The people of the State of New-York to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, greeting: We command you to attach Mrs. Garcia, and forthwith bring her before a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, at a special term of this court to be held at chambers at the City Hall in the said City, to answer for her misconduct in not obeying our writ of subpœna to her directed and on her duly served, commanding her to appear before Herman Stiefel, Esq., the Referee appointed, at the place aforesaid, and give evidence in a certain proceeding supplementary to execution now pending in said Court of Common Pleas between Eliza Kilage, plaintiff, and Maria L. Garcia as defendant, on the part of plaintiff, and have you then and there this writ." The attachment was attested in the usual form, signed, sealed, and indorsed with the allowance of the Judge, bailable in $100, by his order. At the request of the plaintiff's attorney, Daniel Day was deputized by the Sheriff to serve the writ. He went to No. 165 West Twenty-second street on Aug. 5, 1874, and there arrested Mrs. Hannah Garcia, and was joined there by one Thomas C. Pino, a collecting agent, who had the collection of the judgment for the plaintiff in his charge. The depositions of Mrs. Garcia, of Mr. Pino, and of Day, the Deputy, taken before the Referee on this proceeding, as to what occurred at and after the arrest are conflicting, but it is conceded that after Day had taken Mrs. Garcia from Twenty-second street to the neighborhood of Varick and King streets in a street car they got out, Pino, who followed them in another car joined them; they returned to Twenty-second street, and there Mrs. Garcia collected from her tenant in the house and paid $100 in cash to Pino, and $25 in cash to Day, and was released. She swears that when Day arrested her he said he was going to take her to Ludlow Street Jail; that she inquired for what? That he said for a dressmaker's bill; that she said that did not belong to her, but to her daughter; that he said, "Well, you must pay it, and you must pay me $25 for my trouble." She swears also that after certain rude treatment by Day, and after Pino had come up to them, saying, "I have caught you!" Day said he was going to take her to jail as she wouldn't pay the money. Pino said he wanted $100, and Day said she must pay it, and pay him $25, or he would take her to jail; that when they got in a car to go down town, she wished to go and see her daughter's lawyer, but Day said she should not, that he would take her to jail; that she got frightened, and offered to go to her house and give him the money; that Day said if she did not pay she would have to go to jail, and be locked up for a month unless she gave bail; that Day said: "I want $25; you must pay me; you have got the money; the lady paid you;" that she denied this, and showed her pocket-book; that Day said he was a poor man with children; that she said she couldn't help it; that Day said if she did not pay he would take her right down to jail; then she got frightened, and said if he would take her back home she would give the money; that they then got out of the car, and Day detained her until Pino came down in another car, and Pino said, after hearing from Day what she told him: "Don't take her home; if you do, you won't get the money; take her back to Twenty-second street for her rent." Pino and Day deny all the threats attributed to them, and swear that the payment of the money by Mrs. Garcia was wholly voluntary. It is significant, however, that Pino swears he told her "it might cost her $200 if she went before the Sheriff;" and Day swears "she proposed first to pay, and to pay me $25 for my trouble;" but admits that the plaintiff's attorney told him if she "put up $100, Pino would give him a discharge for his safety." After a personal examination of all the testimony taken before the Referee, I am fully convinced that the attachment and arrest were used by Pino and Day to extort from Mrs. Garcia the sums they received from her, and that they acted upon her fears to accomplish the purpose; that they concealed from her that it was the duty of Day to take her "forthwith before one of the justices of the court" according to the language of the writ, which they could easily have done, the arrest being made about noon, but impressed upon her that she was to be imprisoned immediately in Ludlow Street Jail, or carried before the Sheriff, where she would be subjected to great expense; and by these false statements and threats so worked upon her fears that they extorted from her nearly treble the amount of the judgment against her daughter, a part being illegal fees for the officer. If such conduct on the part of officers or parties were to be tolerated the name of justice would be execrated in the community, and the severest punishment should be inflicted for bringing such reproach upon the administration of the law. The remedy of the injured party is clear.

First—The proceedings by attachment against Mrs. Hannah Garcia in the matter of her alleged contempt was a proceeding under the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S., 534,) and was a matter depending in court to which Hannah Garcia was a party, (Section 1.) Her rights in such matter were defeated, impaired, impeded, and prejudiced. Her right was to be taken before the court from which the writ issued, "forthwith," there to be dealt with according to law, and to have an opportunity to purge herself of contempt, and to be discharged from custody without fine or cost if innocent of the contempt alleged. In fine, her right was to an immediate hearing according to the terms of the writ.

Second—This right was defeated by the misconduct of Day, a person "duly selected or appointed to perform the ministerial duty of executing the writ," (2 R. S. 534, section 1, sub. 1,) by his willful neglect of duty and disobedience to the statute which provides (id., section 12) that the Sheriff shall keep the defendant on attachment in actual custody, and bring him personally before the court issuing the attachment, and shall keep and detain him in his custody until such court shall have made some order in the premises; and by his (Day's) misbehavior in his office in attempting to extort, and extorting illegal fees for himself from the prisoner, and by his assisting Pino, the plaintiff's agent, in extorting from the prisoner, by threats, representations of imprisonment, and violation of duty, money in satisfaction of the judgment against her daughter, and for other purposes.

Third—The rights of the defendant on attachment were impeded, impaired, prejudiced, and defeated by the acts of Thomas C. Pino, who was guilty of unlawful interference with the process and proceedings "in assuming control over the acts of the officer who made the arrest, instructing him what to do with the prisoner and where to take her in order to compel her to pay the money unlawfully demanded and extorted from her."

After sustaining the regularity of having the testimony necessary to punish Day and Pino for contempt taken before a Referee for the information of the court, Judge Daly proceeds in his opinion as follows: "I find no cause of complaint against Mr. O'Brien, plaintiff's attorney, except that the person deputized at his request by the Sheriff to serve the writ, was unfit for the office: in the execution of duties so high and important, and which affect the comfort and feelings, as well as the rights of the citizen in an eminent degree, none should be employed but persons possessed of discretion and the common instincts of humanity. I direct a fine of $250 to be imposed on the defendants Day and Pino, and that they be imprisoned, in addition, thirty days, as punishment for their misconduct, and indemnity to the said Hannah Garcia for the loss suffered by her through their misconduct and for her expenses of the proceeding, the payment of the fine by one to be a discharge of both from the fine, the person paying it to be thereupon released from imprisonment, and the person not paying to be kept imprisoned until the expiration of the thirty days.

LAWRENCE THE SILK SMUGGLER.

United States District Attorney Bliss said yesterday that Charles L. Lawrence, the fugitive silk smuggler, whose extradition from England is sought on the charge of forging Custom-house entries, was taken before a magistrate in London, on Tuesday last, and held for an examination on Tuesday, the 13th inst. All that is necessary under the extradition treaty is to establish Lawrence's identity, and make out a *prima facie* case against him, in order to secure his extradition; and there are three persons now in England who were sent there by District Attorney Bliss, all of whom know Lawrence, and they have sufficient proof in their possession to warrant Lawrence's extradition.

THE HARDWICKE WILL CASE.

The testimony in the case in which the will of James Snare, alias "James Hardwicke," is contested by Snare's wife and children, whom he abandoned in England, was closed and summed up yesterday in the Surrogate's Court before Surrogate Hutchings. Counsel for "Mrs. Hardwicke" and her children, who propound the will as the wife and children of the testator, proved from the records of Christ Church (Episcopal) of this City, that Snare married the woman, Mrs. Hardwicke, who offered the will for probate, in Christ Church, on Sept. 26, 1837, marrying her under the name of Snare. Counsel for the contestants of the will put in evidence proof of the marriage of Snare in London on May 25, 1823, to the wife whom he abandoned in England. Counsel also made the point that Snare's will was void, as he had signed and executed it on a fictitious name. The Surrogate reserved his decision.

A COMMON-SENSE CONCLUSION.

HUSBAND AND WIFE RECONCILED—THE LAW'S DELAY WORSE THAN LIVING TOGETHER.

Proceedings on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by John G. Herring, to obtain possession of his three children, who were in the custody of his wife, Eliza, came before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It appeared that the husband was quite well off, being the owner of two houses; that some time since his wife urged him to deed one of the houses to her, and upon his refusal to do so, she left him, taking the children with her; that she then commenced a suit against him for a limited divorce, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment and drunkenness on his part. He then wanted to get possession of their three children, and for that purpose commenced the present proceeding in the form of a writ of habeas corpus. He denies the charges of cruelty and drunkenness, and she refused to give up the children. He alleges, furthermore, that she had no just cause to leave him, and that it was but recently he gave her $1,500 in gold to defray her expenses on a trip to Europe. When the matter was called before Judge Donohue he enforced the rule of practice that, while the Court of Oyer and Terminer is in session, writs of habeas corpus must be made returnable there, and sent the parties before that court. When they arrived in the Oyer and Terminer the Jourdan murder trial was in progress, and Judge Barrett said he could not hear the motion then, and suggested that they return to Chambers. When they returned to Chambers they found that Judge Donohue was then unprepared to hear them. Becoming disgusted with the delay the parties began to reason together, and finally agreed to become reconciled, and with such intention left the court.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 539.—*Bailey, Collector, vs. Clark et al., (Clark, Dodge & Co.,)* and *one other case.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—These were suits to recover taxes paid, under protest, of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. upon capital employed in banking. The fund upon which the tax was laid was money borrowed temporarily in the ordinary and usual course of the business of the defendants. The court decided that such funds were not capital employed in the business of the bankers, and were not liable to be assessed as such, and that the assessment made was unauthorized and void. The Government assigns this decision as error, and maintains that the fund was liable to the tax levied, if not as capital, yet as deposits.

The Attorney General and the Solicitor General for the Government; John E. Burrell for defendants in error.

No. 679.—*Slack, Collector, &c., vs. Tucker et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This was an action against the Collector to recover internal revenue taxes imposed upon Tucker & Co., as wholesale dealers, under the act of 1864, as amended by the act of 1866. The plaintiffs were agents in Boston of four cotton manufacturing companies, which were managed by Boards of Directors substantially composed of the same persons, having the same office in the city, and the same Treasurer; and the question was whether they were agents simply or wholesale dealers. The firm claimed that inasmuch as the commissions which they received were received in their character of agents of manufacturers, whose principal place of business is their place of business, they are not liable to the tax under the provisions of the act which exempts manufacturers or producers, sales of their own goods at the place of production or manufacture, and at their principal office or places of business. The court sustained the theory of the firm, and the Government here insists that there can be no question that had the firm done business for any other principals than manufacturers they would be subject to the tax, and that there is no good reason why they should not pay a tax on business given them by manufacturers as upon business from any other quarter.

H. D. Hyde, for the firm; Attorney General and Solicitor General for the Government.

No. —.—*The United States vs. Cruikshank, Irwin, and Hadnot.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—The indictment in this case is for conspiracy, under the sixth section of the Enforcement act of May, 1870, and the question presented is whether persons found guilty of conspiring to prevent duly qualified citizens from voting at any election in the State, including general elections therein, and also guilty of conspiring to prevent citizens from exercising any of the rights and privileges granted to them by the Constitution of the United States, are guilty of a crime against the United States. Besides this general question there is a further one, whether the counts containing the charges are in due technical form. The Government maintains that the offense is cognizable by the United States in the court in which it is tried; that conspiracy may be an offense against the United States. If it be to do something which directly concerns the United States, and if it has been made criminal by statute, it is within Federal jurisdiction. Where Congress has enacted that a combination to effect an object which directly concerns the United States shall be criminal, nothing can be suggested rendering such legislation incompetent or improper. For the defendants it is contended that citizens of every State may bond, confederate, combine, or conspire together for any purpose, and that the United States have no authority to question them under the Constitution. Neither have the United States, nor any department thereof, a universal, or a general, or any other than a very special, particular, and incidental control in such matters within the limits of a State. It is not denied that Congress may pass laws to punish conspiracies to levy war against the United States; to overthrow the Government; to seize its property, rob its mails, counterfeit its coin, or cast away vessels bearing its flag, or in any manner to invade its constitutional authority or frustrate the administration of its constitutional powers. But beyond this it cannot go. The Constitution delegates no authority to Congress to define the purposes for which the people may assemble, nor to superintend the conduct of the members of such meetings; nor to provide a safe conduct for any who may desire to attend them; nor for violations of their order or decorum; nor to take cognizance of those that are unlawful or tumultuous, or which may become riotous or dangerous to the peace of the State. These are all concerns which affect the order, tranquillity, and police of the State. The first amendment denies forever to the United States to abridge the right of the people to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances; but it contains no implication of control, superintendence, allowance, or prevention of such assemblies. The same objections apply to the counts which charge the object of the conspiracy to be to disturb the exercise of the right to keep and bear arms. This right is not derived from or secured in the Federal Constitution. The second amendment denies the Government power to infringe that right, and no article in the Constitution has any relation to that right, except that which refers to the organization and equipment of the Militia. The privilege of citizens to keep and bear arms for a lawful purpose is not a privilege granted by the United States, or one which the General Government is charged to guard or guarantee; nor is an interference with the right an offense against any law of the United States. No power has been delegated to the United States to legislate for the protection of persons and things within a State directly. A State has the same undeniable jurisdiction over all persons and things within its territorial limits as any foreign nation, when that jurisdiction is not surrendered to the General Government. The indictment cannot be sustained by the act of 1870, nor under the fourteenth amendment. The State of Louisiana has passed no law abridging any of the rights of citizens, and there is, therefore, no breach of the Constitution or of its amendments by the State to whom the people of the United States directed the commands of the fourteenth amendment. Hence there is no ground for the indictment. The object of the amendment was to restrain the States, not the inhabitants of the States as assumed by the Government. The consequence of a conclusion being adopted as a law, that the provisions of the Constitution are addressed to each and every inhabitant, would be the entire subversal of the institutions of the States, and the immediate consolidation of the whole land into a consolidated empire, whose authority and processes would wholly disregard the limits and laws of the States. The Attorney General and Solicitor General for the Government. Reverdy Johnson, David Dudley Field, John A. Campbell, P. Phillips, R. H. Marr, D. S. Byron, W. R. Whitaker, and E. J. Ellis for defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 31.—In the Court of Appeals, March 31, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 167.—*Gustavus A. Fudickar, appellant, vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, respondent.*—Argument resumed; case concluded.

No. 144.—*Mary A. Codding, appellant, vs. Thomas Wormsby, respondent.*—Argued by H. R. Selden of counsel for appellant, and by W. F. Cogswell for respondent.

No. 170.—*Henry M. Train, appellant, vs. The Holland Purchase Insurance Company, respondent.*—Argued by Samuel Hind of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondent.

No. 155.—*Calvin G. Hinckley, as survivor, &c., appellant, vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, respondent.*—Argued by William Ruger of counsel for appellant, and by D. Pratt for respondent; case still on.

Proclamation was made and the court adjourned till to-morrow.

AN EXPELLED TEMPERANCE MAN.

Timothy Clifford was a member of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, was complained of to the society for drinking liquor, and on that ground expelled from membership. On his behalf an application was made to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel the officers of the society to reinstate him as a member. The grounds of his application were that when seen drinking by the member of the society making the complaint he was drinking only "ginger beer," and that was not in violation of the rules of the society. In opposition it is claimed that, even if Clifford was drinking "ginger beer," he was violating a rule of the society, which prohibited its members from frequenting drinking saloons, and for this he was justly expelled. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT NOTES.

Emil Snyder, the man who, with an accomplice, entered the store of Matthewson & Co., No. 40 Maiden lane, and ran off with a tray containing $300 worth of lockets and bracelets, was held to answer yesterday at the Tombs Police Court.

Joseph Earls, of No. 22 Spring street, was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on charges of entering the room of Edward Kelly, at No. 191 Grand street, and stealing a silver watch, and of knocking down Thomas Cassidy in a saloon and robbing him of $3.

Mrs. Catharine Klengenberg, of No. 94 Sheriff street, who had given $1,000 bail before Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of defrauding the United States by drawing a pension as the widow of a Union soldier after she remarried, was surrendered by her surety yesterday and sent to Ludlow Street Jail.

Assistant United States District Attorney Louis F. Post has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect on the 15th inst., his object being to resume the practice of law. Mr. Post's ability and courtesy have won the respect and good will of those having business with the United States District Attorney's office.

The taking of testimony in the controversy in relation to the child of Duncan D. Templeton and his wife Ida Maude, already noticed in THE TIMES, was continued before the Referee, Col. Hardee, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Almost the entire session was consumed by the cross-examination of Mrs. Martin, the witness examined at the previous session, but nothing new was developed in the case except some letters, in which Duncan D. expresses great affection for his wife, and threatens that if she should die he would kill himself on her grave. A letter was also read in which Duncan D. expressed great dissatisfaction, and almost quarreled with his father because he refused him money to send to his wife.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Christopher Meiston, of No. 259 Spring street, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged by Officer Jepson, of the Sanitary Police, with adulterating his milk before selling it. He was held in $300 bail to answer.

Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, yesterday arrested Jacob Rohel, who keeps a shoe store at No. 517 Grand street, charged with receiving boots and shoes stolen from the store of Jacob Emanuel, No. 182 Suffolk street, by James Price and James Clark on the night of March 9. Rohel was held in $500 bail, which was furnished by Jacob Kerner, of No. 187 Stanton street.

Mme. Catharine Maxwell, who was charged in Brooklyn with having caused the death of Miss Antoinette Fenner by malpractice and was discharged on the ground of non-jurisdiction, the alleged offense having been committed in this City, was arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and held for an examination this morning. She was accompanied by two daughters, and was carried up to the examination room of the court in a chair, being too feeble to walk. The testimony before Justice Smith will be briefer, but of the same character as that given in Brooklyn.

A BARBER'S SHOP ROBBED.

On Sunday night the barber shop of Christian Guttman, No. 52 Eighth avenue, was broken open and eighty razors, six pairs of shears, six boxes of collars, shaving-brushes, and other barber's utensils were carried away. Early the following morning Officers O'Neill and Bush, of the Ninth Precinct, met a youth named Thomas Emmons, with a bundle in his possession, whom they arrested. The bundle contained a portion of the property stolen from Mr. Guttman's shop. The officers also discovered a slung-shot in the prisoner's pocket. He confessed himself guilty of the burglary, and gave the officers information which led to the arrest of his "pal," Preston Horan, alias George Wilson, and also the recovery of the balance of the stolen property in a room at No. 387½ Bleecker street. Both the prisoners were brought before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed in default of $2,500 bail each for trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Stahlnecken vs. Oakley.—Order as settled.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Brown vs. Brown; Craven vs. Proud.

Pain vs. Vilmar.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

George vs. George.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Farley; De Forest vs. Farley; Granted.—Sullivan vs. Doerbecker.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

De Wolf vs. Owen.—Memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Thurber et al. vs. Cotter et al.—Motion to discharge from imprisonment for not obeying order of court denied.

Sawtell vs. Garibaldi.—Order vacating injunction in part settled.

Jackson et al vs. Sharp.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Kellage vs. Garcia.—See opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, April 1, 1875.—Nos. 171, 172, 174, 175, 173, 164, 71, and 11.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
51—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Vultee.
78—Swaler vs. Fox.
84—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
93—Matter of Gardiner.

Nos.
94—Matter of Laforge.
169—Shanley vs. Burtis, &c.
260—Miles vs. Titus.
285—Rasin vs. Ordt.
293—Silva vs. Health Department.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.
159—Odell vs. Odell.
257—Messmore vs. Martin
258—Same vs. Same. et al.
270—Ratzer, Sr., vs. Ratzer, Jr.
276—Scholle vs. Winsor et al.
281—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.
282—Butler et al. vs. Wehle.
295—Rourke vs. Finegan et al.
297—Moneuse vs. Duparquet.
302—Hilouryhauser vs. Stover.
304—Read vs. Allen.
308—Allen vs. McChristie.

Nos.
309—Wiegand vs. Newcombe.
310—Searing vs. Paref, impleaded.
311—Schettler vs. Smith et al.
312—Weiss vs. Meeke et al.
313—Hookers vs. Martin et al.
314—Same vs. Same.
315—West vs. Erben, Jr.
316—Brown vs. Coar et al.
317—Gedney vs. Finnell et al.
319—Slattery vs. Keveny et al.
321—Chetwood vs. Driscoll et al.
322—Phelan vs. Collender.
323—Beach et al. vs. Ihrig et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
778—Sanches et al. vs. Morris et al.
1364—Windsor vs. Derby.
1382—Van Wallhoffen vs. Newcombe et al.
2256—Hamill vs. The Mayor, &c.
1526—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
2250—Downey vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1362—Maher vs. The Mayor, &c.
2251—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
1705—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1216—Dam, Jr., vs. Hillyer, et al.
944—Gormond vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

PROSPECTIVE FORTUNE FOR A RANDALL'S ISLAND CHILD.

In 1871 a lady, residing in an Eastern State, adopted an infant from the nursery on Randall's Island. This lady recently died, and by the terms of her will she bequeaths to the boy, after paying several legacies, the balance of her property, amounting to about $50,000. Until he becomes of age the income of the property will be appropriated for his support, after which he will receive $1,000 a year until he is thirty-years of age, when the entire property falls to him. The child is now residing with a respectable family, and is reported as very bright and healthy.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

THE PROPOSED SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—WILL THE LATTER GIVE UP THEIR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—VIEWS OF PRESIDENT NEILSON, FREDERICK R. COUDERT, AND REV. EDWARD J. O'REILLY.

The proposal of the Trustees of the parochial schools to the Board of Education, to appoint a committee of conference on the question of bringing the parochial schools under the same government and into the same benefits as the public schools has met with a ready response. The following committees were appointed to confer on the question, and effect, if possible, some satisfactory arrangement:

By Vicar General Quinn: Henry L. Hoguet, of No. 48 West Twenty-eighth street; Frederick E. Gilbert, Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street; John E. Develin, No. 95 Madison avenue; Frederick R. Coudert, No. 118 East Twenty-ninth street; George V. Hecker, No. 278 Madison avenue; Rignal T. Woodward, Fort Washington; Rev. Edward J. O'Reilly, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, in Grand street.

By the Board of Education: William H. Neilson, No. 142 Madison avenue; David Wetmore, No. 119 Lexington avenue; David F. Baker, No. 138 West Forty-fourth street; James W. Farr, No. 11 St. Luke's place; Jacob M. Vermilyea, No. 258 Fourth avenue; Eugene Kelly, No. 43 West Fifty-first street, and R. W. Townsend, No. 18 East Seventy-third street.

The committee will meet early next week at the hall of the Board of Education. One point to be considered by the conference is, whether the parochial schools will do away with their religious instruction as now existing, and content themselves with only reading the Bible. The laws governing the Board of Education especially forbid any religious instruction in the schools, and enjoins the reading, without comment or remark, of a chapter from the Bible. If this be agreed to by the Parochial School Trustees, then the question is what will be done with the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity, who are at present teachers in the parochial schools.

The views of members of the committees on the subject have been sought by a TIMES reporter. Mr. William H. Neilson, President of the Board of Education, stated that they should meet the other committee in a most friendly spirit. The existing laws, however, would have to be observed, and if the parochial schools should be merged with the public schools, under the Board of Education, religious teachings during school hours would have to cease. The reading of the Bible he did not think a question that would cause any embarrassment, as either the Protestant or the Douay Bible can be used, at the option of the teachers. The teachers in the parochial schools, Mr. Neilson said, would be examined by the board, in case the union should take place, and such as proved fit according to the standard of the board would be retained; if any teachers should be found incompetent, they would not, of course, be retained. The Board of Education would require more money. The average daily attendance, he said, was 110,000 scholars, and the expenses in round numbers were $3,500,000. The parochial schools number about 30,000 pupils, but the number which they propose turning over to the board is 15,000. The additional sum needed would therefore be close on $500,000. Mr. Neilson said that all the bearings of the case would be fully and fairly discussed by the committees, who would act for the public good to the best of their ability, but that it was impossible to conjecture yet what other questions and issues might arise. He looked on the whole matter as a step in the right direction, tending to the solution of a highly important and difficult problem.

Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, of No. 118 East Twenty-ninth street, thought it somewhat doubtful whether the parochial schools would agree to being incorporated with the public schools and discontinue their religious instruction. While he thought there should be tolerance of every creed, the religious instruction was of the greatest possible benefit. By its neglect the pupils grew up almost devoid of all moral principles and integrity. The chief trouble was that most of the parents of the children attending the parochial schools were poor, hard-working people, who have no time to teach their children religion or anything else, and entirely depend on their being taught everything at school. Mr. Coudert added that he thought it hard that they should first have to pay the taxes which went to supply the Board of Education with funds and then should have to pay to support their own parochial schools. Some arrangements ought to be made whereby an amount would be paid by the City in support of the parochial schools proportionate to what the public schools receive. While he fully believed in the manner which the Board of Education managed the schools under their control and in the course of instruction pursued, he yet was confident that the system pursued and the comprehensive course of studies adopted by the parochial schools would bear comparison with those of the public school. He believed that if religious instruction were done away with in the schools, the cause of morality would suffer, and that the children would grow up devoid of those finer feelings and virtues which are the result of a proper regard for religion and truth. He believed in having religious instruction in schools of all and every denomination. In case, however, the Trustees would be satisfied with the laws of the Board of Education as they now exist, he was of opinion that more members of the Catholic persuasion ought to be put on the board, provided the incorporation should take place.

Mr. George V. Hecker said he had not considered any of the questions involved. He thought that a public discussion at this time of so serious a matter would be productive of no good, but might do a great deal of harm. He admitted that the parochial schools were very short of money, and that the heavy expense of keeping them up had led to the proposed compromise, as they considered themselves entitled to a share of the funds voted annually to the Board of Education.

Rev. Edward J. O'Reilly said that the proposal made by the parochial schools to the Board of Education was simply the work of a few gentlemen who desired to see justice done to the managers of the parochial schools. "We have," said he, "been abused and vilified on every occasion, and we are now purely seeking for justice. The whole case will be fairly and ably discussed when the committees meet and pending that time, which will be in a few days, any discussion will be unfair and injurious.

Q.—Suppose, Sir, that the conference should end without any favorable results, will any demand be made by the Parochial School Trustees to the Board of Education for what they consider as their fair proportion of the yearly appropriations.

A.—Well, that is an open question; the money is certainly ours, and we are fully entitled to it, and it is only fair that we should endeavor to get what belongs to us the best way we can. He did regard the law as very plain on the question of prohibiting religious instruction, and he supposed if the Trustees were not prepared to submit to the law, they would never have proposed the conference.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

At the Fire Commissioners' meeting yesterday, the Chief of Department submitted two reports from Chief of Battalion Nash, one of which detailed the circumstance of the rescue of a family of six persons by Assistant Foreman James Horn, from the building No. 351 Pearl street, during a fire on the 21st instant. In connection with the account of the rescue, are the statements of the persons saved, showing that but for the heroic conduct of Horn, who climbed to the roof and precipitated himself into the upper floor of the building at the imminent peril of his life, the entire family would have been burned to death. Chief Nash concludes his report of the affair with the assertion that, in his opinion, it was "one of the best rescues made in some time." He also commended the efficiency of the chemical engine stationed in Canal street, near Allen, and its management by the four men assigned to it. At a fire on the 25th inst., in the building No. 79 Canal street, this engine, unaided by others, completely extinguished a dangerous fire within a half hour.

AT THE ASSAY OFFICE.

The business done at the United States Assay Office, in this City, during March, was as follows: Deposits of gold—Foreign coins, $200,000; do. bullion, $80,000; United States do., $520,000; do. do., (redeposits,) $80,000; jeweler's bars, $30,000; total $910,000. Deposits of silver—Jeweler's bars, $15,000; foreign coins, $10,000; do. bullion, $8,000; United States bullion, (contained in gold,) $7,000; do., (redeposits,) $1,000; do., Lake Superior, $2,000; do., Colorado, $160,000; do., Utah, $16,000; do., Nevada, $68,000; do., New-Mexico, $16,000; total, $303,000. Total deposits, $1,213,000. Amount payable in bars, $800,000; in coins, $413,000. Gold bars stamped, $249,643 66; silver do., $422,784 67; total, $672,428 33. Gold transmitted to United States Mint at Philadelphia for coinage, $275,404 65.

A NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A new church edifice has just been completed for the use of the eastern branch of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The building occupies a plot of ground 100 feet square, on Thirtieth street, near Third avenue. It is built in the early French Gothic style, of Philadelphia pressed brick, with trimmings of Nova Scotia stone and buff brick. The front, to the depth of about forty feet, is three stories in height, and will be devoted to Sunday-school purposes. In the rear of the school-room is the main body of the church, 100 feet long by 60 in width, and capable of seating 1,100 people. It is approached by a spacious central entrance, and broad halls at either side of the façade. In addition to seven large windows, the auditorium is lighted by a large paneled ceiling light. The pulpit occupies a position at the rear of the hall. The organ is bracketed from the wall above the pulpit, and with its handsomely-decorated pipes forms the focal point of the room. The timbers of the roof are exposed to view, and are highly ornamented. A tower with belfry, stage, and spire terminates either end of the façade, and a large gable with a rose window rises over the central portion of the edifice. The building and furniture cost about $60,000. The architect was Mr. J. C. Cady.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

DISPOSITION OF CITY PROPERTY—THE OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ASKED REGARDING FERRY FRANCHISES—THE STATUS OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday for the purpose of taking action upon various communications in reference to City property. All the members of the board—consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, Recorder, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen—were present. After disposing of some unimportant business, a communication was received from the Department of Docks stating that, by a resolution passed by that organization on March 13, they had decided to surrender to the commission the block of land bounded by Little West Twelfth street, Bloomfield street, and Thirteenth avenue, they having no further use for it. This land was previously used for the storage of supplies and the manufacture of blocks. The communication was ordered on file.

Another communication was received from the officers of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, offering to take a lease of three corporation lots on Sixty-sixth street and Third avenue, at a reasonable rent, for the purpose of storing snow-plows therein. After a brief debate the board decided that the lots should be leased at public auction.

An application was received from the Board of Education requesting that the City lots on Sixty-seventh street be set apart for school purposes. The matter was laid over.

The Controller submitted a list of the leases of property owned by the City which will expire on May 1, and a resolution was adopted authorizing him to offer leases of the same at auction.

The Controller then presented copies of the resolutions passed by the board last year, granting ferry franchises on various terms, which were then published in THE TIMES. He said that the leases which were authorized had not yet been executed; one of them had been sent to the Clerk of the Common Council, with a request to have him affix the City seal thereto, but he declined to do so, on the ground that the Common Council had not given him any authority in the matter. It was for the board, therefore, to take action upon the subject.

The Recorder thought that the objection made by the clerk was very absurd. It was clear to him that the Sinking Fund Commissioners, after directing a lease to be made of City property, had a right to order an official to place the City seal thereon. The Controller said the matter was one of great importance so far as the leases were concerned. A resolution was then adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion on the subject.

Alderman Gross said he heard that the Dock Department had a bill before the Legislature in reference to their salaries. He thought that the department should have first communicated with the board on the subject. Mayor Wickham remarked that the Dock Department claimed to be independent of the City Government. Controller Green replied that it was as much a part of the City Government as any other department. He desired to know if Mr. Gross intended to submit resolutions on the point. Mr. Gross answered in the negative, but said he would probably refer to the subject again.

The application of Mr. H. P. McGowan for a quit claim to land under water on Harlem Creek was called up by the Mayor. Mr. McGowan's counsel made a statement in support of the application, but the board decided not to entertain it unless he procured an opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to his rights.

LABOR TROUBLES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES PAID TO CUBAN CIGAR-MAKERS—A GENERAL STRIKE PLANNED BY THE WORKMEN—STATEMENTS OF EMPLOYERS.

The Cuban cigar manufacturers in this City, numbering about twenty firms, have decided to reduce the prices heretofore paid to the journeymen cigar-makers next Monday, and the latter have expressed their determination to strike in opposition to this action. There are about 800 Cuban and Spanish journeymen cigar-makers employed by these firms, and, as their work is considered superior to that of the Germans and Bohemians, they have always commanded higher wages. With a view to ascertain the reasons of the manufacturers for the proposed reduction, a TIMES reporter yesterday called on several prominent firms.

Mr. Bruno Diaz, No. 221 Pearl street, stated that he employed twenty men, to whom he had been paying $20 per thousand cigars. He had no fault to find with their work, but the increase of the revenue tax from $5 to $6 per thousand and the extraordinary stagnation of business had compelled him to retrench his expenses. He had, he said, a large stock of manufactured tobacco on hand, and if his employes persisted in striking, he would be financially benefitted by their action.

Mr. A. Llerena, of No. 105 Maiden lane, Secretary of the Cuban Cigar Manufacturers' Association, stated that in addition to the increase of the revenue tax upon cigars, the price of leaf tobacco had advanced about sixty per cent. since last year. An effort had been made by Cuban manufacturers to increase the price of cigars correspondingly, but their customers naturally refused to accede to the proposal, and as there were other manufacturers who could supply nearly as good an article, at the old prices, the project had been abandoned. There was only one method left to insure them from loss, which was to reduce the wages of their workmen. The association, of which he was an officer, numbers thirteen firms. The firms not included in this society had, he said, been paying several dollars less per thousand for a considerable period, and men who had refused to work for society manufacturers at reduced rates had made no objection to doing so for outside firms when work could not be obtained from the former. Mr. Llerena said that he had no doubt of his ability to obtain all the hands he might require at the proposed reduced rates when it became known that there was a concerted movement among manufacturers to make the reduction.

Mr. John Roig, No. 8 Cedar street, President of the Cuban Cigar-makers' Association, said he regretted the action taken by his fellow-countrymen. A moment's reflection, he thought, would convince them that members of the society could not afford to pay higher rates for the manufacture of cigars than non-members, who turned out equally good work, and who paid three or four dollars less per thousand for manufacturing. He said the members of his society had resolved upon this action as the least injurious to both parties. One of two measures must be effected—the discharge of some of their men or the reduction of the wages of all. It was not his intention to harass his workmen, but if business improved he would cheerfully increase their wages to the former standard. In case the strike was maintained, he said he should send to Key West for employes, who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to come to this City, where the cost of living is no greater, while their wages, at the proposed reduction, would exceed the rates paid in Key West.

Mr. Vandervoort, of the firm of J. M. Mora & Co., No. 62 Water street, said that his firm was the first to make the reduction in the price paid per thousand for manufacturing cigars, which they had done several weeks ago. His employes, fifty in number, continued to work until last week, when a committee of the employes of Messrs. Sanchez, Haya & Co. and Lozanno, Peudar & Co. approached his employes with a circular requesting them to sign an agreement to strike. Their signatures were readily obtained, and Mr. Vandervoort was notified of their action. In return he discharged the entire number, and substituted German workmen in their places. The labor performed by the latter was, he said, equally satisfactory, and they were willing to work at the proposed rates. His experience with Cuban workmen had always been unpleasant. They were continually quarreling and quibbling, and were ready to leave on the slightest provocation. They could not be induced to work a full week under any circumstances, while the German workmen, he said, worked contentedly during the hours of business, and their long association with Cuban workmen had given them a thorough knowledge of the business.

UNEXPENDED POLICE BALANCES.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday morning Commissioner Duryee, Treasurer of the board, stated officially that during the past year nearly $250,000 of the appropriation for 1874 had been saved, and was now on deposit in bank drawing interest and subject to the order of the Board of Apportionment. The items in the appropriation unexpended were as follows: Street cleaning, $107,939 68; alterations and repairs, $10,246 60; supplies, $12,709 83; stables, $9,128 18; salaries, $90,061 32; total, $230,085 61. Besides these items, there was paid out of the appropriation for 1874 $51,537 93 for street cleaning done during the months of November and December, 1873.

On motion of Commissioner Disbecker, a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Apportionment, in pursuance of section 2, chapter 303, of the laws of 1874, to transfer $50,000 of the unexpended balance of the Police appropriation for 1874, now in the hands of the Treasurer, to the credit of the board, to be immediately expended for the purposes of street cleaning.

The resignation of James Lee, Superintendent of Boats in the Street-cleaning Bureau, tendered in consequence of ill-health, was received and accepted.

Sergeant Lefferts was transferred from the Sanitary Company to the Fourteenth Precinct, and Sergeant Russell from the Fourteenth Precinct to the Sanitary Company. A number of roundsmen and patrolmen were also transferred.

William H. Tasker, George Becker, William F. Barker, James Scully, Thomas Farrell, and Bartholomew McArdle were appointed patrolmen, and the board adjourned until Friday next.

HELP FOR THE SICK LITTLE ONES.

THE APPEAL OF TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN FOR FRESH AIR, FOR HEALTH, AND FOR LIFE.

The floating hospital of St. John's Guild is designed for the purpose of affording the children of the destitute who are herded in our overcrowded tenement-houses an opportunity, under the advice of an able volunteer medical staff, of breathing the health-restoring sea breezes during the sultry Summer season. During the last season over 15,000 sick children and their mothers were taken upon the eighteen excursions given by the Guild, while many more had to be refused for want of proper facilities. We feel confident that an appeal in their behalf will not be unheeded. We need funds and immediate aid to build a suitable barge for the purpose. You can aid us by patronizing the Lady Washington Reception, which takes place at the Academy of Music April 6 for this purpose, or by sending subscriptions to William H. Guion, Treasurer, No. 63 Wall street, or to any of the undersigned Trustees:

Oswald Ottendorfer, *Staats Zeitung*; E. A. Quintard, Drexel Building, corner Broad and Wall streets; J. P. Solomon, No. 322 Broadway; George H. Brodhead, No. 10 Broad street; Henry Hentz, No. 5 Hanover street; Franklin Edson, No. 19 Whitehall street; Charles Bellows, No. 41 Beaver street; Benjamin W. Floyd, No. 33 Front street; Townsend Cox, No. 51 Exchange place; Samuel A Lewis, City Hall; Jenkins Van Schaick, No. 15 Broad street; M. B. Fielding, No. 119 Pearl street; Charles Spear, No. 157 Cedar street; Gardiner G. Yvelin, Nos. 45 and 47 Park place; John R. DeWitt, No. 261 Broadway; Louis V. Sone, No. 159 Front street; John H. Kemp, No. 100 Murray street; James S. Barron, No. 278 Washington street; William H. Wiley, No. 150 Reade street; Andrew W. Leggat, No. 384 Canal street; R. J. Cortis, No. 15 Broadway; L. M. Bates, No. 451 Broadway; J. M. Requa, No. 23 South street; Rev. Alvah Wiswall, No. 52 Varick street.

THE NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.

The annual session of the Newark Methodist Conference was opened yesterday morning in Trinity Church, on York street, Jersey City. Bishop Bowman presided, and Bishop Janes occupied a seat in the pulpit. The venerable Father Boehm, who is the oldest Methodist minister in the United States, about to celebrate his one hundredth birthday, was in attendance. To-morrow morning he will preach his centennial sermon in the Tabernacle. The session opened with prayer by Revs. Messrs. Parker and Weed. The Secretary of the last Conference then called the roll, and nearly all the members answered to their names. Rev. J. N. Fitzgerald was elected Secretary; Rev. Messrs. Walters and George, assistants; John J. Morrow, Engrossing Secretary; and C. R. Barnes, Statistical Secretary. The usual standing committees were then appointed. A motion was adopted that a special committee be appointed on the Centennial celebration, the committee to consist of thirteen members, the original number of States in the Union, with the aged Father Boehm as Chairman.

Rev. L. R. Dunn said he wished to call attention to a matter of the utmost importance. A bill was now before the Legislature providing for the establishment of a Catholic protectory in the State, and it had already passed the lower house; he therefore moved the appointment of a special committee to prepare a memorial or protest to be submitted to the Legislature. The motion was adopted, and Brothers Dunn, Crane, Porter, Sims, and Bun were appointed on the committee. Rev. A. L. Bryce offered a resolution that hereafter candidates for admission to the Conference be examined as to their physical and moral qualifications by a special committee appointed for that purpose, and not before the whole Conference, as has been the custom. Mr. Bryce said his chief object in introducing the resolution was to prevent any infirmities of a candidate, either moral or physical, being given a wider publicity than was absolutely necessary. The motion created considerable discussion, and was finally laid over until to-day. Announcement was made that the use of the Tabernacle had been offered for the delivery of Father Boehm's centennial sermon, and it was decided to accept it. The Presiding Elders of the different districts then presented their reports, and the conference adjourned until to-day.

BUSINESS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

The receipts and disbursements at the Sub-Treasury in this City during March were as follows: Balance, Feb. 28, $100,081,406 62. Receipts during the month—On account of Customs, $10,525,249 20; gold notes, $6,003; internal revenue, $221,637 86; certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872, $2,850; Post Office, $834,826 81; transfers, $12,047,111 34; patent fees, $1,028 85; miscellaneous, $318,228 51; disbursing accounts, $21,724,926 53; Assay Office, $521,993 94; interest accounts, coin, $4,045,688 20; interest accounts, currency, $3,771 45; total, $59,097,462 69; grand total, $159,178,869 31. *Payments.*—Treasury drafts, $34,337,750 93; Post Office drafts, $1,105,254 01; disbursing accounts, $17,610,068 71; Assay Office, $1,676,078 78; interest accounts, coin, $2,388,759 99; interest accounts, currency, $6,690 32. Total, $57,124,602 74. Balance, $102,054,266 57. To credit of Treasurer of the United States, $84,149,213 41; of disbursing accounts, $16,315,493 33; of Assay Office, $1,529,194 83; of interest accounts, coin, $55,746; of interest accounts, currency, $4,620. There has been a decrease of $504,384 27 in the Customs receipts, as compared with March, 1874.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:15, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Now on free exhibition, day and evening, at No. 815 Broadway, a choice collection of water-color drawings, comprising fine examples of American, English, French, Italian, and Spanish art. The above to be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 5 and 6, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., March 16, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of April next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, or Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of March until 1st day of April next.

LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND A QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, Drexel Building, April 20, to stockholders of record April 1. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on April 1, and remain closed until the morning of April 21. CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) Carondelet Branch, and the coupons on Land Debentures of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid at the office of this company.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, maturing April 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL, 1875, on consolidated bonds, will be paid at the National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 34 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half per Cent., together with an EXTRA DIVIDEND, has been declared payable on and after April 1, prox.

A. F. STERLING, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and a half per cent. will be paid by this Company, April 20. The transfer books close March 31 and open April 21, 1875.

FREDERICK H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS. NEW-YORK, March 27, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds due 1st of April prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company, due April 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William st. HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1875.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings, erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined. I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as assignee in Bankruptcy of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALMAR P. WEBSTER, will sell, by Blackwell & Utley, auctioneers, at public auction, on the premises now or formerly occupied by the New-York Lead Smelting Company, on West street, between Jane and Horatio streets, on April 8, 1875, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, one five-horse power steam engine, three blowers, and a quantity of old iron and zinc. And will also sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by the same auctioneers, on April 9, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, 3,000 shares, being the entire capital stock of the New-York Lead Smelting Company. Dated March 23, 1875.

GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 20 Maiden lane, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE firm of Jessup & Co., consisting of fine READY-MADE CLOTHING, all manufactured by them within the last ten months, FURNISHING GOODS AND PIECE GOODS.

Also, the fixtures in store No. 256 Broadway, and the notes and accounts outstanding.

The goods are now ready for examination. Sealed bids will be received till THURSDAY, April 1, at 2 P. M., at the store of the late firm, addressed to

CHARLES ABERNETHY,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARITANA, (English Opera)—Mme. Van Zandt, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Castle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.
Matinee at 1:30—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—THE HAPPY PAIR.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouchet.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—AHMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—GRAND ORIENTAL PAGEANT—RACING—MENAGERIE.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT—By the Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

ROBINSON HALL.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF INDIAN LIFE—MODOC CHIEFS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The second part of "The Marriage of Moira Fergus," the new story by MR. WILLIAM BLACK, *will be published in* THE TIMES *of Sunday next. This story has been written expressly for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *Sunday Edition, and will be completed in three or four parts. It will be found one of the most attractive tales the author has ever written.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Yesterday Mr. DANIEL DREW, ætat. 82, kindly took his patriarchal hand from the throat of trade, gold declined in price, and general business resumed the indications of activity which it has recently given. Speculation in all sorts of commodities is perfectly legitimate, but a conspiracy to send up the price of gold to 120 or 125 is an unmistakable injury to the whole community. Deacon DANIEL must often have heard wicked works of this kind denounced on Sunday; perhaps he has even lifted up his voice against them himself. We hope he will now try to practice what he preaches. He at least kept his business engagements yesterday, which was more than many people expected. Let him now try to turn in an honest penny without striking a blow at the trade of the whole country.

We hope that Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT will not allow the new order relating to the Fourth avenue cars to be carried out. A correspondent thus described it yesterday:

> "On and after April 1 they will require all passengers who are going above the Grand Central Depot to be transferred at Thirty-second street. It is bad enough to exchange a comparatively comfortable place in a Grand Central Depot car for standing-room in a Central Park car at Forty-fourth street, after the latter has left at least a third of its passengers at the railway stations. And it seems simply outrageous to transfer us into the already crowded car at Thirty-second street—twelve blocks lower down—thus leaving one set of cars half filled, and the Madison avenue cars with not even standing-room on the step."

Why should everybody who wants to go above Thirty-second street be subjected to this great inconvenience? Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT is a good business man, and we feel sure that he would not intentionally annoy and harass the large number of persons who use the Madison avenue cars. May we not confidently appeal to him to rescind an order which has doubtless been issued by some foolish subordinate?

The Assembly concurred yesterday in the Senate resolution empowering the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, to appoint a Commission of four persons to make a full investigation of canal management, with the view of providing for the punishment of maladministration in the past and preventing its recurrence in the future. To make this Commission really formidable to the canal thieves, it must be empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses, and that requires a special act, for which the public awaits the rather slow action of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. In the Senate yesterday the Assembly resolution for a Joint Committee of Investigation was amended so as to enlarge the scope of its inquiries, and to prescribe a definite period within which to make a report. Prompt concurrence with this resolution is the obvious policy of the Governor's friends in the Assembly, since every day's delay decreases the chances of reaching any definite conclusions on the subject this session. The Canal Board have appointed the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General as a third Committee of Investigation, so that if the Canal Ring should defeat the ends of justice, it will not be because of the lack of inquiry into their proceedings.

There seems to be no immediate hope of an amicable adjustment of the mining troubles in Pennsylvania. The strike of the miners, at first confined to the region traversed by the Reading Railroad, has extended to adjacent sections of country; the workmen demand a return to the rate of compensation determined by the basis of 1875. The unions are gathering like an army and are distributing provisions as if in anticipation of a long siege. The local authorities are weak and uncertain; perhaps they sympathize with the strikers in some instances, and people are beginning to talk of calling upon the Militia for help. All this is unfortunate and discouraging. Much valuable property is running to waste, workmen are idle, bad blood is engendered, the country is in a state of alarm, and thousands of poor people, wholly unconnected with the troubles, will be made to pay the expenses in advanced prices for fuel. The grounds of difference between the miners and the operators are not new. The latter say that manufacturing is dull and coal is not in demand. The laborers, without much counter argument, appeal to their unions, and a general cessation of work is ordered. When a compromise, or other cessation of hostilities, comes at last, both sides will be worse off for this warfare, and nothing material will have been settled. Meanwhile, the strikers are giving note of their deadly intentions by distributing "coffin notices," a sanguinary threat to workmen that they must quit or hang.

The Police Board has taken some time to close its accounts for 1874, but having at last struck a balance, it is able to make a very satisfactory showing. On last year's appropriation for the Street-cleaning Bureau, the Board contrived to save over a quarter of a million of dollars. It must be remembered that all the credit of this unexpected economy is not due to the present members of the Board, though they have largely contributed to it. The fact of being able to turn into the City Treasury this large unexpended balance ought, doubtless, to lend strength to the application for fifty thousand dollars of the surplus, to be devoted to the cleaning away of the Winter's dirt. If it can be clearly shown that the ordinary resources of the board are not sufficient to enable them to make the thorough cleaning of the streets which ought to precede the approach of hot weather, they ought certainly to have the money.

ANOTHER TAMMANY BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Tweed Ring signalized its accession to absolute power in this City by procuring the appointment of what is known as the Interim Board of Audit. To that body was relegated the disposal of the mass of corrupt claims left without action by the old Board of Supervisors. Its official proceedings were brief, consisting of but one meeting, and the passage of a single resolution. But that session cost the people of New-York $6,312,000, all of which was paid on bills wholly fictitious and fraudulent, and not one dollar of which has been recovered by the City, notwithstanding three years and a half of continuous litigation. About a million of dollars of the amount thus fraudulently abstracted from the Treasury were traced into TWEED's bank account, and the remainder was shown to have passed into the hands of INGERSOLL, GARVEY, WOODWARD, and other parties to the conspiracy by which the City of New-York was so egregiously swindled. On the transactions of this Interim Board of Audit have been based all the civil and criminal prosecutions against the Ring thieves; the analysis made by the present Governor of this State of the *pro rata* division of its plunder has already figured in a score of legal indictments, and will yet figure in as many more.

It is just five years since the legislation was procured to facilitate this gigantic steal. The leaders of Tammany Hall change, but its methods remain the same. So it is, perhaps, not surprising to find that a bill is now in the hands of a Tammany Assemblyman providing for a repetition of the swindle perpetrated under the provisions of chapter 382, section 4, Laws of 1870. The fraudulent legacy of the old Board of Supervisors amounted to over six millions of dollars; the fraudulent legacy of the still more corrupt gang who practically took their place amounts to another six millions. The public never knew the details of the claims which went to make up the first amount till they suddenly awoke to the knowledge that they had been cheated out of it. They do know the details of the second, thanks to Controller GREEN's report on the subject, and they know further that in that vast mass of nominal indebtedness there is hardly a claim which is not tainted with illegality or downright fraud. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are charged for stationery which was never furnished, and for newspaper advertising which was never done. The City Police of FERNANDO WOOD and the Water Police of TWEED are among the claimants. There are bills for bogus contracts and claims for the benefit of sinecurists innumerable. Lawyers' fees for services eighteen years old figure alongside of the demands of Tammany Justices and Tammany Aldermen still in office. Not a month elapses but the list is materially shortened by the sifting process of judicial investigation; not a week passes without the claimants being beaten in some fresh attempt to get the Legislature to compel the City Treasury to be bled for their benefit.

For three years this gang have worked and waited for the chance of getting the Municipal strong-box into less scrupulous keeping than that which at present protects it. Their latest hopes were blasted with the defeat of the Costigan bill, and now they are becoming desperate. Tammany Hall is anxious to oblige them, but, unfortunately for them, the absolute power of TWEED has descended to no successor. The newest, though certainly not the last, attempt to be made in their interest is the bill to which we have referred. Its purpose is, briefly, to authorize the Mayor to appoint a Commission for the adjustment of claims against the City of New-York. Under the charter, the Finance Department is already provided with all the necessary auditing powers for the adjustment of proper charges against the City. If the Mayor finds that the payment of honest claims is unjustly delayed or resisted, he can apply the remedies which the law puts into his hands. If, with all the opportunities for full investigation at his disposal, he can lay his hand on no unlawful or corrupt proceeding on the part of the auditing officers of the Corporation, it is his obvious duty to sustain them in the performance of their very difficult and delicate functions by all the means in his power. The policy of petty annoyance and persecution which, without any show of reason, Mr. WICKHAM has adopted in regard to the Finance Department can have but one effect—to build up the Controller's reputation at the expense of his own. When he allows a contemptible personal jealousy to carry him still further, by favoring legislation in the plain interest of a set of thieving claimants, he is simply forfeiting any little confidence with which he is still regarded by the respectable portion of the public.

The people of this City cannot too distinctly understand that the two greatest obstacles in the way of the honest government of New-York are to be found in the power still exercised by the men who stole six millions of public money, and the influence steadily exerted by those who want to steal six millions more. There is no tax-payer who has an interest so direct and pressing in the maintenance of good government as is felt in its destruction by the men who are fighting against the restitution of enormous plunder, or those who are struggling to realize a booty equally rich. The thieves, actual and potential, are united, tireless, and desperately in earnest. The public are apathetic, careless, and easily diverted by pretenses of partisan necessity or pleas of rank demagogism from the defense of their own interests. Mr. O'CONOR closed his record of the four years' campaign against official malversation with the bitter confession of "peculation triumphant." We are not disposed to take quite so gloomy a view of the situation as this, but it is perfectly obvious that if the Democratic rulers of this City and the Democratic legislators at Albany had their own way, we should soon have abundant reason to admit such a result.

AN EMPEROR RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

By the way of Paris, we have a curious report from Brazil. It is to the effect that the Brazilian Emperor, PEDRO II., proposes to abdicate his throne in favor of his eldest daughter, ISABELLA, Countess d'Eu, and, after a tour of Europe, to make his home in the United States. This circumstantial relation comes from the *Bien Public*, of Paris, the newspaper organ of M. THIERS, and a pretty good authority in general political affairs. Notwithstanding the unique character of this story, there is nothing improbable about it. Dom PEDRO comes of an abdicating family. His father, PEDRO I., of Brazil, (who was also PEDRO IV., of Portugal,) first resigned his Portuguese crown in favor of his daughter, Dona MARIA, in 1826. In consequence of internal dissensions, he resigned the Brazilian throne in 1831, to his son, the present Emperor, then about five years old. Dom PEDRO II. was fourteen years old when, after a stormy minority, he was declared of age, and ascended the throne. This was in 1841, and in 1843 he married the Princess THERESA, of Naples, a daughter of FRANCIS I., King of the Two Sicilies, by whom he has had two children, ISABELLA and LEOPOLDINA. The first-named of these, now about twenty-nine years old, married LOUIS PHILIPPE, Count d'Eu, eldest son of the Duc DE NEMOURS, and grandson of the "Citizen King" of the French. The royal family of Brazil, therefore, though descended from the illegitimate line of the BRAGANZAS, is closely allied with the royal house of BOURBON. By that curious system of intermarriage by means of which the Latin royal tribes manage to keep crowns, thrones, and successions in the family, the Brazilian BRAGANZAS, or ALCANTARAS, are closely allied to one-half the petty princes and sovereigns of Europe.

The reigning Emperor of Brazil has shown himself to be a wise, liberal, and generous ruler. During his reign slavery has been abolished in his Kingdom, a system of railways has been adopted, steam-ship lines with foreign countries established, a scheme of popular education put into practice, the resources of the country have been wonderfully developed, and extraordinary inducements to immigration have been held out by the Government. The Emperor is now in the prime of life, having been born in 1825, and his abdication would be accepted as a token of his desire to enjoy the leisurely pursuits of private life, rather than of his accepting the admonition of advancing years. Dom PEDRO is an enthusiastic student of natural science, and is said to have a great affection for republican institutions. It is certain that he has a sentimental fondness for the people and Government of the United States. When Prof. AGASSIZ and party visited Brazil, about ten years ago, they were received by him with marked kindness and consideration. Scientific Americans are always made welcome at the court of Dom PEDRO, and though we had a little unpleasantness with Brazil when NAPOLEON BONAPARTE COLLINS cut out the Confederate privateer *Florida* from the harbor of Bahia, during the rebellion, the relations between the two countries have usually been of the most amicable character. During the late civil war, Dom PEDRO is said to have sent friendly and confidential messages to President LINCOLN, who was known to have regarded that sovereign with peculiar friendship. A few years since, the Emperor went to Europe, and is thought to have greatly scandalized his royal relatives by the absurd manner in which he went prying about machine shops, dockyards, and public schools, in various kingdoms. At that time he gave out that he should visit this Republic, but he spent so much time abroad that he failed to reach us. Perhaps he intends to retrieve this misfortune by spending the remainder of his lifetime in our midst. He is yet comparatively young, and has large possibilities before him as a citizen of the Republic. If he should take out naturalization papers, and assume all the responsibilities of an American freeman, there is no reason why he should not make just as good a Congressman as Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY or Mr. JAMES H. KERRIGAN.

TRAVELING AND FRESH AIR.

Our Winter weather this year has been so severe and long continued that there will probably, when Spring fairly opens, be a more than ordinary amount of traveling. There are a great many people who do not like to leave home when the mercury is below the freezing point. Such persons have for some months past been extremely domestic, an unusually large number of journeys for business or other purposes having been deferred on account of the discomfort of performing them in cold weather.

Traveling in Spring, or at any other time except in the heat of Summer, is attended with one material disadvantage. The cars are apt to be shut up as tight as a petroleum barrel. The fine, mild air which so often prevails in April and May is, unless the weather is very warm indeed, excluded as carefully as if it were poison. A gentleman, for instance, who rides fifteen or twenty miles and back every day, between his home out of town and his place of business in the city, commonly finds the atmosphere in the cars the worst he encounters in the twenty-four hours. The remedy for this sort of discomfort would at first sight appear perfectly easy. It is simply to open the windows. But here a practical difficulty occurs. There are always fewer or more persons in a car who have neuralgia or weak lungs. An attempt to raise a window when the temperature outside is anywhere below 80° is sure to reveal the fact that some individual thus afflicted is sitting on the seat immediately behind it. Of course, under these circumstances the aperture must be closed. There is no help for it. To occasion in a fellow human being imminent risk of consumption, or a maddening pain in the jaws that will last a week, for the sake of enjoying for a short time the fine Spring air, would not only be selfish, but barbarous. No one with a spark of the ordinary instincts of kindness could for a moment think of doing such a thing.

But although the evil to which we refer cannot be entirely remedied, we think it may be modified. A man who is not liable to be hurt by a draught can, for instance, often promote his own comfort, and conduce to that of the other passengers, by seating himself near the rear of the car where nobody behind him will be disturbed by an open window. Another very simple expedient is for a gentleman who wishes to raise a window to turn round and politely ask the people behind him whether the process will incommode them. In some cases they will tell him that it will. In others, they will evade the question, thus showing that they think it will, but do not like to say so. But very often—much oftener, indeed, than any one who had never tried it would suppose—the inquiry will be met by a hearty and grateful, "Not at all, Sir. Not in the least. Very close and hot in here. Glad to have a little fresh air," from some individual who has for the last half hour been wanting to do the same thing, but was afraid that some one else might, perhaps, catch cold in consequence.

Our railroads have smoking cars and "palace cars" for the accommodation of those who delight in the fragrance of tobacco or the consciousness of royalty. Perhaps one of these days, (for so wonderful has been the march of improvement that scarcely any luxury in traveling seems too great to expect,) there will be introduced on some of our lines, fresh-air cars, in which it is understood that any one who likes can open a window. There are some people to whom the process of inhaling pure, bracing air is a source of intense enjoyment. To many of these persons it would not only be a very great comfort, but decidedly promotive of health, if some way could be contrived by which, without risking the health of others, they could, when traveling, indulge their own tastes and wishes in this respect more than they now feel at liberty to do.

But whatever contrivances may or may not be hereafter adopted, it is very certain that so far as fresh air is concerned, a school-teacher in a room twenty-five feet square, with fifty pupils and no more than the usual school-room facilities for ventilation, would, as matters are at present, get more of it than an ordinary railroad passenger. One of the great benefits of traveling is usually considered to be a change of air. That the atmosphere generally inhaled by passengers on a railroad train affords a change of air we do not by any means deny. We certainly should be sorry for people to whom it did not. Whether the variety thus furnished is of the most beneficial kind imaginable is another question.

AMATEUR KUKLUX

Todd County, Kentucky, has the bad eminence of being the last rallying place of the Kuklux. Perhaps, with the full and candid correspondence of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* before us, we ought to qualify this statement. The ghost of the Kuklux, let us hope, is forever laid; but the Todd County ruffian still masquerades in the garb of the old band of evil spirits. Last February, says the correspondent, the klan, after hibernating for a season, began again to run riot. It seems that on the 16th of that month a party of these rough-riders, after burning a negro church, made a professional call upon a colored man, one JESSUP, and informed him that his skin was too tight for his body. They proceeded to loosen it by "welting" him with green hickory withes. The minute description of this flagellation given by the correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* reads like a chapter out of the history of the Inquisition. But the only questions asked were those relating to the victim's opinion of civil rights, and the whereabouts of certain other colored people. JESSUP's wounds were seasoned with pepper and salt, when his kind friends took their departure. On the 10th of March, in the same vicinity, (Elkton, Ky.,) a colored man and his wife were awakened in the night by finding their cabin on fire. Attempting to escape, the man, EDWARD LONG, was shot dead and his wife was wounded. About the same time, various raids were made in different parts of the country. Negro people were taken out and whipped, cabins were burned, and the old, long list of lawless acts was repeated.

One JOHN W. BROTHERS, confined in the Todd County Jail for highway robbery, was suspected of belonging to the gang or klan. He was visited by a party of young men who took him out into the woods, and, in the language of the country, "persuaded" him to tell all he knew. The wretch made a detailed confession, implicating his former comrades and associates. This story is full of incidents, of crime, all given with great particularity, and not without a certain horrible picturesqueness. Guided by this extorted document, the citizens, constituted into a sheriff's posse, scoured the country, captured arms, implements, masks, and disguises, and, what was of more consequence, arrested six of the brigands. Their masquerading costume was of the orthodox Kuklux pattern, with sufficient red and black cloth, horns and tail, to terrify their hapless victims. The salutation commonly given to a family unfortunate enough to receive a visit was, "I'm from hell," which might readily be believed. The oath of this band was a curiosity of ignorance and diabolism. A captured copy of it ran thus:

> "Doo you solumnly sware, in the presence of yoer GOD, that you will suport and protect the so-cawled Kuklux Klan as long as you liv, and you will sware that, and you will obey the orders if called on by the clan, cill the negroes, yongs if nsary."

The good people of Todd County seem determined to rid their neighborhood of these lawless midnight raiders. The capture of those now in jail was effected by the citizens, and a recent dispatch says that warrants have been issued for the arrest of ten more of the same kidney. One of these was caught and brought in, but it was found that the remainder had fled from the county. Gov. LESLIE issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 each for the apprehension and conviction of the scoundrels. The local papers have urged that the continuance of these outrages upon humanity was a disgrace; and the *Courier-Journal* some time since plainly told the Todd County people that the fair fame of the State should be vindicated by their authorities. The narrator of these incidents says that the so-called Kukluxism herein described is hardly the genuine article. He calls it rather "a germination of local deviltry and cussedness." This is a nice distinction. The negroes of the region are thrifty, industrious, and prosperous. The "poor whites" of old times are still poor and mean. Indolent and shiftless, they were fairly crowded out by the well-to-do and provident negroes. It was no longer a question of equality between the two races. It was a question of acknowledging the superiority of the blacks. One of the captured raiders was asked why they treated the negroes so cruelly. His sullen reply was, "We wanted to let the poor white man have a chance." The colored people have taken no advantage of their new civil rights. They have attended to their own business. A remnant of slave-holding savagery thought, by an unorganized terrorism, to drive them out of the country.

KIDNAPPING AND SLAVERY.

The settlement of that part of Australia which is now known as Queensland, the tropical nature of its climate, and the extreme scarcity of suitable labor in the colony, gave rise to the system of kidnapping practiced in the South Pacific Islands, which in some places led to the suggestion that slavery had taken new root in that part of the world. Sensational stories were told of the great atrocities that were being committed by white traders, and of the sufferings of the native population. A portion of these stories was doubtless true, but by far the greater portion of them was as certainly false. Still they served a good purpose. With many people they were one of the strongest arguments adduced in favor of the annexation of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain. It was felt that a traffic in slaves, so far as those islands at least were concerned, could not be continued if they were placed under the rule of any civilized nation. And this assumption has been justified by recent events. As soon as the annexation of the islands was accomplished, an official inquiry into the facts was instituted by the British Government. The result has been, as we have stated, to prove that the preceding accounts were very much exaggerated. Cases of hardship and injustice have occurred, but nothing resembling slavery has been introduced, nor has anything like the systematic barbarities that were once recounted been found to exist. Still a custom has grown into use which could not be tolerated, and active measures have therefore been taken to suppress it.

The late Bishop PATTESON, than whom no better authority upon questions relating to the populations of the Pacific can be brought forward, expressed the opinion that the labor traffic was not in itself to be deprecated. He regarded it as an advantage to both the islands and Australia. But he protested earnestly against the manner in which it was being carried on. This view of the question appears now to have been adopted by the authorities. It is proposed not to abolish the traffic, but to regulate it. The time, at no distant date, is looked for when Queensland shall become a large cotton-producing country. Tobacco, indigo, and many other products of tropical and semi-tropical countries will also become staple articles of trade; and it has been found that for the production of these the superabundant labor of the Pacific islands is well suited. Nor has the emigration to Australia been without its advantages to the people of the islands. Many have returned with profitable experiences derived from their association with civilization, rough though it is. Some have taken back money. And, besides all this, the population in the islands is so amply sufficient for present requirements that a little depletion has been productive of much good.

Under these circumstances the system is to be continued. But a close watch is to be kept upon the trade. Several small fast cruisers have been built in Australia expressly for the purpose of protecting the interests of the natives, and they are now on the station engaged in the work. Every vessel carrying Polynesian emigrants, however few be the number, is to have a Government agent on board; so that anything like injustice to the natives is rendered practically impossible. Nothing like any system approaching to slavery can be put into operation. The plan, in fact, promises to develop nothing more nor less than a process of voluntary emigration under Government surveillance, exactly similar to that which now prevails between Europe and America.

But the matter does not end here. Unfortunately, other nations have an interest in it. It is true that the bulk of the traffic hitherto has been between Australia and Fiji. It is, therefore, now brought within the power of the British Government to stop all the evils of the greater part of it; and with the increased influence of that Government in the Pacific more may indirectly be accomplished. But a system of kidnapping prevails in other islands, and it is notorious that the flags of various nationalities are used to cover the conveyance of the natives from their homes to other places for the sake of their labor. This probably cannot be entirely stopped until some better understanding—some more congenial action—is agreed upon among the several maritime nations. The want of this has been felt on the coast of Africa, and it has seemed very much to paralyze the best efforts that are there being made to suppress slavery. It should not be sufficient to say that enough is being done, that if things are left as they are to take their course all will end well, and that the illegal traffic in human flesh must now soon cease. Every effort should be made to stop it immediately, and if the several nations, our own among the number, whose flags are used to give it even the smallest countenance would unite upon some joint and friendly action, we believe that that most desirable end would be attained.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE LYCEUM.

The season of opera bouffe at the Lyceum Theatre was last evening entered upon most auspiciously, in presence of a large and fashionable audience. "La Jolie Parfumeuse," the novelty of the occasion, was performed by Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Nardynn, and MM. Kolletz, Dubouchet, and Arrigotti, and its recital was attended by every indication of success. "La Jolie Parfumeuse" is one of Offenbach's latest achievements. It lacks the liberal proportion of easily-remembered tunes by which some of his earlier productions are distinguished, but its music is continuously melodious and spirited, and the composer's treatment of his themes is refined and elaborate, as well as thoroughly effective. An inspiriting finale to the first act, and *Rose's* song, "A Toulouse," are really the only numbers to be cited as remarkably felicitous; it would, however, be unfair to pass judgment upon a score so rich in dainty and harmonious passages from an acknowledgment that all its airs will not impress themselves upon the ear in a single hearing. Then much of the influence which "La Jolie Parfumeuse" exercises upon the spectator is derived from the story of the opera. It would be no light task to rehearse it, and we doubt if the result would repay the labor of summarizing its many incidents. We shall confine ourselves to saying, therefore, that the work under notice is a sketch of the adventures of *Mlle. Rose Michon*, a young vender of perfumery, who weds a simple lad named *Bavolet*, whose destruction is plotted by an aged Don Juan named *La Cocardière*, and who finally foils that ancient reprobate for the behoof of her own husband, whom *La Cocardière* has sought to lead astray. The idea, it will be seen, is not particularly offensive, but we cannot admit that its development is absolutely exempt from equivocal details. The indelicacy, happily, is rather suggested than presented, and the text at least is free from coarseness. Some of the scenes are in themselves exceedingly droll, and they become very funny, indeed, thanks to the manner in which they are acted. Mlle. Aimée, who has returned from Cuba with, apparently, a renewed supply of voice and spirits, personates *Rose Michon*. Mlle. Aimée's pretty face was never more animated than last night; her eye was never more sparkling and more brimming with mischief, and she certainly never dashed through an evening's business with greater jollity and vim. Whether art would be the gainer or the loser by the total disappearance of opera bouffe is an open question, but as the *genre* does exist, it is desirable that we should be acquainted with its best representatives. Mlle. Aimée is undeniably one of these, and in some rôles we do not consider that she has any rival whatever, here or in Europe. She is a finished comédienne as well as a clever songstres, and to an undefinable personal charm and a pleasant voice she adds the magic of a mastery of all the acts by the aid of which comely features and a shapely form can win and hold attention, and captivate a throng of strangers from behind an intrenchment of footlights. Close observation is not necessary to the enjoyment of Mlle. Aimée's performances, but it surely must add largely to one's gratification when, as in the case of the artist we now write of, it reveals a multiplicity of nice points, denoting uncommon intelligence, culture, and experience. Mlle. Aimée does something more than commit her lines and notes to memory, for her every word and look have their significance, while each movement is perfect in its fitness, its naturalness, and its grace. As we have said already, no more complete evidence of the lady's talent has yet been tendered the New-York public than was given yesterday, and its weight was promptly acknowledged. "La Jolie Parfumeuse" passed off amid much hilarity, and Mlle. Aimée had to sing thrice her verses beginning "A Toulouse," and prefacing a few steps after the fashion of the modern ballet. M. Kolletz did justice to the character of *Poirot*, and M. Dubouchet drew a very comical picture of *La Cocardière*, while M. Arrigotti's song in the second act was redemanded. The performers were summoned before the curtain at the end of each act, and, to sum up the proceedings, the salient traits of the representation were those of an extremely attractive entertainment.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. Hess' English Opera Company last evening sang Balfe's "Talisman" at the Academy of Music. A very large audience enjoyed the recital, which differed in no respect from the careful and correct rehearsals of a rather dull opera, to which sufficient allusion was made a few weeks ago to make present reference superfluous. In England, "The Talisman" was what we might term a national success; in this country and on the Continent it will never be respected by critics or liked by the masses. Miss Kellogg, Miss Beaumont, and Messrs Maas and Carleton last night filled the parts they assumed when the opera was produced, and the applause elicited by their efforts, which resulted in a smooth and agreeable rendering, was bountiful. To-night Mme. Van Zandt is to benefit by the performance. "Maritana" will be given, and Mrs. Zelda Seguin, for this occasion only, will personate *Lazarillo*, Mr. Castle, Mr. Carleton, and the *bénéficiaire* assuming the other rôles.

BRIEF MENTION.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" is to be performed at Wallack's Theatre to-night, Mr H. J. Montague representing the hero of that pretty and popular play....The Hungarian National Orchestra will this evening give their first concert in America at Steinway Hall....Miss Anna R. Bulkley is to give a concert at the Union League Theatre to-night; she is to have the co-operation of Mrs. Imogene Brown and Messrs. Romeyn, Remmertz, S. B. Mills, Karl Walter, and Signor Agramonte.

THE CAPITAL IN RECESS.

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS.

THE CONTRACT OFFICE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—MAIL ROUTES—THE COUNTERFEITERS OF SOUTH-WEST VIRGINIA—THE DIES FOR EAGLES AND OTHER COINS CAPTURED—AN EIGHT YEARS' HUNT—THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The contract office of the Post Office Department to-day "closed out" its advertisement for all mail service authorized by the last session of Congress, or on routes not previously disposed of, owing to the bids being too high, or to consider improvements suggested, or schedules changed, &c. The number of routes is 365, and the time for receiving proposals is extended to the 31st of May. Routes are here embraced in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1879; in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876; in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Virginia, and West Virginia from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1877; in Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and California, with the Territories of Dakota, Indian Washington, Idaho, and Montana, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1878. This makes the lettings complete for service to commence on the 1st day of July next, say 5,000 routes.

THE CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Dispatches received at the Treasury Department confirm the report of the recent capture of a gang of counterfeiters, including Jack Murray and his two sons, together with their implements, in the south-west corner of Virginia. The Government detectives had been on their track for the last eight years, but were not able to effect their arrest until now. Some of the captured dies, already in the possession of the Detective Bureau, are well executed, and are used for the forging of eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, they being remarkably good imitation, of the genuine, and therefore calculated to pass without suspicion.

SUPREME COURT.

Supreme Court, March 31.—Case No. 609 (assigned.)—The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. William J. Cruikshank et al.—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Solicitors General Phillips, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. R. H. Marr, David Dudley Field, and Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for the defendant in error.

APPOINTMENTS.

Hyacinth Renonard has been appointed Gauger for the First District of Missouri, and Byron Ambler for the Seventeenth District of Ohio.

PERSONAL.

John Sherman, Jr., the head of the Washington banking-house of Sherman & Co., left here to-night to join President Grant and party at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

EXPERIMENTS IN IRON AND STEEL.

A general order just issued from the War Department announces the names of the members of the board to conduct the experiments in testing iron and steel under section 4 of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1875. It is directed by the President that the board will convene at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of determining by actual tests the strength and value of all kinds of iron, steel, and other metals which may be submitted to them or by them procured, and to prepare tables which will exhibit the strength and value of said materials for constructive and mechanical purposes, and to provide for the building of a suitable machine for establishing such tests, the machine to be set up and maintained at the Watertown Arsenal. The funds appropriated for the purposes of these tests will be disbursed under the Ordnance Department of the Army, and the board will receive its instructions from, and make its report to, the Chief of Ordnance. Mr. R. H. Thurston is designated as Secretary of the board at an annual compensation of $1,200. Actual traveling expenses, as provided by law, will be allowed the members of the board. The board to conduct the experiments consists of Lieut. Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department, United States Army, President; Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy; Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gillmore, Engineer Department, United States Army; David Smith, Chief Engineer, United States Navy; W. Sooy Smith, Civil Engineer; A. Sholly, Civil Engineer, and R. H. Thurston, Civil Engineer.

CLOSING THE GAMING HOUSES IN THE CAPITAL.

Three or four years after the close of the late war the game of keno was reintroduced in this city, and five establishments for such sport soon came into existence. Last night they were closed by order of the Police Board. It is understood that all the faro banks and lottery and policy shops will be closed by the same authority.

OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$71,982 50
Legal-tender notes, series of 1874	34,499,088 00
Legal-tender notes, new issue	42,647,148 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	302,080,664 00
One-year notes of 1863	69,215 00
Two-year notes of 1863	21,500 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	28,900 00
Compound interest notes	386,430 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,335,748 73
Fractional currency, second issue	3,146,195 80
Fractional currency, third issue	3,213,432 58
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	8,318,441 86
Fourth issue, second series	2,306,208 00
Fourth issue, third series	9,570,635 00
Fourth issue, fourth series	13,452,547 45
Total	$424,148,136 92

REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for the month ending to-day were $8,234,554. The receipts to-day were $210,089. The receipts for March, 1874, were $7,781,000. Customs receipts for the week ending March 27: Baltimore, $128,924; Philadelphia, $191,364; Boston, $344,863; New-Orleans, week ending March 20, $90,567. The Customs receipts to-day were $661,212.

RUMORS OF CHANGES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Rumors of impending changes in the Treasury Department are still in active circulation, though no official confirmation can be obtained of the many reports. It seems to be generally believed that Mr. Douglass will soon retire from his position of Internal Revenue Commissioner, though he will not retire from the public service. The Cashiership of the Treasury Department will be vacant to-morrow, as Mr. Wyman, who has been confirmed as Assistant Treasurer, in the place of Tuttle, will then assume his new duties, thus leaving a vacancy in the Cashier's office. No one has yet been designated by the Secretary for the position, though Gen. Spinner recently nominated Col. Frank Jones to the office.

SENTENCE OF FOUR YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

H. H. Slatter, who killed Michael Hussey, at the Schuetzen Park, about a year ago, and pleaded guilty of manslaughter on the 16th ult., was to-day sentenced to four years in the Albany Penitentiary.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that vessels should hail from their home ports and not from places not ports, but selected merely from the fancy of the owners.

NAVY ORDERS.

Surgeon Frederick E. Potter, of the Navy, has resigned, to take effect April 1. Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow will be promoted to fill the vacancy.

OBITUARY.

MR. ROBERT A. FLIESS.

The following reference to the death of this gentleman, who was well known to many of our business readers, appeared in the *Evening Mail* of yesterday: "A large circle of personal friends will deeply regret the untimely loss of Mr. Robert A. Fliess, a brother and partner of Mr. William M. Fliess, the well-known merchant. The former had been ill but a few months, but the extraordinarily severe weather converted what might otherwise have been a temporary disease of the lungs into quick consumption. Although a young man, Mr. Fliess had shown decided capacity for business, and had acquired an honorable standing among those engaged in his branch of trade. He was a favorite with all who knew him for his uprightness, manliness, and genial social qualities. Few business men of his years had made so many warm friends. He leaves a wife and child, to whom his loss will prove an almost inconsolable affliction."

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE POLITICAL SITUATION—THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF LAST YEAR TO BE WIPED OUT—MR. BAYARD'S SPEECH IN NEW-HAVEN A COMPARATIVE FAILURE—THE CONGRESSMEN—GEN. HAWLEY AND MR. KELLOGG—BARNUM AND THE BACK PAY BUSINESS—A BAD SHOWING FOR THE CHAMPION DEMOCRATIC "ABSENTEE."

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 31, 1875.

During the last few days, the political situation in the State has materially improved. This is especially the case in regard to Congressmen and the Legislature. Concerning the latter it may be said that the prospect is much better than could have been expected last week. Yesterday evening the last general meeting of the Republican State Committee was held at the New-Haven House. Every member was present, and many other prominent Republicans, including Hon. James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich, the candidate for Governor. An opportunity was thus afforded of gaining trustworthy information from every part of the State, and it was upon the whole much more cheering than any one expected. It will be remembered that in the last House the Democrats had a majority of forty-two, and it is now certain that this will be entirely wiped out, but whether the Republicans will have a majority sufficiently large to overcome the preponderance the Democrats are likely to have in the Senate, and thus get control of the Legislature, is a matter which must be left in doubt for the present. The completed canvass of the State shows that the vote on the general ticket will be much closer than was anticipated, and the control of the Legislature has become a matter of more interest than it was a few days ago. This fact will, in itself, tend to increase the number of Republican Representatives, for so many Republicans have become convinced that the choice of the State officers will in the end devolve upon the Legislature, that they will work with greater energy to carry the doubtful towns, of which the canvass shows a considerable number. Whether the Republicans who believe that Gov. Ingersoll will not have a majority of the popular vote are over-sanguine or not, there are no certain means of telling.

THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY AT NEW-HAVEN.

It is, however, quite certain that the Democratic prospects are not so altogether lovely as they have generally been supposed to be by both Democrats and Republicans. Until they had made some sort of appearance in public it was impossible to judge of the spirit by which they are animated, but that evidence was furnished by the meeting last night, and it was upon the whole satisfactory to the Republicans. On the surface the meeting was a success, for the hall was filled with the rank and file, and a large number of respectable gentlemen who have grown gray in voting the Democratic ticket were gathered upon the stage. But to those who were aware of the means which had been used to obtain this attendance, the matter lost all of its significance. I did happen to know, for I had heard the band playing in different streets for an hour before the meeting, and had seen the cheap display of roman candles in Chapel street, which had nevertheless had the desired effect of informing the assembled populace that a Democratic meeting was to be held in Music Hall. By these adventitious means they succeeded in getting about one hundred more persons into the hall than assembled to listen to Judge Hoar, and the latter did not constitute a rabble attracted by music and fireworks. The animation of the meeting was not to be compared to that of either of the Republican gatherings. The denunciations of the Republican Party, and especially of the Administration, which made up the speech of Senator Bayard, did not meet with a very hearty response, and his pet formula—that the Government of Gen. Grant is based upon force and fraud—did not evoke any applause whatever. The long and dreary recital of the Democratic version of the Louisiana story, which made up the greater part of the speech, did not seem to interest the audience in the least, and it would have been strange if it had, for there was nothing new in it. The same may be said of the references to South Carolina and Arkansas, and the mention made of the Force bill, if more interesting was less honest, for the speaker forgot to say that the bill had been killed by the action of the Republican Party in Congress, and that it had been very generally condemned by the party press throughout the country. The conclusion from all this is, that neither in the spirit which animated the meeting nor in the speech of the evening could the presage of certain and overwhelming victory be found in the meeting of last night. So far as surface signs show anything in a campaign, they are thus far upon the side of a Republican success. It is not meant by this to imply that the Republicans are going to elect their State ticket, but only to say that they seem to have a better chance of preventing the Democrats from electing theirs than they had a week ago.

THE CONGRESSMEN.

In regard to Congressmen the situation has changed but little, but if there has been any change it has been in favor of the Republicans. Concerning the Third and Fourth Districts there is hardly any dispute, for everybody concedes that Hon. H. H. Starkweather will be chosen in the former and Hon. "Absentee" Barnum in the latter. Things are not so plain in the First and Second Districts. Gen. Hawley is making a splendid fight in the First, and it is hard to see how he can be beaten, although some of his friends profess to feel some alarm because of the fact that in the election of last year the Democrats had a plurality of 1,528 on Governor in the Counties of Hartford and Tolland, which comprise the district. But these alarmists do not go far enough into these figures. They should remember that the Temperance vote of last year in these counties was 1,400, and that Gen. Hawley is reasonably sure of all of these, or nearly all. But a more significant fact is found in the election of 1873. Then the Democrats had a plurality on Governor of 387 in the two counties, and the temperance vote was 576, but Gen. Hawley had a majority for Congress of 1,266. It is conceded that Gen. Hawley and the Republican Party are both stronger than in 1873, and it is difficult to see how he is to be defeated. His opponent is, indeed, a shrewder and more industrious politician than Mr. Kimball, who ran against him in 1873, but the mousing method of electioneering to which Mr. Sanders has confined himself does not in this State yield a rich harvest of votes. The friends of Mr. Sanders pretend to be confident of his election, but those of Gen. Hawley have much more reason to believe that he will succeed. Concerning the Second District, it is not possible to speak with such certainty. Although it has been represented for six years by Hon. S. W. Kellogg, it is well known that it is heavily Democratic, and always has been. That there is fear in some quarters that he will again capture it is shown by the unscrupulous warfare which is being waged upon Mr. Kellogg. One journal, published outside of the district, has been charging him with corruption ever since the canvass opened, and being called upon for a bill of particulars, declared that Mr. Kellogg had got appropriations for his district which it was hinted had been improperly obtained in the first place, and squandered afterward. An examination of the River and Harbor bill of last session shows that all Mr. Kellogg had in it was $37,000 for the improvement of the Connecticut and Housatonic Rivers, and of the ports of New-Haven and Milford; nor were the appropriations in previous years in excess of the needs of the district, or out of proportion to the amounts granted to other districts. That none of this money has been or can be squandered is apparent from the fact that these improvements are carried on and the money disbursed by Army officers, and Mr. Kellogg has no more control in the matter than he has over United States disbursements and improvements in Oregon. If there has been or is to be any "squandering," Mr. Kellogg and his friends cannot be held responsible. It may be that the system by which the River and Harbor bill is put through Congress is a pernicious one, but it was in existence long before Mr. Kellogg went to Congress, and will continue long after he leaves, even though the Democrats of this district should send him back for a generation to come. So long as the Government makes appropriations for rivers and harbors, the bill can only be passed by a general give and take all around. If Mr. Kellogg has been corrupt in this matter, so has nearly every man who has sat in either house during recent years, including many who have been regarded as among the purest men the country has produced.

MR. BARNUM AND THE BACK-PAY GRAB.

An attack upon Mr. Kellogg for this part of his career is not likely to prove remunerative to the Democrats, for one of their candidates has been found in much worse plight in a more serious matter. It has been loudly proclaimed in behalf of Hon. W. H. Barnum in the Fourth District, and if not by his direction, certainly with his knowledge and consent, that in common with the three Republican members from this State, he had never taken the back pay. It now appears from an examination of the Treasury Department, as asserted by the Bridgeport *Standard*, that Mr. Barnum took his pay regularly during the two sessions of the Forty-second Congress at the rate of $5,000 per year, and that in addition, on the 10th of March, 1873, he drew on certificate No. 6,208 the additional sum of $4,704, which was the exact amount of his back pay less the mileage, as provided by the law, and which made his compensation for the two years $14,704. It has been further ascertained that none of this money has ever been returned to the Treasury, but has been quietly resting in Mr. Barnum's pocket all the time he has been allowing his friends to help him in his canvass by asserting that he had never taken it.

A SUSPICIOUS CERTIFICATE OF MR. BARNUM'S PRINCIPLE.

In their desperation at finding their only Congressman cornered on the back-pay, the Democrats have obtained, or invented, which is most likely, the following singular certificate:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1875. }

This is to certify that the books of this office show that forty-seven hundred and four dollars, ($4,704,) the amount of increased salary due Hon. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, as a member of the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress, under the act approved March 3, 1873, being the "back pay," so called, has been returned to the Treasury by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

(Signed,) F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

It will be noticed that this only confirms the story of the *Standard*, that the money was returned to the Treasury by Mr. Ordway, and that Barnum afterward drew the amount, and has not returned it. If he had not done the one, or had done the other, what was more easy than to have Mr. Spinner say so? But it will be seen that the certificate is that the money was returned to the Treasury by the Sergeant at Arms. That has never been disputed. The question which Barnum and the Democrats must answer is, what has become of it since?

PROGRAMME OF BOTH PARTIES FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE LISTS OF SPEAKERS, WITH THEIR APPOINTMENTS—SENATOR EATON TO SPEAK—EXCELLENT EFFECT OF HIS SPEECHES FOR THE REPUBLICANS—THEY REGRET HE DID NOT ENTER THE CAMPAIGN EARLIER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31.—Both parties are doing all in their power to make full use of the few remaining days of the campaign. Including to-night, the Republican appointments are as follows: Hon. James G. Blaine, at New-Haven, Friday; Hartford, Saturday. Gen. Hawley at South Coventry, Wednesday; Granby, Thursday, April 1; South Manchester, Friday, April 2. Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, at Putnam, Wednesday; Stamford, Thursday; Norwich, Friday; New-London, Saturday. Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, at Norwalk, Wednesday; Stamford, Thursday; Meriden, Friday; Willimantic, Saturday. Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, at Willimantic, Saturday; Mystic River, Wednesday; Danbury, Thursday; Rockville, Friday; Waterbury, Saturday. Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, at Unionville, Wednesday; Bridgeport, Thursday; Norwich, Friday; Milford, Saturday. Gen. Adam E. King, of Maryland, at Bethel, Wednesday; Bridgeport, Thursday; New-Haven, Friday; New-Britain, Saturday. Gov. B. G. Noble, of Wisconsin, at Hazardville, Friday.

The Democrats make the following announcements: Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, at Middletown, Wednesday evening. Hon. William W. Eaton, at Southington, Wednesday evening; Rockville, Thursday; Newtown, Friday evening; Hartford, Saturday evening. Hon. S. S. Cox, of New-York, at Hartford, Thursday evening. Hon. J. B. Fellows, of New-York, at Windsor Locks, Thursday evening.

It is apparent from this schedule that Mr. Eaton has recovered from the severe illness which prevented him from replying to Senator Anthony, and the Democracy expect him to speak brave words in this city on Saturday evening, for while he is talking about a confederacy of sovereign States, in Allyn Hall, Speaker Blaine will be eulogizing the Union in the Opera House. The circumstance will be likely to put the Connecticut Rip Van Winkle upon his mettle, and it may be safely assumed that he will say nothing worth reporting before that time. If he had only entered the canvass at an earlier day a Republican triumph would have been assured. But the mere announcement that he is to make four speeches in the State has materially brightened the prospects of the Republicans. They believe now they will elect a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

A FORMER DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN LEAVES THE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31.—Everybody in Connecticut knows Edward S. Cleveland, who was formerly the Republican Postmaster of this city, but who went off with President Johnson, and has since been in full fellowship with the Democracy. To-day Mr. Cleveland called a meeting of the citizens of Hampton, Windham County, where he has lately lived, and announced himself as an independent candidate for the lower house of the Legislature. He denounced the Democrats for having been false to their pledges of reform, and for having proved their return to Bourbonism by the election of Bill Eaton to the Senate. Mr. Cleveland having parted from the Democracy in this emphatic way, it is expected that the Republicans of Hampton will take him up and render his election to the Legislature certain.

THE ROCHESTER LORDS.

SOME OF THE WAYS BY WHICH THEY HAVE CONTROLLED THE CITY.

GEORGE THE SILENT'S METHOD OF WORKING—PETER B. SWEENY'S PROTOTYPE—THE BUSINESS MEN WAKING UP—ENORMOUS TAXATION THE WATER WORKS WILL INFLICT ON THE CITY—INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE BOOKS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 31.—The Rochester water works frauds, it seems, were never fully discussed by the people until they were explained to them in THE TIMES of Monday. Even then it was not considered a safe topic of discourse, because the power of the Lords has been such as to make their enmity a thing to be dreaded, even by ordinary business men. Preposterous as this looks, it is true, and can be easily explained. Rochester, though a thriving city, is a small one, comparatively, and wholly within the grasp of old Jarve and his son George. The latter's administrative abilities are remarkable, and are well displayed in his rule of this place. He and his father have their boards and commissioners of works, who can give work to builders, material furnishers, mechanics, laborers, lawyers, and people in every branch of trade, under the direction of The Silent. Therefore, should a man become so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of the chief, his chances of prosperity in Rochester would be seriously impaired.

The extent to which this influence of the Lords is felt is marvelous. Scarcely a man of business prominence has escaped their blandishments. George, with his keen knowledge of men, has made it a point to study his fellow-citizens, and attach as many of them to his interests as he could. Thus he has been known to signify his desire to give certain men work to do for the city who were not identified with politics in any way whatever. They were immediately employed, and made to understand that they owed their good fortune to George, and they became quite friendly to him thereafter. In this way "The Silent" manufactured public opinion, and placed powerful adherents in every election district in this city. The result was that he owned the Board of Aldermen, as indicated yesterday, and could get any resolution passed or ordinance doctored whenever he pleased. He was careful, however, to secure other advantages in this way. While he aided honest men with fair contracts, he also truckled with rogues, and reaped benefits of a more solid kind than mere political preferment. Unlike Tweed and the princes of the Tammany Ring, he never let the world or his friends imagine him wealthy, although he is reputed well off. Indeed nobody knows his financial condition, so well has he held his tongue and kept up a reputation for being often hard pressed to pay comparatively small debts. His friends he allowed to boast and make great show with their gains. He has lived along quietly, and altogether is very like Peter B. Sweeny in character. The silent gentleman has had his newspaper organs, too, but they have not stood by him in this trying hour. Even the Rochester *Union*, ever loudest on the side of the Lords, has not printed a line in their defense this time. The secrets of the Ring having now been thoroughly exposed, the property-holders begin to realize what is in store for them in the way of taxation. The water works have already cost nearly $3,000,000, and they will cost, according to the lowest calculation, $2,000,000 more. For the first-named sum thirty-year bonds have been issued. If bonds be issued for the other $2,000,000, the interest on the whole sum will be $350,000 a year, and for thirty years the interest will be $10,500,000, or more than $200 a piece for every man, woman, and child in the city. Some of the large property-owners will have to pay as their proportion from $75,000 to $100,000 each.

It was hoped by many that the retiring Board of Aldermen would have done something in the matter last night, but they did not; therefore some of the business men are determined to look into the subject themselves. In view of the disclosures in THE TIMES with regard to the operations of the Water-works Ring, an application was made at the Commissioners' office to-day for permission to see the original contract with McDonald, under which he is constructing the Water-works. The Secretary hummed and hawed about the matter, and finally said that he could not show the contract to-day, but that he would submit the proposal to the Commissioners to-night, and if they permit it the gentlemen could have this paper to-morrow. It is suspected by some that there is no contract at all, and that James McDonald is doing the work at the will of the Commissioners, as directed by George D. Lord. The applicant asked the Secretary if it was true, as charged in THE TIMES, that McDonald agreed in his contract to furnish 4,000,000 of hard-burned brick, laid in the work, at $1 per thousand. The Secretary looked at his minutes, and answered that he did. The question was then put whether McDonald really intended to do that work at that price. The Secretary replied that he supposed he did, "if required." He added that the Commissioners afterward changed the contract to laying iron pipe. The visitor asked the Secretary if he supposed that that was an honest bid on McDonald's part. He replied that of course it was: that contractors always took their chances with this view; that where they bid low for expensive material they might or might not be called on to furnish it. This was the usual way of making bids, and was not considered at all wrong.

After being permitted to look at the minutes of the commission for a moment, the visitor gleaned the following interesting items touching McDonald, his receipts and expeditures: There were entries showing where he has received $65,000 for wrought-iron pipe, which he purchased of Leighton, and for which he charged ten cents a pound. Lord, McDonald, and Leighton unite in this part of the job. There were frequent entries of very large sums paid to McDonald upon estimates of the Engineer. The glance at these accounts was limited to such a short time that not enough could be obtained of them to make a more elaborate statement. One entry attracted especial attention, however. It was the record of a check for $43,000, dated April 16, 1873, made by McDonald to the Commissioners, upon the Albany City Bank, as security that he would perform his contract. On the 11th of July following, on petition of McDonald, as shown by the minutes, the Commissioners consented that the deposit should be changed to the Bank of Monroe—of which Jarve Lord is President and chief owner. There was also an entry showing that on the 24th of March, 1875, Roswell Hart, Rochester Water-works Commissioner and United States Mail Service Superintendent, received $1,000 for two hundred days' service as Commissioner.

"RIDERS" TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Among the stories told here touching the legislative practices of the Lords, is one called "the $40,000 rider." A rider is a method known to legislators of the Lord stripe by which appropriation bills are tampered with, and the amounts increased between their passage and their signature by the Governor. It consists of pasting a piece of paper upon a bill with the interpolation desired, which gets into the body of the bill when engrossed. In the Canal Appropriation bill of 1871 was an item of $40,000, which went to the Lords of Rochester. The sum was paid to them for alleged services in protecting the Erie Canal from the Lake Erie gales, although the bill contained another appropriation for the same purpose. The $40,000, it is understood, was placed in the bill by means of a rider after its passage and before it was signed by the Governor. Such forgeries were so common in those days that the late Senator Hardenburg is reported to have said that the interpolation of items in appropriation bills was so common that hereafter he intended to have the bills photographed. The Lords are accredited with having furnished this rider as well as many more.

THE M'DONALD CONTRACT TO BE THOROUGHLY EXAMINED.

The McDonald contract question will be decided to-morrow. If it is in existence, permission to see it must be given by the Commissioners, because several of the most prominent citizens and taxpayers have resolved to investigate its provisions, and will meet to-morrow to decide on the best course to pursue. Important disclosures are expected.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"AN ADROIT SWINDLER."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An attempt was made not long ago to swindle me in a way similar to the imposture described in to-day's TIMES as having been practiced on Mr. Cartwright. The impostor's appearance would answer the description you give, except as to the mustache. On visiting me his face was smooth, but time enough has intervened for his mustache to grow. In my case he came from Coburg, in Canada, and inquired for his lost brother, whose name differed from mine only in the initials. He taxed his imagination for some family history, and was anxious to reach Rome, N. Y., where his aged grandfather lived, and found he would have to walk thither. Well, I let him walk. But, I confess, I did not at first see through him, and am ready to testify that he is a plausible scoundrel.

I am, Sir, yours truly, JAMES LANCEY.

NO. 91 JOHN STREET, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 31, 1875.

ANOTHER CAUTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in your paper this morning a notice of a "new swindle" by which a Mr. Cartwright has been victimized to the extent of $10, I am reminded of a call I had about two years ago from the same enterprising individual, who, it appears, has not yet been enabled to reach his "rich uncle" at Syracuse. He represented that his name was the same as my own, (an unusual one,) and told precisely the same story, except that Canada instead of Kenosha was the point whence his brother had disappeared—the grandfather ninety years old figuring prominently—the father lately deceased, &c. If he could only get to his "rich uncle" in Syracuse he would be all right, but his means had been exhausted by his stay in this City searching for his missing brother, and he must walk unless he could find means to procure a railroad ticket to Syracuse. I saw through the attempted swindle, suggested that pedestrian exercise might be beneficial to his health, and wished him a pleasant journey. He thereupon reluctantly took his departure, first giving me a pressing invitation to call and see "my cousin, his rich uncle," if I ever came to Syracuse. A few days after, on alluding to the circumstance in the presence of a friend, he at once exclaimed, "Why the same fellow came to me with the same story, claiming my name, and enlisted my sympathies to the tune of $10." The swindle, therefore, is not a new one, but an old one revived, and it is to be hoped that this exposure may be the means of assisting this amateur Weston in a "walk" to the Tombs. B.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 31, 1875.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been interested in an article in your paper on this subject, reprinted in a Philadelphia paper. Your remarks show a thorough knowledge of the system and of its advantages. You have not, however, mentioned that these associations are availed of, not only by mechanics and laboring men, but also by house servants. Here is an example within my own knowledge: A young Irishman came, at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three, to live with me as stableman at my country house. His savings from his wages, which were $22 a month with board and lodging, were all invested in a building association, and his savings from the same or nearly the same wages, before he came to me, had been similarly employed. Being steady and never drinking, he was able to save a considerable part of his money. Now, the result was that at the age twenty-five years he left me to marry a wife, and he had a house of his own to take her to. This leads to two reflections:

First—There is no country under the sun except the United States where such a thing would be possible.

Second—There is no system except that of building associations, as managed here, by which wages could be saved so effectually and with so capital a result. L.

CHELTEN HILLS, Tuesday, March 30, 1875.

ANOTHER CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Long Island Railroad, which, during the last two years, had slightly improved its reputation with the traveling public, seems for the past six weeks to be trying to get back its ancient bad name for total disregard of the public's time or comfort. One friend reports having been detained at Manor for seventeen hours, where no lodgings or conveniences of any kind could be obtained. Another tells us that the express train, which arrived on time at Manor last Friday evening, was telegraphed to by the Superintendent at Hunter's Point to wait for a freight train, with two loads of manure to be taken on, and the twenty-five or thirty passengers, all anxious to get home, were kept there one hour and twenty minutes for the convenience of said manure, which could have gone on equally as well the next day. We learn that these unnecessary delays are of frequent occurrence. How long will an indulgent public forbear? P.

OPENING DAY AT ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S

The opening of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s Spring styles yesterday was largely attended. The few days of mild weather have been very favorable to these exhibitions. At this season the selection of Spring and Summer attire is looked upon by the fair sex as quite a weighty matter, and if any doubt on the subject were possible, it would be dispelled by the sight of the eager throng who congregate at the different openings. The stock shown at Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.'s was unusually large. In consequence of the great variety of suits, the scene was not quite as pleasing to the eye as it would have been had there been a smaller assortment for vast as the establishment is, hundreds of suits were lying one over the other in confusion. Another cause for regret was the large proportion of suits made of various shades of yellow. These shades, though all subdued, when seen together detract one from the other. The tuniques and waists were principally of these tints, the grounding being crossed by lines, forming the plaid. Many of the underskirts to be worn with these tuniques were of one color, the brown underskirts offering the prettiest contrast. Some suits were enriched with lengthwise bands of brown or black ribbon velvet; these were quite stylish. Numberless costumes of fancy materials solicited inspection. The lawn and summer dress department was also well stocked with neatly-made suits; the white suits were handsomely trimmed with insertions and laces. There was the usual display of cuirasses and beaded aprons. Some cachemire sacques had silk sleeves, and many were trimmed with lace and beads. In the evening dress department the toilets were superb. An elegant pink faille was trimmed with pink illusion. Another dress was entirely made of white broché silk. To describe them at length would be an endless task, and would not, even if performed, have the satisfactory result which a passing glance at the articles themselves would have.

THE ABANDONED SHIP IN ST. MARY'S BAY.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31.—The vessel abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's Bay, New-Foundland, which the rescued fishermen, who arrived here on Sunday last in the steam-ship Nurnberg, went out on the ice to assist, was the ship Violetta, from France, for St. Pierre. A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., Jan. 4, announced the abandoning of the vessel and the rescue of her crew, and stated that people from the shore went to save the ship, but a north-east gale scattered the ice, and twenty men were lost, and twenty-two others were missing.

MEXICAN BORDER RAIDS.

A QUESTION WHETHER THE RAIDERS ARE MEXICANS OR TEXANS.

A RACE OF HORSE THIEVES AND MURDERERS BETWEEN THE NUECES RIVER AND RIO GRANDE—RAIDS INTO TEXAS AND MEXICO MADE INDISCRIMINATELY—THE PRACTICE TO BE STOPPED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The reports of raids over the Mexican border into Texas have attracted comparatively little attention till within the last two days. The people of Texas have cried out "Raids!" so many times when there were no raids, that they find some difficulty in securing any credence for their stories now. The Governor's telegram to the President places a more serious phase upon the subject. There is still a suspicion that the reports are greatly exaggerated, and that their purpose is the same now as heretofore—to create sentiment favorable to proceedings on the part of our Government to collect claims against Mexico. Whether the raids are organized by stockherders and rancheros of Texas, or by Mexicans who cross the border, it is time that they were suppressed and the criminals punished, and the United States Army will, without doubt, be called upon for service in protecting the country from the freebooters. The Mexican Government will have to prevent the organization of raids in her territory, and by her citizens, or serious national complications must result. A gentleman who has spent some years in that portion of Texas lying between the Rio Grande and Nueces Rivers, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the character and habits of the people of that section, expresses the belief that the recent outrage reported to have occurred at the Town of Nueces was not committed by Mexicans, but by lawless Texans. In support of this theory, he directs attention to the fact that the Nueces is nearly 100 miles east of the Rio Grande, and the additional fact that several military posts, garrisoned by United States troops, are on the east bank of that river. From these facts he argues that it would be impossible for Mexican marauders to penetrate so far into Texas without being caught, and that it is unreasonable to suppose Mexicans would be so reckless as to venture so far into our territory for the purpose of plunder, knowing the difficulties of making a safe retreat over 100 miles of hostile territory, with United States troops in their rear. He says the entire country lying between the Rio Grande and Nueces is inhabited by predatory bands, who are born horse thieves, and who follow robbery and murder for a livelihood. The same class of outlaws also dwell on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. These outlaws prey upon settlements on both sides of the river when opportunity offers, and escape to the American or Mexican side of the Rio Grande after the commission of crime, their flight being governed by the particular locality plundered. When lawless Texans start out on marauding expeditions on American settlements they often disguise as Mexicans, and the conviction is expressed that the outrage at Nueces was perpetrated by that class.

DISPATCH FROM GOV. COKE TO THE PRESIDENT ASKING PROTECTION FOR THE TEXAS BORDER—ORDERS GIVEN TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO AFFORD THE DESIRED PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following telegram was received here to-day from the Governor of Texas:

AUSTIN, Texas, March 30, 1875.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR: The depredations of organized bands of robbers from the Republic of Mexico have of late increased in frequency and atrocity to an extent which threatens the depopulation of the lower Rio Grande country.

The alarm in the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, consequent upon these raids, in which our people are ruthlessly murdered and their property forcibly taken by these foreign desperadoes, is wide spread, and unless relieved by some assurance of protection, must result in a general break-up of the settlements. On the 26th of this month a large party of these robbers penetrated the interior as far as within eighteen miles of Corpus Christi, robbing stores and ranches, and murdering and capturing citizens, and destroying the United States mails.

I appeal to your Excellency for protection for the people of that country against these invasions of outlaws from Mexico, since they have been of almost weekly occurrence for several months past, and are increasing in force and boldness. The citizens of that country have been compelled for the most part to move to the towns for protection, and no security exists outside of these corporations for life or property, and the people in the towns even hold themselves in constant readiness for defense.

I trust your Excellency will deem it proper to give security to the people on the Rio Grande border, in view of the assurance I now give you that an extreme necessity exists for it. Very respectfully,

RICHARD COKE,
Governor of Texas."

The Secretary of War sent the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1875.

The Governor of Texas:

The President being absent, your telegram has been sent to me. Orders will be given to the military authorities to take immediate steps toward the protection of the people of Texas on the Mexican frontier. (Signed,) WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed the commanding officer of the Department of Texas to use every effort to prevent the Mexican raids across the Rio Grande. The Fourth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments of cavalry, and Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Regiments of infantry, are stationed in Texas, and such portions of these regiments as can be distributed along the Rio Grande will be ordered to that locality for the purpose of suppressing the raids.

AMERICAN ABSENTEEISM.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of yesterday prints the following leading article:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES utters an earnest cry of alarm because of the periodical exodus of the wealthy population of the United States to European shores, and laments the financial and commercial consequences of the passion of Americans for foreign lands. There is no other reason for its existence, in its opinion, than a mere infatuation, and there is no other remedy save a patriotic disinterestedness. THE TIMES says:

> The only question is, is it wise, fair, or just thus to scatter over Europe so large a part of the money which has been earned here? * * * A more unpatriotic or a more ruinous course than this cannot well be imagined. There is some excuse, no doubt, for the annual flight to Europe. There is more to see there than here; there is more comfort to be had, and a better climate. And while our watering-places are so extravagantly dear, and so uncomfortable—while so little is given in exchange for so much money—we may make up our minds to see the tide of pleasure-travel turned constantly toward the other side of the Atlantic. It is a great misfortune, but people will go to the places which they like best, and no consideration of patriotism will restrain them except in times of pressing emergency.

This, indeed, proceeds the *Courrier*, is the sole reason for which Americans prefer to spend their money abroad, where they have enjoyment for their outlay, to throwing it to hotel-keepers who stint them, or to paying exorbitant prices for articles they require. THE TIMES also inquires how property-owners can hope that their tenants will pay immense rents if they expend elsewhere the income they derive therefrom, instead of using it to keep up trade. This is quite correct, but property-owners have means by which to receive their rents regularly, by not maintaining them at so high a rate, and thus giving vitality to one of the plagues of the country. If rents were lower merchants would not be compelled to sell at such high rates, and there would be less profit derived from purchases abroad. The causes of the exodus of which THE TIMES complains are numerous; high rents is one; the cost of labor is another; the dearness of everything, which is the consequence of both, is first and foremost. Add to these, as THE TIMES remarks, the multiplicity of the attractions offered by Europe and not to be found here. But who is to blame? The outlay is the apprenticeship-premium of a new country, wherein most branches of trade connected with taste, art, and luxury, are still in embryo. The evil, however, bears compensation with it. These branches of trade are progressing, and the progress will be the more rapid as the ideas which are its essential element will be more abundantly brought back by rich and intelligent travelers. People said, a long time ago, after the allied armies entered France, that every uhlan and every Cossack carried off in his knapsack a copy of *Le Mercure de France*; and, in truth, after the peace of 1815, French thoughts, tastes, manners, and arts invaded Europe. Thus it may be said that each American tourist who returns from abroad brings a volume of the encyclopædia of the European arts and industry in his valise. The ill is, therefore, but a result of circumstances, a logical and inevitable ill, and, also, a profitable one in that the current to and fro, while it takes American money to Europe, carries hither elements which progressively and continuously raise the plane of practical civilization. We surely do not mean that the spirit of civilization is wanting in the United States, but it has its being rather in the condition of a feeling latent in manners, in instincts, and in society, than in professional development, and THE TIMES itself acknowledges that there is more to see and study across the ocean than here. Once again be it said, progress is made but it must be paid for, and the Americans can never pay too dearly for the precious acquisitions effected during their contact with the Old World. They are ahead in many respects, and especially in matters of political philosophy, and this for the present must satisfy their legitimate pride. We cannot predict how many years will pass before New-York has within its limits the art, the science, the monuments, the museums, the libraries, the institutes, the theatres, the curiosities, the instruction, and the pleasures which Paris, London, Vienna, and the other great cities of Europe possess; but its day will come, and the quicker in proportion as the *élite* of its population has frequent intercourse with these centres. A little patience, a good deal of money, and some reforms in economy will do the work. *Tout vient à bien à qui sait attendre.*"

SPIRITUALISTIC TESTS.

A spiritual test séance was held last evening at the Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, Mr. E. V. Wilson and Dr. Henry Slade presiding. The programme was introduced by singing, after which Mr. E. V. Wilson, a gentleman of stout build, white hair and beard and hazel eyes, made an introductory address upon Spiritualism, supplemented by the so-called spiritual tests. A basin of water was placed upon a chair on the platform in which the Spiritualist dipped his left hand, and after some queer evolutions of his arm, during which the fingers moved as if playing upon piano-keys, selected a person in the audience, of whose history he proceeded to narrate important epochs, and then, by a series of questions, expressed in rather peculiar English, drew out the admission that most of his surmises were correct. Thus for an hour he continued questioning various persons among the audience, but refusing to interrogate those anxious to investigate the phenomenon, giving as an excuse the fact that "he could not make the choice of a subject; that was determined by the spiritualistic force." At the conclusion of these interrogations, at the request of one of the audience, Mr. Wilson gave a description of how this peculiar power had been acquired.

As Mr. Wilson resumed his seat, Dr. Henry Slade arose and addressed the audience, speaking in enthusiastic terms of the coming twenty-seventh anniversary of modern Spiritualism, but did not, as was expected, submit himself to any tests. At the conclusion of the meeting a gentleman stepped up to Mr. Wilson, and offered him a stated sum of money if he would describe any one incident in the gentleman's career, in order that he might test the sincerity of Dr. Wilson's professions. This offer was, of course, rejected, with the excuse that he [Mr. Wilson] might divine a great many events in the gentleman's life, but which he probably would not recollect.

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical" in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above.

HENRY H. M. PATTON.

LAWRENCE, Marion County, Ind.
—*Cincinnati Times*, Feb. 4, 1875.

Black were his teeth;
Vile was his breath;
His gums decayed
A foul mouth made;
It simply did to this amount—
He did *not* use the SOZODONT.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Spring has come, and if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourself and families, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

The Question Settled.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy for coughs and colds.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Electricity.—The great disease destroyer and health restorer applied at No. 7 West 14th st.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, March 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, PARK BENJAMIN to ELLEN, eldest daughter of John C. Campbell, Esq., all of this City.

BROWN—BRIGHAM.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Robert Howland, S. WALLEY BROWN, of Brooklyn, to CARRIE R., eldest daughter of William H. Brigham.

FANSHAWE—JEROME.—On Tuesday, March 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. R. Booth, WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE to JESSIE, daughter of Julia G. and the late Addison G. Jerome, all of this City.

HINCKEN—HUBBARD.—On Tuesday, March 30, at the Church of the Holy Saviour, by Rev. A. B. Carter, CORT R. HINCKEN, of Flatbush, Long Island, to JENNIE B. HUBBARD, of New-York City.

DIED.

BRENTON.—At Jamaica, Long Island, Tuesday, March 30, 1875, ELIZABETH, wife of James J. Brenton, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral at Grace Church, Jamaica, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Trains leave (L. I. R. R.) James Slip Ferry at 3 and 34th st. at 3:15, returning at 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

CARY.—Monday evening, March 29, in his 35th year, EGBERT CARY.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 55 Joralemon st., Brooklyn, at 1 P. M., Thursday, April 1.

CLEGHORN.—At Troy, N. Y., on the 29th inst., at the residence of the late Ralph Hawley, Esq., JOHN DALTON CLEGHORN, infant son of John Dalton and Sarah C. H. Cleghorn, aged 2 years and 9 months.

DYETT.—At the residence of his mother, Ridgefield, N. J., Wednesday, March 31, suddenly, of pneumonia, ALBERT HENRY DYETT.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

EDMONDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 31, Mrs. LEAH, widow of the late Edward Edmonds, of Irvington, N. Y., in the 62d year of her age.

The burial service will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Edmonds, at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, April 2, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Carriages will be in waiting to meet 10:30 train on Hudson River Railroad, from 30th st. and 10th av.

FLIESS.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, ROBERT A. FLIESS, of this City, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Fourth Universalist Church, (Dr. Chapin's,) 5th av. and 45th st., on Friday, April 2, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

HAMMOND.—At Orono Fla., March 22, of consumption, LEWIS HAMMOND, youngest son of Stoddard Hammond, Monticello, N. Y.

Funeral at Monticello Saturday afternoon, April 3.

HASTINGS.—On the 30th inst., in Northampton, Mass., Mr. THOMAS E. HASTINGS, formerly of Brooklyn.

MARTINE.—Tuesday, March 29, MARTHA ELIZABETH SMACK, wife of Samuel Martine, aged 20 years, 1 month, and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at All Saints' Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts., on Thursday, April 1, at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be taken to White Plains.

MORRIS.—On Tuesday, 30th March inst., at her residence in this City, ELIZA F. MORRIS, widow of the late Thomas A. Morris, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, on Thursday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRALL.—On Monday morning, HENRY RUTGERS PRALL, son of the late Ichabod Prall, of this City, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner 5th av. and 29th st. Thursday morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock.

POTTER.—On Tuesday, March 30, JENNY A., daughter of Fidelia and Capt. R. M. Potter, United States Army, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 282 Franklin av., near Lafayette av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Thursday, April 1. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

PRYER.—On Monday morning, March 29, 1875, of pneumonia, Mrs. GRICE PRYER, widow of the late George Pryer, aged 77 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday morning, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 52 West 27th st.

ROBINS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., ADAH D. ROBINS, aged 2 years and 6 months, daughter of John N. and Lidie D. Robins, of scarlet fever.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

SPRAGUE.—At Greenpoint, on the 30th inst., W. W. SPRAGUE.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Scotia Lodge No. 634, F. & A. M., The Press Lodge No. 91, K. of P., and the Typographical Union No. 6 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 210 8th av., New-York, on Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M. Masonic services at 7 P. M. His remains will be taken, on Saturday, to Yonkers for interment.

TWEDDLE.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, MAGGIE J., wife of William D. Tweddle, and eldest daughter of George W. Welsh, in the 22d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 168 West 11th st., on Friday, April 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VANDEWATER.—On Wednesday evening, March 31, at his residence, No. 361 East 56th st., HENRY VANDEWATER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATTS.—On Tuesday, March 30, CLEMENT, eldest son of Lewis H. Watts, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Little Neck, Long Island, on Friday, April 2, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Little Neck Depot on arrival of the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock A. M.

YOUNG.—On Feb. 27, on board steamer McGregor, from Melbourne, Australia, to San Francisco, Cal., NATHANIEL YOUNG, in the 36th year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

PALE CHEEKS IN CHILDREN OFTEN result from the presence of worms in the stomach, but a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES will expel the intruders, and restore the bloom of health to the countenance. Mothers with pale-faced children should try these Comfits.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

PROGRAMME OF SERVICES
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MR. HENRY VARLEY,
of London,
FOR THE WEEK.
PREACHING TO THE PEOPLE!

THIS EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.,) corner Madison av. and 42d st., and on

FRIDAY EVENING

in the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. G. H. Hepworth's,) corner Madison av. and 45th st.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—Church of the Covenant, Rev. Dr. Vincent's, Park av., corner 34th st., prayer and conference meeting at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., D. D. Bible reading at 4 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON—Spring Street Presbyterian Church, Spring st., near Varick. Prayer and conference meeting at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. J. S. KENNARD. Bible reading at 4 o'clock.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, 16th st. and 8th av., Rev. D. B. Jutten's. Prayer and conference meeting at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH. Bible reading at 4 o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING
MR. VARLEY WILL PREACH
IN THE
RINK,
63D ST. AND 3D AV.

COME AND WELCOME.

THE NEW-YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY, one of the earliest and best charities of our City, has quietly continued its work in our midst for nearly sixty-two years. Its object, "the relief of the sick poor, without reference to color or nation," is a noble one, and commends itself to every benevolent heart. Its plan of working has proved eminently judicious. The entire Board of Managers are a Visiting Committee. Personal attention is given to every pensioner. This Society is now, for the first time in many years, in want of funds, and obliged to appeal to the public for aid. They care for the "sick poor," poverty and sickness combined. Can any class need more both sympathy and help? These pensioners represent an army of sufferers. Let them not appeal in vain.

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, (were you in poverty and sickness,) do ye even so unto them."

"With what measure ye mete it shall be measured unto you."

Donations will be gratefully received if sent to—
MRS. DR. A. S. PURDY, President, No. 30 West 33d st.
JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS, No. 14 Wall st.
JAMES M. HALSTEAD, No. 120 Broadway.
JOHN J. BROWER, No. 288 Greenwich st.
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IMPORTANT ART NOTICE.
THE ANDREWS COLLECTION.

Now on exhibition, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, the PRIVATE GALLERY of MODERN PAINTINGS belonging to
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To be sold by auction at the Art Rooms on the evenings of April 7, 8, and 9.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, all the fixtures and contents of drug store No. 186 William st., comprising show-cases, scales, counters, fluid extracts, &c.

THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, at our sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., the entire furniture of three private dwellings, fine body Brussels carpets, pier mirrors, cornices, lace curtains and lambrequins, fine bedding, &c.; rosewood pianoforte, two safes, &c.

On FRIDAY, at No. 119 Pearl st., all the contents of the restaurant, fine ranges, copper boilers, saucepans, two large refrigerators, tables, bar fixtures, glassware, &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 3, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 8 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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The book is spicily written and contains some good hits at the follies of the present times.—*Boston News.*

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POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, 1875. GEO. BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL
FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STRAW GOODS. STRAW GOODS. We will OPEN THIS WEEK the following EUROPEAN NOVELTIES AND STAPLES: UNDERCLOTHING. UNDERWEAR.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. Per steamer City of Chester, 4 cases of Birmingham FANCY GOODS. Per steamer Wisconsin, 6 cases of Nottingham HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR. Per steamer Calabria, 10 cases of Paris FANCY GOODS, Including BRONZES, TOILET ARTICLES, WILLOW BASKETS, FANS, DOLLS, DOLLS' FURNISHING GOODS, and FINE TOYS. Also a TRIMMINGS TOILET GOODS. FANCY GOODS. FANCY GOODS. FANCY GOODS.

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NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

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CALABRIA..WED., Mar. 31 CHINA......WED., April 14
ALGERIA....WED., April 7 *RUSSIA.....WED., April 21

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From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
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Spain, Sat., April 3, 2:30 P.M. | Egypt, Sat., April 24, 4 P.M.
Italy, Sat., April 17, 2 P.M. |
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Greece..........Wednesday, April 14, 12 M

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
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Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO..........April 13, at 12 A. M.
WYOMING..........April 27, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
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The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

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PEREIRE, Danre..........SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, Trudelle..........SATURDAY, May 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

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These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

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STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

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PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
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SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
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CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, SATURDAY, Apl. 3.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, April 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

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BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ANDES..........April 3.
ATLAS..........April 17.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS..........April 9.
ETNA..........April 26.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Wm. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. Oterendorp, will sail on SATURDAY, April 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. W. Ladewigs, on SATURDAY, April 10.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change.

The steam-ship LEO, Daniels, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of Passage.

New-York to Fernandina, first class..........$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first class..........22 50
New-York to Augusta, first class..........20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.

Through tickets to all points in Florida.

The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 8th of April.

For freight or passage apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 18
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, April 15.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY leaves Pier No. 42 North River, April 1 at 12 noon, connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

APRIL, 1875.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
HIGHLANDS, OCEANIC,
LOCUST POINT, BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN,
RED BANK.

THE STRONG AND COMMODIOUS STEAMBOAT
SEA BIRD,
CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

Capt. H. B. Parker and Joseph Parker, Salesmen. J. Warren Haviland, Messenger. Will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 1..2:30 P. M.	Friday, April 2....2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d..........3:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th..........7:00 A. M.
Monday, 5th..........3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th..........7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th..........3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th..........9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th..........8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th..........9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th..........1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th..1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 15th..........2:30 P. M.	Friday, 16th..........2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 17th..........3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th..........7:00 A. M.
Monday, 19th..........3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th..........7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th..........3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st..7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st..3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 22d..........7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d..........4:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d..........8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th..........9:00 A. M.	Monday, 26th..........8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th..........11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th..10:30 A. M.
Thursday, 29th..........1:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th..........1:00 P. M.
Saturday, May 1..3:00 P. M.	

Cards may be had of R. L. Leggett, grocer, No. 230 Fulton st.; J. Johnson, boot and shoe dealer, No. 293 Greenwich st.; J. D. Hall, dealer in wines and liquors, No. 178 Greenwich st.; William Gibson, confectioner, No. 833 Broadway; Howell & Ovington, dealers in salt and fish, No. 77 Dey st.; Roberts & White, commission merchants, No. 342 Washington st.; Steele's Hotel and Dining Saloon, Nos. 316 and 318 Greenwich st.; L. Fischer's Market, No. 534 Hudson st.; B. & C. Odell, No. 50 Vesey st.; Andrew T. Purtell, sample and billiard room, No. 142 West st. (Washington Market) New-York City; John F. James, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 189 Montague st., Brooklyn.

No small packages will be taken on board this boat unless the freight is paid at the time they are taken on board.

N. B.—NO LUMBER CARRIED on this boat after June 1.

☞ Positively no freight will be received on board this boat unless on the dock thirty minutes previous to the time the boat is advertised to leave.

This boat's time-table is advertised in *The New-York Daily Times*. Also in the Red Bank *New-Jersey Standard*.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the partnership name of SPEAR, HOWARD & WATERS, has been this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

ALFRED W. SPEAR alone is authorized to collect the debts and settle up the business and affairs of said partnership, and sign and use the firm name in liquidation.

ALFRED W. SPEAR,
STEPHEN P. HOWARD,
WM. C. WATERS.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

The business of Gold and Silver Refining, Sweep Smelting, &c., and the sale of Fine Gold and Silver will be carried on as heretofore at the old stand, No. 17 John st., by
WM. C. WATERS.

No. 10 Wall st., New-York, April 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., limited partnership, expiring this day, by limitation, the business will be continued by same parties under same firm name, FRANCIS T. WALKER resuming his interest as general partner.
FRANCIS T. WALKER,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

New-York, March 31, 1875.

MR. CHARLES L. RATHBORNE WITHdraws from our firm this day.
BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO.

Mr. RATHBORNE'S business address will be at our office as heretofore.
BRITTON & VAN VECHTEN, No. 5 New st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 10 will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

LINCOLN PARK BONDS.

(CHICAGO.)

Issue of $900,000 7 p. c. Sinking Fund Bonds

BY THE
TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF LINCOLN PARK,

INTEREST COUPONS 1st APRIL and 1st OCTOBER, payable at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in New-York.

BONDS MATURE April 1, 1895, and may be registered at said bank in name of owner, if desired.

SINKING FUND of $50,000 annually, beginning April 1, 1878, will cancel bonds by purchase at or under 101, or if not purchasable at that price, by annual drawings at par.

THE INTEREST is provided for by an annual tax on all the property, real and personal, of North Chicago, the real estate, separate from the Park, being assessed for taxation at $26,152,227. Such assessment, as well as the property of the town and the land in the Park, are all, by the State law of June 16, 1871, irrevocably pledged for the security and redemption of these bonds.

THE PRESENT *issue* is the *only* debt of the *town*, and by the Constitution the debts of towns are restricted to five per cent. of the taxable valuation.

THE TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO is that part of the City of Chicago which lies north and east of the Chicago River, fronting Lake Michigan, and by the State law is empowered to issue bonds for this purpose.

THE VALUE OF THE LAND in the Park, within the town limits, is over $4,000,000, and a sum of $400,000 has been expended on its improvements. An annual tax is provided for its further improvement and maintenance.

THE TITLE to all the land in the Park is held by the Park Commissioners in fee, clear of any incumbrance, with the exception of seventy-five acres, the acquisition of which was a necessity to the Park, and for the payment of which the proceeds of this issue of bonds are to be applied.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and MORTON, BLISS & CO., are authorized by the undersigned, Commissioners of Lincoln Park, to offer the above described bonds for sale, and to receive proposals until THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

THE AWARDS will be first made to the highest bidders, and in case of applications exceeding the amount offered, the remainder after such first sales will be distributed pro rata to the next highest and equal bids.

THE BONDS are now ready for delivery, but those who desire to defer payment till May 8, for one-half or three-fourths of their purchase, can do so by an adjustment of interest for such delay.

FORMS OF PROPOSALS and copies of the laws, with the opinion of counsel, as well as any other information, may be had on application to
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st., New-York, or to
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Drexel Building, New-York.

F. H. WINSTON,
A. C. HESING,
B. F. CULVER,
JACOB REHM,
JOSEPH STOCKTON,
Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

March 29, 1875.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS on the morning of SATURDAY, the 27th day of March, 1875:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$2,064,451 38
Due from banks	104,537 95
Due from Directors of the bank	85,974 94
Due from brokers	200,000 00
Cash items and exchanges	288,608 21
Expense account	7 879 26
United States stocks	5,000 00
Overdrafts	1,565 75
Bank fixtures	14,600 00
Total	$2,486,742 55
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$500,000 00
Profits	54,218 76
Due depositors on demand	1,527,851 17
Due to banks	404,012 62
Unclaimed dividends	660 00
Total	$2,486,742 55

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: Robert Schell, President, and Theodore Rogers, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

ROB. SCHELL, President.
THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally sworn and subscribed to by both deponents on this 31st day of March, 1875.
SPENCER C. DOTY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York: indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the banking-house corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1875, on the Seven per cent. First Mortgage (Pink) Bonds of the above company, issue of 1864, will be paid on and after that date until April 15 at the Third National Bank, New-York.
H. E. MANN,
Clerk United States Circuit Court for District of Minnesota.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid; for sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

ELIZABETH CITY BONDS DUE APRIL 1 will be paid on presentation, on and after that day, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Bonds of the City of Elizabeth are for sale at the office of W. B. Meeker & Co., No. 29 Wall st.
HENRY AITKEN, Financial Agent.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPE-cialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DE-FERRED BONDS for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrip wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

A YOUNG, WELL-EDUCATED CHRISTIAN, who can write, read, and speak Dutch, English, French, German, and Spanish, and understands Italian and Portuguese, desires a situation. Call on S. W. V., No. 46 Catherine st., City.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found the most select help of all nationalities, their references being thoroughly investigated.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY OF TACT AND intelligence wishes a situation as companion with a lady intending to visit Europe; moderate salary. Address E., Box No. 85 Milburn, N. J.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS met with reverse of fortune wishes to be a companion to a lady; no objection to travel; references. Address H., *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING, or Nurse.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; would like a place to do chamber-work, or to take care of children; is a good plain seamstress, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS chamber-maid or seamstress; willing to take both works and will give satisfaction; has good reference; willing to go in the country, and wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman with two years' reference, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS—ALSO a Head Laundress.—By two American Protestant women; City or country; hotel or institute, (for linen-room or store-room, &c.); together or separate; have good references for capacity, correctness, &c. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, as chamber-maid; is willing to assist in the laundry or pantry; understands fine muslins, and fluting in all its branches; best City references. Address by note, M. N., No. 7 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl as chamber-maid, or would take care of grown children; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 367 West 15th st., corner 9th av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, willing to assist with the children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good, thorough chamber-maid; would do plain sewing or waiting if required; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call for two days at No. 201 West 17th st., corner 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID—AND TO ASSIST IN WAITing; would go with a family to the country, or to Newport; good City reference. Apply at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with waiting, or washing, or care children; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as waitress, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City reference. Call at Second Avenue Paper Store, between 32d and 33d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman; is fully competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' City reference. Call at No. 222 East 57th st., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; best City reference. Apply at No. 881 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AMERICAN girl, for chamber-work and sewing or chamber-work and care children; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work or house-work in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call or address No. 672 3d av., top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, to do chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and sewing. Call or address at present employer's, No. 117 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid or assist with waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 East 24th st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; has excellent reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 20 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 52 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN girl, to do chamber-work and sewing; City references. Call at No. 256 West 41st st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at 38 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter; country preferred; has good references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A reliable young woman, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuits, &c.; does up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a respectable woman as cook; makes good bread and biscuit; also, soups, roasts, &c.; will assist with the washing; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING—By a good reliable woman who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook; also, makes excellent bread and biscuits; will do the coarse washing; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR AS general servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, sisters, together; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-work alone; no objection to go a short distance in the country; have the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 East 11th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTestant sisters; together or separate; City or country; one is good cook and competent washer and ironer; one is a good house-maid, waitress, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY A strong young woman, as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, &c., also bread and biscuit, and will do the coarse washing if required; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; will go with or without kitchen maid; City or country; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of soups, jellies, and desserts; good bread and biscuit baker; no objections to a private boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 249 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST NEW-ENGland woman; a good washer and ironer and a first-class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent German girl; is a good cook, and a very good washer and ironer; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's German Bureau.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, IN a private family, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good bread and pastry baker; country preferred. Call at No. 242 East 41st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook and baker, or would take a first-class laundress' place in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker, and makes desserts; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, AS COOK; IS fully competent for her duties; willing to assist with the coarse washing; references from last employer. Apply at No. 280 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; no objection to coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 703 6th av., in store.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women—one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; are thoroughly competent; best City references. Apply at No. 220 East 29th st.

COOK—NURSE.—BY TWO FRENCH GIRLS (Protestants) just landed; one as first-class cook and one as nurse. Call or address Cook or Nurse, No. 8 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron; in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 356 East 19th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-rate cook; thoroughly experienced; is trustworthy, and has the best City reference; Call at No. 689 6th av., third bell.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small family; no objection to the country. Call from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. at No. 307 East 24th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of soups, game, and pastry; good City reference. Call, for two days, at baker's store, No. 606 2d av., near 33d st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good cook, the other as waitress or chamber-maid; best of City reference. Call at No. 14 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; good reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 27th st., at the dressmaker's.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—TO GO TO California; first class references. Address M. C. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; can take full charge of kitchen; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 266 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS general cook in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 43 Perry st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Apply at No. 322 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class cook; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 310 West 16th st., (ring fourth bell.)

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call or address at No. 153 West 17th st. for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like to make a few more engagements to go out by the day in private families. Call from 9:30 to 11:30, and from 3:30 to 5:30, at No. 110 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few customers; will go out by the day; can cut, fit, and trim; good references. Address R. T., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day or week; is a good dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 223 West 31st st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker a few more engagements by the day; understands operating the principal machines; reference given. Call for two days at No. 346 East 13th st., top floor, front.

DRESS-MAKING.—A SWEDISH DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; cuts and fits perfectly; alterations and fixing done neatly; good reference. Apply at No. 226 East 47th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER TO GO BY the day to first-class private families; best City references. Call at No. 134 West 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER WANTED. — NONE BUT first class need apply; also Grover & Baker operator. MME. WARING, No. 42 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloak maker desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Call at No. 63 West 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day; references given. Address or call at No. 58 4th av.; entrance on 9th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD, EXperienced dress-maker, will go out by the day or work at home. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SER-vants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at Simms' select agency, 543 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman, strong, obliging; wears print dresses, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family; good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country for the Summer months; good City reference. Call on Wednesday and Thursday at No. 1,042 3d av., above 61st st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children or assist in general house-work; best reference. Call for two days at No. 238 East 59th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMan for general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl with most satisfactory references; does all required by first-class lady's maid; sewing; hair-dressing; will assist with children; left her place by no fault of her own. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN AS LADY'S maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, or would take care of a grown child, or travel with a family going to Europe; understands dress-making; good City references. Call to-morrow, Wednesday, at No. 85 East 4th st., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH lady's maid, either for young misses or a middle-aged lady; is accustomed to travel and packing; keep the wardrobes and lady's room in order; seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, in the hair store, No. 1,224 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID, who speaks French and English; no objection to travel. Call at or address No. 17 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman; is a thorough laundress; competent in all kinds of laundry work; speaks good English; has good City references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands her business; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fine washing, fluting by scissors and machine; good reference. Call at No. 154 East 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do fine washing and chamber-work, or to do chamber-work and waiting; best City references. Call at No. 230 East 46th st., top fl or.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress; understands it in all its branches; City reference. Call at No. 110 West 20th st.; ring left hand bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class laundress in a private family; fully competent in that capacity; understands French fluting thoroughly; best City reference. Call at 319 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as first-class laundress; has over three years' best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 490 6th av., Room 11.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, AS nurse; has good references; is very neat and orderly in her habits; can take a babe or growing children; sews in the best manner; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A GERMAN PROTESTant young girl as nurse to growing children and seamstress; she can recommend her as being very willing and obliging in every particular. Call at present employer's, No. 2 West 34th st., Wednesday and Thursday from 10 to 1 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge of and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country, or would like to travel. Address No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th ave.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth to bring it up on a bottle; is willing and obliging; highest City reference; has no objection to the country. Call for two days on Madame Golard, 525 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby; will do plain sewing; City or country; good references from last place. Call or address St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, 19th st., corner 1st av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear building.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as first-class infant's nurse; wears caps; has 22 years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 232 West 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE. — BY AN EXPERIENCED MOTHERLY nurse, of very kind disposition to children; is a Protestant, and will furnish best City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAPABLE of taking charge of an infant from its birth; four and a half years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 22 Gramercy Park, between 11 and 4 o'clock.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—BY A GERman Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a nice, tidy, and respectable girl a place in the above capacities; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH LADY, AS NURSE IN A private family; understands her duties thoroughly, and has the best City references. Call or address No. 394 4th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE, who understands the care of a baby from its infancy; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 104 East 41st st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A NORTH German; teaches music, English, French, and German. Apply to the present employer, No. 113 East 65th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has three years' best City reference; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman as nurse or chamber-maid, and is a very neat sewer; best of references. Call at No. 374 East 8th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG FRENCH PROTestant nurse and seamstress, with good City reference from her present employers. Call or address, Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO TAKE charge of children; no objection to going in the country; German and English spoken. Inquire at No. 301 Bowery, stove store.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse; best City reference. Apply at No. 365 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL. Apply for two days at present employer's, Hotel St. Germain, room No. 82.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children or assist in general house-work; best references. Call at No. 238 East 59th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS nurse, and will do plain sewing; best City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 13th st.

SEAMSTRESS.— BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker; can cut, fit, and trim suits, dresses, and cloaks; also children's clothes; by the day or month. Address Dress-maker, West Side Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WOULD like to go out sewing by the day. Call at No. 238 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—CUTS, FITS AND OPERATES; will make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—CAN DRESS HAIR and operate on different machines. Can be seen at No. 23 West 23d st., present employer's, until suited.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT, OR WOULD wait on a lady; best of references given. Call or address No. 120 West 17th st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; would go with them in the country the Summer months; first-class City references. Call at No. 469 6th av., near 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands thoroughly all the duties pertaining to the situation; undoubted references from former employers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and fine washing; has best City reference. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with good City references; understands thoroughly the care of silver and a dining-room. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; good reference given. Call or address M. T., 409 West 33d st.

MALES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES,

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS short-hand clerk. Address F., No. 134 West 15th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, THIRTY-FIVE years of age, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's road horses; is a trusty, worthy man; lived in his last place seven years, and can produce ten years' of the best testimonials from the old country. Address E. B., No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for sobriety, honesty, and superior driving during the last fourteen years. Address J. H. Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; is a first-class driver and groom, and thoroughly understands his business in every capacity, and can procure unexceptionable reference; no objection to the country. Call or address M. R., No. 25 East 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPEtent man of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom, and good, steady driver; kind and obliging; highly recommended. Address L., or Coachman, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPErience, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good plain gardener if required; best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG unmarried Protestant; careful driver; excellent groom; sober, competent, and obliging; no objections to first-class country place; three years' best City reference. Address D., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; stylish driver and careful groom of long experience; sober and willing to be useful; can milk if required; can be highly recommended by past employer. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, Scotch; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN American Protestant single man, aged twenty-five years, who can care and drive horses, milk and care cattle, assist in garden, keep lawns and paths in order, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; WILL give every satisfaction in the way of references; has lived five years in last place; discharged on account of family going to Europe; familiar with City, town, or country. Address F. B., No. 854 6th av.

COACHMAN. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference. Address P. S., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class young man, who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; can milk and make himself generally useful; two years' City references. Address O., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, with no incumbrance, as coachman; willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; four years' reference from last employer. Apply to Thomas S., No. 139 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROtestant single man; thoroughly understands both branches; trustworthy, sober and obliging; nine years' first-class City and country reference. Address J., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHman with a gentleman in the country; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; three years' reference. Address M., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; MARRIED; UNderstands his business in all its branches; is a good gardener, if required; has undoubted reference for sobriety, honesty, and capability. Address for two days William, No. 3 West 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former, and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BEST CITY REFERENCE AS DRIver and groom; careful, kind, sober, industrious and obliging. Call on or address James, No. 114 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; is perfectly sober; is a first-class driver; best City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is well recommended; has lived ten years in his last place. Call or address Brewster & Co.'s carriage warehouse, corner of 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, no family; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c., and is a good plain gardener. Address D., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO IS COMPETENT and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. B., No. 27 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; can give best City references. Apply at Dickel's Riding Academy, corner of 39th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address H. D., at Smith's saddlery, No. 963 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman or groom; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 146 West 15th st., for two days.

FARMER—COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROtestant man and wife, aged 26 years; no children; man is thoroughly practical in all branches of farming as done in Westchester County; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and butter-maker; best recommendations from last employers. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant man and wife, on a gentleman's place; understands farming and the care of stock; wife would do waiting or chamber-work; best of references if required. Address W. S. M., No. 219 East 37th st.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE WITH GOOD REFERences, speaking English; strong and willing; can milk, drive horses and oxen, and do general farm work. Seen at Lindquist's Swedish Servant's office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

FARMER.—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARdener, a Protestant, married, no children. Address G. T., No. 876 Broadway.

FARMER OR UNDER GARDENER.—BY A young man of respectability; good reference. Call or address for two days at 85 4th place, South Brooklyn.

GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS groom, or as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; good reference. Address L., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER. — BY A DANISH PROTESTANT single man; speaks good English; can do all kinds of gardening, landscaping, caring greenhouse, graperies, budding and pruning, out-door flowers and vegetables; long experience and best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; is experienced in gardening in all branches, including greenhouse, grapery, fruits, lawns; also kitchen gardens; has good knowledge of making improvements, roads, &c., on a gentleman's place; satisfactory references. Address Florist, Box No. 203 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A married man, aged twenty-nine years; no children, who can do vegetable and flower gardening, care greenhouse and graperies, also horses and cattle, milk, &c.; good recommendations; was seven years in last situation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

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WAITER.—AS A FIRST-CLASS WAITER BY A Frenchman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; City reference and from Paris. Address A. J., No. 165 West 31st st.

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WANTED—A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTANT) AS waiter in a private family in the City; one who thoroughly understands his business. Address, stating references and salary expected, Post Office Box No. 1,033, New-York.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, TO take care of growing child; must be a good seamstress; also to do light chamber-work, and have a knowledge of hair-dressing. Apply at No. 419 Madison av., with best City references.

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WANTED—A STRONG, CAPABLE GIRL TO ASsist in the kitchen and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 175 2d av., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—CORNELIA L. BROWN and ABRAHAM LOTT, as executors of the last will and testament of Belinda Bergen, deceased, against THOMAS HOLOHAN and Mary, his wife, Francis J. Holohan and Almira, his wife, Daniel P. Barnard and Hester, his wife, John Kearney, Timothy O'Farrell, Patrick Campbell, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Eli P. Shotwell, William Beard, Ephraim D. Brown as President of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, Nelson Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas, Samuel J. Gerritsen, as a Board of Improvement to lay out, regulate, construct, and complete Union street in the City of Brooklyn, from the Gowanus Canal to the north-westerly line of Prospect Park, and the City of Brooklyn.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, March 15, 1875.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

mh18-law6wTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION in prices of marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT TAKES THE STAND TO-DAY.

Continued from Fourth Page.

A.—I don't; still I might have been there.

Q.—Well, have you ever attended any of Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews' lectures? A.—I don't remember that I ever did.

Q.—Did he ever lecture at your house? A.—Never to my knowledge.

Q.—Are you prepared to tell me now whether you ever heard him deliver a lecture? A.—I really don't know.

Q.—Can't remember? A.—No; I cannot.

Q.—Mr. Andrews is a noted lecturer, is he not—somewhat? A.—He may be, as far as I can say.

Q.—I didn't ask what he may be; I asked the fact whether he was or was not, in your knowledge? A.—No, not within my knowledge, he was not.

Q.—You never heard that he was a noted lecturer? A.—Oh, I know he has lectured. I have heard of his lectures, but not—

Q.—How? A.—You ask me of his being a noted lecturer. I say I have heard that he has lectured, and I may have heard him. I may have heard him one, or two, or three times, but I don't remember now, at this moment, of ever having heard him lecture. I have heard him talk, very frequently.

Q.—Where? A.—I have heard him talk at my house.

Q.—A gathering of people there? A.—No.

Q.—How? A.—No, no.

Q.—Well, did he deliver a lecture at your house? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Now, can you recall the fact that you were at Mr. Tilton's one night when there was a talk there upon a variety of subjects—affinities and spheres and atmospheres and all that sort of thing—when Miss Augusta Moore was there? A.—I don't wish to forget it if I could remember it, I tell you; I have been at Mr. Tilton's house several times.

Q.—Yes; but I want to know about that particular occasion? A.—Mr. Fullerton, I can't accommodate you upon that subject [laughter;] I would like to if I could.

Q.—Have you no recollection upon it? A.—I haven't a particle.

Q.—Do you know that your son was there that night? A.—Oh, my son and my neighbors? No; I don't remember; I haven't the least recollection; since I have heard that Miss Moore testified here I have tried with all my might to bring that to my mind, and it is not possible to do it; I never tried to remember anything harder in my life, and I couldn't [laughter;] I mean to refresh my memory if I can.

Q.—Isn't it your best impression that you could not have been there? A.—What do you want that I should say in answer to that? [Renewed merriment.]

Q.—I want you to give me your best impression. A.—Haven't I given it to you? [Laughter.]

Q.—Your best impression is that you do not remember it. Now, I want to know if you do not think that you were not there at all? I will put the question in another form? A.—Now, my dear friend— [Laughter.]

Q.—Don't you think that if you had been there, you would have remembered it? A.—I should just as likely not remember it as to have remembered. I discover that things do slip out of my mind wonderfully.

Q.—Yes? A.—But everything—I want to tell you everything just as it is exactly. Now, if I could remember it, I would give you the pleasure of remembering it, if that could be any pleasure to you.

A BELIEVER IN SPIRITUALISM.

Q.—Now, let us see whether you remember anything else. Do you remember whether or not you are a spiritualist? A.—Yes, Sir; I am a Bible spiritualist. I believe in ministering spirits—guardian angels I believe in—

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. Do you believe in spiritualism as it is commonly believed?

The Witness—Now, hadn't you better get out of that subject?

Mr. Fullerton—How?

The Witness—Is it best to go into that subject? What is the benefit of it?

Mr. Fullerton—I may become wiser by your experience.

The Witness—Well, you won't; you have got to get the experience for yourself.

Mr. Fullerton—But I want you to tell me.

The Witness—My dear friend, you may ask me all the questions you please, but it won't do you any good.

Q.—Do you think you can communicate with the spirits of the other world? A.—I have not made up my mind clearly upon that subject; I believe that spirits do communicate with this world; that ministering angels are around about us; surely I do; I surely do.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Witness—And I think it would be well for you to believe so, too. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—I believe in the "spirit" of this world. [Laughter.]

The Witness—The time will come when you will want a better one, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I want information from you about it.

The Witness—My dear fellow, the way for you to get it is to go yourself; your friend Tilton will take you; he knows all about it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, but I shall not go until I get through with you. Now, can you tell me whether you ever visited any Spiritualists in the City of New-York? A.—I don't know that I have visited a Spiritualist in a great many years.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't ask you within what time; I ask if you have ever visited them. A.—I have been; I believe in the name of Spiritualism.

Q.—According to the signification of the term as now held? A.—Not exactly.

Q.—In what respect does your belief differ from that?

The Witness—Now, don't ask me to explain that; you don't want me to give an explanation of it, and I can't explain it.

Mr. Fullerton—Why not; why can't you explain it?

The Witness—Well, it wouldn't satisfy you when I got through.

Judge Neilson (To Mr. Fullerton)—I think I would not pursue that any further; I think I wouldn't.

HE BELIEVES IN THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; then we will take up another subject. Do you believe in the divinity of the Saviour? A.—Yes, Sir; I do.

Q.—Have you always believed in that?

The Witness—Well, now, you want to ask me, I suppose, to go into a definition of that; but so far as that I could not answer you.

Q.—How? A.—I could not answer you that.

Q.—Well, do you believe in the divinity of the Saviour? A.—I do, Sir—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—We submit, if your Honor please, that this is not a proper subject of inquiry of this witness.

Mr. Fullerton—It was a proper subject of inquiry when our witnesses were on the stand, but now that theirs are on, it isn't.

Mr. Evarts—It was a proper subject of inquiry of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—Yes, and it was thought a proper subject of inquiry of Moulton, too; it is a proper subject until you get your witnesses on, and then it is improper.

Mr. Evarts—We didn't inquire about that.

Mr. Beach—Yes, you did.

Mr. Evarts—Not a word.

Mr. Beach—You did.

Mr. Evarts—We didn't.

Judge Neilson—There is less occasion with this witness, undoubtedly, than with those referred to.

The dispute between Mr. Beach and Mr. Evarts continued for some time.

Mr. Fullerton resumed the cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you believe in the deity of the Saviour? A.—Yes, Sir, I do.

Q.—And has that been your belief for some years past? A.—My belief has varied very much, Sir.

Q.—In what respect? A.—I could not answer that.

Q.—Why? A.—Because I cannot explain it to myself; I can't answer you what I can't explain to myself.

Q.—Do you believe in the deity of the Saviour as it is held by orthodox churches?

Mr. Evarts—I thought your Honor had said—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—Yes, I think he has answered that, but still I do not see the occasion to pursue it.

The Witness—Yes, Sir, I have answered that.

Mr. Fullerton—Can't you answer that? A.—I cannot answer it.

Q.—Why not? A.—I am a liberal Christian; but orthodoxy—if you come to that, I believe in loving your neighbor as yourself, and—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—I did not ask you that, Mr. Freeland.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, we know that this may be a matter of some general importance, but submit it cannot be in the case of this witness.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Fullerton)—I think I would not pursue that any further.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, inasmuch as Mr. Freeland cannot tell us, we will not pursue it. That is all Mr. Freeland.

Judge Neilson—That is all, Sir.

The Witness (to Mr. Fullerton, on leaving the stand)—I am very much obliged to you, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh! you are entirely welcome. [Considerable laughter and noise in court.]

Judge Neilson—Sergt. Rogers, you will have to take charge of this audience; there must be more quiet. Perhaps if the reporters would retire there would be less noise.

Mr. Shearman (calling.)—Mrs. Moore.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. JENNIE MOORE.

Mrs. Jennie Moore then came forward, took the stand, and was sworn.

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Moore, what is your husband's name? A.—Robert T. Moore.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—White street, Brooklyn.

Q.—White street? Did you formerly reside in Smith street? A.—No, Sir; Pacific street.

Q.—Pacific street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where is your husband's place of business? A.—Corner of Smith and Pacific.

Q.—Yes. What is his business? A.—Tea and groceries.

Q.—Grocery business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Will you repeat the answers, Mr. Shearman, so that they can be heard?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been married, Mrs. Moore? A.—Eighteen months.

Q.—Eighteen months. Did you ever have a woman in your employ named Kate Carey, or Kate Smith? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes. And what name did she give when she came to you? A.—When she came to me first she gave the name of Kate Smith, and she afterward told me—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—No, no; just one moment.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Go on.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Shearman—What; not ask about the name she gave?

Judge Neilson—That is not the question. You can shape your question so the witness will understand it.

Mr. Shearman—She first goes by the name of Kate Smith and then tells her another name.

Judge Neilson—If she afterward gave some other name, that you can ask.

Mr. Shearman (in reply to some observation of Mr. Beach, which was inaudible)—Well! talk about technicalities!

Q.—Did she give you any other name than that of Kate Smith, afterward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What name did she give? A.—Carey.

Q.—Kate Carey? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she ever say anything to you about having been employed by Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes. Did she ever say anything to you upon the subject as to whether there was anything wrong between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Shearman)—Can you find that in the book, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Just turn to it; we want the precise language.

Mr. Shearman (amending his question)—Did you ever ask her whether there was anything wrong between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Mr. Shearman—Page 75.

Mr. Fullerton—What did you say?

Judge Neilson—How does that read, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—It is printed here Mr. Moore, but it is a mistake. [Reading.] "Do you remember telling Mrs. Moore that there was not anything wrong between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher?"

Mr. Fullerton—We object to it, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I think he can put that question.

Mr. Fullerton—What question?

Judge Neilson—That was put to the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—If they put it as he reads it, that is all.

Judge Neilson—No doubt he must put it as he reads it.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—The question was put to Kate Carey, whether she ever said this to *Mr.* Moore, and it must be so put now.

Mr. Shearman—Well, we will answer that objection; we will call Mr. Moore also.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well, call him; the more the better. Now, Sir, if we are to abide by the record—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—Oh, we must abide by the record. I cannot say it was not Mr. Moore; I cannot say whether the counsel is right in his belief that that was a mistake or not.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, of course we cannot say from recollection it was or was not so.

Mr. Shearman—Well, your Honor, the witness went further. If there were any question about this, of course we wouldn't dispute Mr. Beach's word if he were positive. She said the name was never mentioned at Moore's at all.

"Q.—You are quite sure of it? A.—I am quite sure of it; I didn't ever say anything of the kind."

Now, the presumption is that the servant would converse with the lady of the house rather than with the husband.

Judge Neilson—I think you will have to pass that, Mr. Shearman. It is a technical point, Sir, and must be adhered to, I think.

Mr. Beach—But, Sir—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—I say it is a thing that ought to be technically adhered to.

Mr. Beach—If I am sought to be impeached, can a second witness be brought on in contradiction of my statement to A B to prove I made one to C D?

Judge Neilson—No, and I therefore asked Mr. Shearman to pass it; the record must be adhered to.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. But the proposition—our proposition—was whether she had so stated to Mrs. Moore, and we find it misprinted as Mr. Moore. Now the print does not preclude us from proving that statement by Mrs. Moore as well as anything else.

Judge Neilson—Well, if you see any way of correcting it; I don't see any.

Mr. Evarts—By appealing to the recollection of counsel.

Judge Neilson—But the counsel say they do recollect that it was Mr. Moore and not Mrs. Moore.

Mr. Beach—You say you recollect?

Mr. Evarts—I say no, Sir, because I don't.

Mr. Beach—Well, they don't make any stronger pretensions than we do, then.

Judge Neilson—That leaves us to rely on the record; that's all.

Mr. Evarts—The answer, however, is given, that nothing was said at the house to anybody on that subject.

Judge Neilson—I do not think that general statement lays the foundation, however.

Mr. Evarts—I agree that we must lay the foundation by the witness who we are now contradicting, and it is a question, therefore, of fact, but it seems to me it is covered in this case.

Mr. Shearman—In case, your Honor, it should turn out that this should have been Mrs. Moore in the notes, I think you will allow me to make an offer to prove—

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Shearman (continuing)—By this witness that Kate Carey, or Kate Smith, did say to Mrs. Moore, while in her employ, that she never saw anything wrong between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and that whoever said so was a liar. We offer to prove that.

Judge Neilson—If you find by the record that the question was about Mrs. Moore instead of her husband, you can recall the witness at any time.

Mr. Shearman—Otherwise it is ruled out?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Are you acquainted with the character of Kate Carey or Kate Smith for truth and veracity. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was her character at the time of her employment by you, in that respect?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

Mr. Beach—That calls for general knowledge.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—The character is from the speech of people; not your own knowledge; the general character; what you have heard other people say about her.

The Witness—Yes, Sir; as to her truth and veracity?

Judge Neilson (To the witness)—Now this simple question is whether you know what her general character for truth and veracity is among other people?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I do know.

Mr. Shearman—What was her character in that respect?

Mr. Morris—She hasn't said said she knew.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir; she answered that to the Judge.

The Witness—What was her character?

Mr. Shearman—Yes; what was her character for truth and veracity? A.—Those whom I talked with about her wouldn't believe her under oath as regards her truthfulness.

Q.—Would you yourself believe her under oath? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say no? A.—No, Sir; I would not.

Mr. Beach—That is not the legal question, Sir; the question is, whether, judging from that reputation, she would believe her.

Mr. Shearman—Well, Sir, I understand that is proper; my reading is very limited, I know, but I think that is proper.

Judge Neilson—I don't know. I think, Mr. Shearman, I have been studying practice of you for a long time.

Mr. Fullerton—He wrote that practice for others.

Mr. Shearman—I think the question I put has been ruled as the only proper question.

Q.—While Kate Carey, or Kate Smith, was in the place—was employed by you—was she intemperate?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

Judge Neilson—That is immaterial, Mr. Shearman; besides, she has confessed it at large, you know.

Mr. Shearman—Very well; that is all.

Mr. Fullerton—When did she come to live with you, Mrs. Moore?

At this moment Judge Porter rose to his feet, and Mr. Fullerton suspended.

MR. PORTER QUOTES AN AUTHORITY.

Mr. Porter—Here is an authority upon the subject of the former question, your Honor. In Mr. Abbott's recent edition of the Digest, there is an abstract of a decision in the 36th New-York: "It is not strictly necessary that the name of the person to whom he is said to have made the inconsistent declaration, should be mentioned; while he is under examination it is enough if his attention has been brought to the time, place, and circumstances so as to enable him to explain or exculpate himself in regard to the imputed contradiction." (Rockwell vs. Brown, 36 New-York, 207.)

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir; that is so.

Mr. Porter—Your Honor will remember she was—the witness was specifically interrogated as to a conversation upon that subject while she was in the employment of Mrs. Moore; she stated there was no such conversation—that the name of Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton was not mentioned at the house. Now we offer a witness in the person of the lady who employed her—with whom the conversation occurred, and ask her to state it. We submit upon this decision we are entitled to the answer of the witness.

Judge Neilson—I think the—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—If your Honor please, that decision announces just preceding the statement that is read by Mr. Porter, that the name of the person must be given, but if that is impossible it is then admissible to ask the question without it. [To Mr. Porter]—Do you remember what part you read from?

[Mr. Porter handed Mr. Beach the book.]

Mr. Porter—Here the name is given, and the question is whether the inquiry was made about the husband or the wife, and if made by either, both are included. We are not concluded as to the witness by whom we will prove the contradiction. It may have been upon a public occasion; we can name the occasion and identify it sufficiently to call the attention of the witness to it, and then we can prove the occasion.

Judge Neilson—Doubtless; but when you had named the person—Mrs. Moore—and taken your answer in respect to that person, can you depart from it? I do not know how the record is, in fact. Is there anything more from this lady?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

MR. BEACH WAIVES THE OBJECTION.

Mr. Beach—Well, I am inclined to waive the objection, Sir, and let them take their answer.

Judge Neilson—Well, Sir, if you think the inquiry was made as to Mrs. Moore, go on.

Mr. Beach—It would result in Mrs. Carey's being recalled, and she would deny it. It seems to be making unnecessary trouble.

Judge Neilson—Well, repeat your question, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Moore, will you state whether you ever asked Kate Carey or Kate Smith whether she ever saw anything wrong between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes; and what did she answer to that question? A.—She answered me that she had never seen anything wrong, and whoever said so were liars.

Mr. Shearman (repeating answer)—She answered me that she had never seen anything wrong, and whoever said so had lied.

The Witness—Were liars.

Mr. Shearman—Yes; were liars. That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—When did Kate Carey commence living with you, Mrs. Moore? A.—In the Fall of 1873.

Q.—In the Fall of 1873? A.—Yes, Sir; October.

Q.—October, 1873? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you recollect the month? A.—Well, it was just after I was married.

Q.—How long did she reside with you? A.—Two months and two days over her two months.

Q.—Did she come with a recommendation? A.—She had several, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—She had several recommendations.

Q.—Several? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to make inquiries with regard to her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she have one from Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; not that I saw.

Q.—Did not she refer you to Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Quite sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir; she told me she was living with Mrs. Tilton, after she had been there a week or so.

Q.—Yes; she left in November some time, did she? A.—Left where?

Q.—Left your employ; or was it December? A.—Yes, Sir, December.

Q.—The same year? A.—Yes, Sir, the same year.

Q.—Did you know her before she came there? A.—No, Sir; I answered an advertisement in the paper and got her.

Q.—Did you make any inquiries with regard to her while she lived with you? A.—While she lived with me?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any inquiries with regard to her after she had left you? A.—After she left me?

Q.—Yes. A.—What then?

Q.—Did you make any inquiries with regard to Kate Carey, in any respect, after she left your service? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you go to see any of the persons who had given her recommendations? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You made no inquiries with regard to her then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, now, how did you learn her general character? A.—I had trouble, Sir. She had three or four recommendations, and that was all.

Q.—Well, how did you learn her general character while she lived with you, if in any way? A.—I don't understand you.

Q.—I understood you to tell the Judge that you knew her general character; how did you find her out? A.—How I found her out?

Q.—Yes, how did you find her out? A.—Well, through different parties.

Q.—Different parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—While she lived with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please name the different parties. A.—Well, I can't say that I understand you exactly.

Q.—You say you found her out through different parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Name the first. A.—Well, I will tell you—that is the reason she left—

Q.—No; my question is, who were the—

A. (interrupting)—I don't quite understand you.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I will put it in another form, so that you can understand it. You found her out, you say, through different parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, name those persons through whom you found her out. A.—Well, my own relations; through those who lived in the house—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Oh, name the persons, Madam.

The Witness—Well, it wouldn't do you any good.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you must not stand upon whether it does me any good or not.

The Witness—Well, my own friends.

Mr. Fullerton—Name them. A.—My aunt, for one.

Q.—Your aunt. What is her name? A.—Mrs. Leigh.

Q.—Mrs. Leigh? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where does she live? A.—In Nassau street.

Q.—Nassau street, Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir; and my brother-in-law.

Q.—Wait a moment. What number in Nassau street, Brooklyn? A.—No. 47.

Q.—She knew Kate Carey? A.—Yes, Sir, through me.

Q.—Yes. And your brother-in-law, did you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He live in the house with you? A.—While at Pacific street, while she was living with us, he happened to live up stairs.

Q.—Who lived up stairs? A.—Mr. Swelter; they live there now.

Q.—How did your brother-in-law find her out—while she was in the house? A.—Yes, Sir; there was two stories—I can't tell exactly—I don't know as I understand what you mean.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Moore, you say you found her out through different parties. Now name the parties through whom you found her out? A.—I have.

Q.—Your aunt, your brother-in-law, and Mr. Shelter? A.—Mr. Swelter.

Q.—He resided in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know her before she came there? A.—No, Sir; we found her out while she was in my house.

Q.—Then, all you know about her you found out while she was in your house, and through these persons you have named? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is the way you learned her general character? A.—Yes, Sir; and what she said herself.

Q.—And you have no other knowledge of her general character, except what you learned of these people? A.—And what I know myself.

Q.—What you know yourself and what these people knew? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now you judge a great deal by what you know yourself? A.—Yes, Sir; and in connection with what I learned with regard to her habits.

Q.—You judge in a great measure as to what you observed while she lived with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And don't you judge mostly from that—by what you observed yourself? A.—Certainly; because I didn't know anything else about her, only what I learned from my friends.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. Very well. What church do you attend, Mrs. Moore? A.—I am not a member of any church. I attend the Methodist Church.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

Mr. Shearman then called the name of Robert T. Moore, but Mr. Beach interrupted him and said:

"For the purpose of saving our rights, we do not think the evidence of this last witness ought to stand in regard to the impeachment on the ground of general character; her testimony shows that she was not sufficiently acquainted with the general character—

The Court—I think that will be a matter of instruction to the jury.

Mr. Beach—I will move that and take an exception.

The Court—Yes; let the motion be entered.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT T. MOORE.

Mr. Robert T. Moore was then called, and having been duly sworn was examined as follows by Mr. Shearman:

Q.—You are the husband of the last witness, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember Kate Carey or Kate Smith? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She was employed in your family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A little louder, if you please; [to the jury] he answers yes; (to the witness) did you have any conversation with her on the subject of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—On several occasions; on one occasion in particular.

Q.—On several occasions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And one occasion in particular? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ask her whether she ever saw anything wrong between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, or anything to that effect? A.—I asked her if she ever saw any familiarity between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, or anything she considered wrong; she answered "No, indeed."

Q.—Is that all—is that all? A.—I asked her also if she had seen Mr. Beecher there, in the first place; she said "yes;" I asked her if she had seen him there often, and she said he had been there when Mrs. Tilton was sick, and she spoke of his bringing her a bouquet of flowers. I then asked her in regard to the familiarity.

Q.—You then asked her about the familiarity? A.—And she answered "No, indeed."

Q.—Are you acquainted with the general character of Kate Carey, or Kate Smith, for truth and veracity? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is her character in that respect? A.—For veracity I should say it was very bad.

Q.—Would you believe her under oath? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:

Q.—Now, Mr. Moore, will you tell us how you learned her general character? A.—From stories she told while in my employment.

Q.—That she told while in your employ? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that the only way? A.—That is the only way.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all. (To the Court)—Now, I move to strike that out.

The Court—Let the motion be made and also entered on the record.

Mr. Tracy—We are not through with the witness.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shearman—Have you heard other people talk about her character for truth?

The Court—That is the question you should have put before you got through on your direct.

The Witness—Yes, I have heard my wife and her relations talking in regard to the matter.

Mr. Shearman—Have you heard other people talk about the stories she told while she was living with you? A.—Yes, Sir; I believe I have.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment; I want to know who he heard it from.

Mr. Fullerton—What people did you hear speak about stories she told, while she was living with you? A.—My wife's relations in Nassau street.

Q.—How did they hear about the stories? A.—She had been in their employ a short time.

Q.—She had been in their employ? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You know that of your own knowledge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Saw her there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What are their names? A.—Lahy—spelled a-h-y.

Q.—Which of them told you? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—How? A.—I do not recollect; I know there were stories told, and I remember what the stories amounted to, but who—

Mr. Beach—That ain't the question; that is not an answer to anything.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to know the name of the person who told you that? A.—I cannot tell you just now.

Q.—How many of them were there? A.—There is quite a large family.

Q.—How many of them talked to you? A.—Probably two or three of them.

Q.—Probably—do not you know? A.—As near as I can recollect, two or three of them.

Q.—Can you recollect the fact that two or three of them did talk to you about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—After she left me.

Q.—After she left you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whom else did you talk with? A.—My own brothers.

Q.—Your own brothers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did they live? A.—They are living with me, at present.

Q.—Where did they live at that time? A.—No. 176 Pacific street.

Q.—How did they know of it? A.—They were living with me at the same time.

Q.—In your family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whom else did you talk about it? A.—I cannot recollect just now.

Q.—Did you hear any one else? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, who were they? A.—A party that she had been boarding with.

Q.—Who was that? A.—I cannot remember her name; she lives in the immediate neighborhood of my store.

Q.—Where did you see her? A.—I saw her on my way from court one day; on my way from this court.

Q.—Since this trial commenced? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she was here as a witness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she talked to you about it? A.—She was in the court; I cannot say of my own knowledge whether she was here as a witness or not; I saw her.

Q.—When did you talk with your brothers about it? A.—Some time ago.

Q.—How long ago? A.—I cannot tell exactly.

Q.—About how long? A.—It might be eight or nine or ten months ago.

Q.—But you cannot tell how long? A.—No, Sir; and I have had conversations with them since the commencement of this suit.

Q.—Yes, Sir; been to see them? A.—I see them every day; they are living in the house with me.

Q.—Were you requested to talk to them? A.—No, Sir; the conversation came round in the usual way.

Q.—Yes; and did you go and see your other relatives? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you talked with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not seen them on the subject? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen them this morning, but not upon that subject.

Q.—Not upon that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So that her general character you have learned in the way you have desribed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you know it in no other way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did they say—these people that you talked with?

Mr. Beach—What did they say in regard to Kate Carey or Kate Smith?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—Well, I recollect what one of my brothers said; he said "if the evidence she gave was allowed to go uncontradicted it would be an outrage."

Q.—Just repeat that? A.—If the evidence she gave in this court was allowed to go uncontradicted it would be an outrage.

Mr. Beach—That is what your brother said?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—What is your brother's name? A.—My brother's name is William.

Q.—Is he here as a witness? A.—No, Sir; he is not.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—He lives with me.

Q.—Lives with you? A.—In the same house.

Q.—What else did any other person say in regard to Kate Carey or Kate Smith? A.—I cannot recollect exactly now what else.

Q.—Well, can you recollect anything besides? A.—I recollect one instance.

Mr. Beach—Who?

The Witness—I do not remember which of the—who the party was that told me, but it was one of my wife's relations—that she was an awful liar; she could not be trusted to.

Mr. Fullerton—When was that said? A.—That is probably a year ago—or nine or ten months ago.

Q.—Now, what else have you heard against her? A.—That is all I recollect.

Q.—You cannot recollect anything else? A.—Not at present.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JAMES REDPATH.

Mr. James Redpath was then called, and, having been duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Shearman as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—Boston.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am a lecture agent and lyceum manager.

Q.—A little louder. A.—I am a lecture agent and lyceum manager.

Mr. Shearman—Still we cannot hear you.

A Juror—We cannot hear you.

Mr. Shearman—Won't you speak so that the furthest juryman can hear you? A.—I am a lecture agent and lyceum manager.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the parties to this suit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known Theodore Tilton? Q.—I have no memory for dates, Sir, but I have known him since, I think, when he was editor of the *Independent;* I think fifteen years, perhaps.

Q.—About fifteen years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew him before the war, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir; before the war.

Q.—Before the war? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have also been acquainted with Francis D. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Moulton? A.—I have known Frank since the Winter of 1873, I think, '73; I think after Mrs. Woodhull's story was published.

Q.—You mean the early Winter of 1873? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The Winter of 1872-'73? A.—I think I first became acquainted with him in January, 1873.

Q.—Did you, about that time, have any conversation with Mr. Theodore Tilton on the subject of a narrative which he was preparing concerning Mr. Beecher's affairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By what name, if any, did Mr. Tilton describe that narrative? A.—I do not remember that he described it by any name; I went there one Sunday, after being at Plymouth Church; I think it was early in January, or about that time—possibly it may have been in December; Moses Coit Tyler was there at the time.

Q.—Moses Coit Tyler? A.—He was in the house at the time; I was thoroughly drenched; it was raining very heavily at the time, and I stayed there all night.

Q.—Stayed where? A.—At Mr. Tilton's.

Q.—At Mr. Tilton's house? A.—Yes, Sir; I read the story that night, I think.

Q.—What story do you refer to? A.—The "true story"—the one that is called the "true story."

Q.—Who gave it to you? A.—Mr. Tilton.

Q.—What conversation, if any, did you have with Mr. Tilton at that time, on that subject? A.—I do not remember any conversation at all at the time I went there, and I guess that subject came up, and as far as I can recollect, Theodore said he would tell me the facts in the case to answer the scandal, but then I do not remember the words at all.

Q.—But that is the substance? A.—That is the substance, as far as I can remember.

Q.—And then he handed you this paper? A.—No—yes, he handed me the paper after I went to bed—I went to my room.

Q.—Do speak a little louder; I cannot hear—he handed you this paper to read after you went to bed, do I understand? A.—After I went to my room.

Q.—Well, did you read it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you, after that, have any conversation with Mr. Tilton on that subject? A.—Well, I was—I suppose I must have paid twenty or thirty visits, perhaps more, to the house during the month of January.

Q.—1873? A.—1873, and, while I do not distinctly recall any one conversation, I know that the subject was repeatedly mentioned; that is all.

TILTON PROSTRATED.

Q.—Do you recollect any conversation in which he referred to this story which he has prepared, and said anything about Mrs. Tilton's views or wishes concerning it? A.—When he gave me the story to read, he said that he did not want Elizabeth to know that I was reading it, because she did not like people to know about it.

Q.—Did he say anything as to what she would do? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—Did he at another time? A.—One day I went over early in the forenoon, and as I passed up stairs I passed Elizabeth in the passage up stairs, coming out of one room, on the right-hand side; she had an expression of extreme determination and resolution on her face that I had never seen before, and I thought there had been some domestic row; I went into Theodore's room; he was lying on the bed, stretched out, I think, with a coverlet over him, without his coat or vest; I think his pantaloons were on; and he had a look of extreme sorrow, as if he had been stricken by some terrible blow; I was startled at the expression of his face—there was so much sorrow in it—and I went forward, and he had the roll of the "true story" lying this way, [illustrating.]

Q.—Open or folded? A.—I think it was open. I said, "Theodore, what is the matter with you this morning?" He said, "I have had a talk," or controversy—he didn't use the word "talk;" he used some word like controversy—"with Elizabeth;" he said that it was wonderful, the amount of resolution that that little woman had. "Well," I said, "what is the matter?" During this time I was observing his face very closely, and was very much pained by the look of almost agony that there was on his face; I had never seen it there before; he said, "Elizabeth threatens if I publish it," or "if it is published"—I am not sure which, I think, "if it is published—that she will come out and deny it;" I said suddenly, "Theodore Tilton, you have not told me the whole truth in this case, have you?" He dropped his eyes, and said "No;" I said, "My God!" I went forward and put my hand on his head, and stroked his hair, and I found that his head was burning, his temples throbbing. I sat with him—I think neither of us said much—possibly ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, passing my hand over his head; and I thought then that the extreme mental strain that was on him was going to render him insane. Now, I have no cause for thinking that from anything he said, but simply from knowing his face well, or from watching his expression then. Well, I acted on the belief for one whole week afterward. He said, either there or down stairs, it ought to be published; he very soon became quiet, when I stayed with him for a while, and I asked him to rise and go out for a walk. He rose, and I noticed that as he walked across the floor he staggered; I got him down stairs as soon as I could, coaxing him a while and that sort of thing, and went down stairs with him; we went over to New-York together; and going over the ferry, and in the distracted manner that he had, my impression was confirmed that he was either in a fever or was going to become insane; of course, we talked a great deal; I am only saying now all that I am able to recall, because I have tried to think of all of it for the last few weeks; I think it was the same day, or the next day, perhaps, he said he was going to some lecture engagement, I think in Kentucky or Indiana, as nearly as I can remember; he said that he was in such a state—he was feeling so badly—or his head was in such a state that he didn't think he would go; I went over, and I think spoke to Mr. Clark, editor of the *Golden Age*.

Mr. Shearman—It is no matter. A.—I said that Theodore ought not to go; that if he did, I said that the first interviewer that he met would get that document out of him, and I believed that it would ruin him and ruin his family; he didn't go; and in the course of a few days I saw Frank Moulton and said to him—

Mr. Shearman—Yes. We have not a right to ask that.

Mr. Beach—We have no objection.

A.—Well, I have not told the story.

HOW WITNESS GOT THE TRUE STORY.

Q.—We only want to get to the point to know whether you got that paper again? A.—Well, I think either that day or the next day, I believe I wanted to get that paper out of his hands, in order that he might not publish it; he said, I think in the back parlor, down stairs, that it ought to be published; I said, "Well, Theodore, I can easily get it published; let me have it;" he said, "No, it would not do for me to give it to you; you might take it;" I went over to the *Golden Age* office with him; I think that was the same day, and he left it in his desk in the inner room of the *Golden Age* office, and pointed it out to me as he went out, saying nothing—or saying, "There it is;" I took it and kept it as long as I could, making different pretenses for keeping it, until I could see Frank; then I copied it.

Q.—You took a copy of a portion of it, or the whole of it? A.—No, Sir; I copied it until I got tired—until I could see that I had copied the most of it.

IDENTIFYING THE TRUE STORY.

Q.—Will you look at this book I now show you and state whether this is a copy of the "true story" which you made as far as you went? A.—Yes, that is a copy.

Q.—Have you read the paper purporting to be a true story published in the New-York *Tribune* Saturday, March 6, 1875, which is exhibit D 114? [Showing paper to witness.] A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen it.

Q.—Is that a correct copy of your copy? A.—It is correct; I compared it to some extent and found it correct.

Q.—That is as far as your notes go? A.—That is as far as it goes; yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman (to plaintiff's counsel)—You may examine.

Mr. Beach—Are you going to put that copy in evidence?

Mr. Shearman—We will have it marked for identification. We have it marked exhibit D 114, and to avoid all further question—although I understood it was to be in evidence—we will put it in evidence now under that same number.

Mr. Beach—You cannot put it in evidence under this witness' testimony.

Mr. Shearman—It was put in evidence before.

Mr. Beach—One moment. [To Mr. Tilton]—Do you remember that it was?

Mr. Tilton shook his head and whispered, "No."

Mr. Shearman—We also now offer this book in evidence.

At this point the counsel consulted together in an undertone as to whether the paper was in evidence.

Mr. Beach—I want it printed—the paper—

Mr. Shearman—It was in evidence before. It is printed. [Hands paper to the stenographer to be marked.]

The Court—In other words, you have no copy, Mr. Beach.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir, we have not.

Mr. Beach—Sir?

The Court—You have no copy.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

The Court—Have you two copies of that paper, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—They will print it now in the record. It is not our fault; it was in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Redpath—

Mr. Evarts—One moment, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Shearman—That was proved by the production of the original paper.

The counsel further discussed privately the matter under consideration. Mr. Shearman then showed to the witness a paper purporting to be a printed copy of the statement.

Mr. Shearman—That is as far as you went? [indicating a point.]

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We will have that marked.

Mr. Beach—I think it ought to be put in evidence now, for I am very sure it has not been before.

Mr. Shearman—I think it was put in evidence before, and if so, it will not be necessary to put it in now.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Redpath—

Mr. Evarts—One moment.

Mr. Shearman—The point at which you have marked this printed paper with your initials in blue pencil indicates the extent to which your copy makes a part of this paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—When did this conversation take place between yourself and Mr. Tilton, part of which you have related on your direct examination? A.—I spoke of two conversations—which one, Sir?

Q.—The first one? A.—The one in which I first read the true statement?

Q.—I refer to your first conversation with Mr. Tilton, that you have related on your direct examination.

Mr. Evarts—Louder.

A.—I think it was early in January.

Q.—Of 1873 or 4? A.—1873, Sir.

Q.—And it took place at Mr. Tilton's house, did it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether any one else was in the house at the time? A.—Moses Tyler was there.

Q.—Was he in the room when the conversation occurred? A.—No, Sir, I think not; I spoke to Tyler in the evening about it.

Q.—What evening, please? A.—In the evening of that day.

Mr. Evarts—These gentlemen, [the jury,] I am afraid, cannot hear, Mr. Redpath.

Mr. Fullerton—The reason is that there are other people making more noise than Mr. Redpath does.

Mr. Evarts—That may be.

Mr. Fullerton—Which they should not do.

Q.—You say you spoke to him the evening before about it? A.—On the evening of that day, that Sunday, the first visit I had made to Theodore since the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's story.

Q.—It was on a Sunday? A.—On a Sunday.

Q.—And you spoke to him the evening before; you mean on Saturday evening? A.—No, Sir; I think the same evening.

Q.—Then it was the evening after the conversation in his room which you have related? A.—No, Sir; the conversation up in his room, that I described, occurred perhaps five or six weeks, or three or four weeks at least, after I first read the true story.

Q.—Well, what I want to get at, Mr. Redpath, is the first conversation which you had with Mr. Tilton, which you have described in your direct examination.

Mr. Beach—That, I understand, was in January, 1873. That was the first conversation.

The Witness—Yes; the first conversation was only a few words, you know; the other one, the long one, was much later on.

Mr. Fullerton—Now I come to January, 1873, when you entered his room and found him lying upon the bed? A.—Well, Sir, I don't think that was in January; that, probably, was in the first week of February; somewhere about that time; it was much later on after I had been—

Q.—Was that the first conversation which you spoke of in your direct examination? A.—No, Sir; it is not.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the point of my inquiry, the first conversation which you spoke of in your direct examination.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Fullerton, that was the fore part of January or the latter part of December.

Mr. Fullerton—I want *him* to say so.

Mr. Beach—He has said so.

Mr. Fullerton—No, I beg your pardon. When I asked him if that was the one, he said no. Now let Mr. Redpath state.

The Witness—The first conversation that I spoke of was in reply to Mr. Shearman's question about when I first read it. I first read it on my first visit to his house, after the publication of the Woodhull story. That, I think, was early in January, or it possibly might have been in December. I could find that out from the business records. The last conversation, in which I describe him as being sick in the bed, occurred several weeks afterward. That is how that is.

THE FIRST CONVERSATION.

Q.—Very well. Now, then, as to that first conversation. What took place in that first conversation? What was said? A.—I went over and found Moses Coit Tyler there and Theodore lying upon the sofa, looking very weary. He welcomed me very cordially.

Q.—A little louder. A.—Theodore was lying on the sofa looking very weary. He welcomed me very cordially. I was very wet, and changed my clothing, I think, and stayed there all night. My impression is that Mr. Tyler went away about 5 or 6 o'clock; at least he did not stay—I have no recollection of his staying—and then in the course of the evening Theodore and I talked about the scandal. Well, all that I remember about it is just that he would tell me—that he would let me see the "true story." I think that was the conversation.

Q.—Did he tell you what the "true story" was? A.—He didn't say anything about it, Sir. The first that I knew about it—I don't think that Theodore ever spoke to me about it at all. That is to say, all our conversations were carried on from the knowledge that I had read his statement.

Q.—His statement had then been published? A.—No, Sir; this "true story"—the manuscript of the "true story."

Q.—Did you read it that night? A.—I think I read it that night; that is my best recollection; but I stayed—I was frequently at their house, during the five or six weeks that I stayed in New-York, at that time, and it possibly may have been at some other time during that five or six weeks; but through my recollection of it, it was that first night.

Q.—When you read the "true story" did not Mr. Tilton, at that time, allege to you that it did not contain all the truth? A.—No; Theodore said nothing about it at all; not at that time; it was afterward.

Q.—Have you related all that you can remember, at that first interview, between yourself and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes; because—yes, Sir.

THE SECOND CONVERSATION.

Q.—Now the second was when you found him upon the bed? A.—Yes; that was the second conversation.

Q.—As near as you can tell, when was that? A.—Well, I should think it was—the only way that I have of recollecting is from my business relations—I was in New-York, preparing for Mr. Bellew to come out, and I was frequently over at Tilton's during that time.

Q.—Well, was it some weeks after? A.—Yes, Sir; that is my impression.

Q.—Have you stated all that took place on that occasion, as near as you can remember? A.—In the bedroom?

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—Yes, Sir, as near as I can remember.

Q.—When you asked Mr. Tilton whether he had told you the whole truth, and he said he did not, did he say any thing else? A.—He did not say—

Mr. Evarts interposed an objection, which was inaudible.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Tilton in regard to his having told that? A.—I said, looking into his face, that being the first time that I had any idea that he had any other theory than the theory of the true story—I said, "Theodore, you have not told me the whole truth, and he dropped his eyes and said, in a lower tone, "No."

Q.—Did he tell you at that time what the whole truth was? A.—He said no more; I did not ask him any more.

Q.—Was there any other conversation on that subject? A.—No, Sir, not at that time; not that I recollect.

Q.—Now, then you were acquainted with the true story, were you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the nature of and what the charge in the true story was? A.—Yes.

Q.—For that reason was it that you asked him— A.—Yes.

Q.—Why he had not told you the whole truth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you understand now at that time the charge in the true story was? A.—Improper proposals.

Q.—Now, was there any conversation before you took him down stairs? A.—That morning?

Q.—Yes. A.—Not that I recollect, Sir, of course, there must have been some conversation then; at least half an hour elapsed from the time of that answer to the time we went down stairs; in the first place, we must have spoken for ten or fifteen minutes: he was very feverish, and I was trying to magnetize him.

Q.—Did he observe to you that he had not slept for some time?

Mr. Evarts—What's that?

Mr. Fullerton—That he had not slept? A.—I don't remember, Sir; I don't remember.

Q.—Just tax your recollection, please, Mr. Redpath, and see if he did not say to you that he had not slept for many nights? A.—I cannot recall it, Sir.

Q.—Did he not tell you why he was in a feverish and excited state? A.—No, Sir; I did not ask him.

Q.—Whether you asked him or not, did he not explain the reason why he was in such a mental and physical condition? A.—I have no recollection of it, Sir; he may have done so.

Q.—How? A.—He may have done so; I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Did he give any reason for having prepared the true story? A.—At that time?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything further in regard to what his wife had said to you denying it, if he published that statement? A.—He said nothing further than what I have already repeated.

Q.—Did he say it ought to be published? A.—Yes, Sir; he did say that.

Q.—He gave no reason for it? A.—No—that I know of.

Q.—Did he give you at the second interview any reason for desiring the publication of the "true story?" A.—Excuse me, Mr. Fullerton, I am now talking about the second interview.

Q.—At that interview did he give any reason for preparing the "true story?" A.—No, Sir; the "true story," or true statement itself, contained the reason why he prepared it, and I don't think—I certainly must have had with Frank and Theodore thirty or forty conversations in that Winter—and I don't recollect that he ever gave any reason; I thought the reason was perfectly plain, and that it was perfectly satisfactory.

Q.—Was it not elaborated in some of your conversations? A.—I don't remember, Sir; I don't recollect it now. It is possible—

WHAT WITNESS DID WITH HIS COPY OF THE "TRUE STORY."

Q.—What did you do with your copy, Mr. Redpath? What did you do with it? A.—I had it—I had a large number of papers at the time, I went to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and left them in New-York, and coming back to New-England, sent it with other papers relating to Mr. Bellew's accounts to Boston. On my return I put it among other papers and forgot all about it. I did not remember anything about it; in fact, I never thought about it until it accidentally came up one time in a conversation with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Well, when was that? A.—At Peekskill.

Q.—When? A.—It was in the Summer of last year.

Q.—1874? A.—I think that was the time; possibly it may not have been until I saw Mr. Beecher later, or at the White Mountains; at any rate it was at one of these times; in fact it passed out of my mind altogether.

Q.—Mr. Redpath, is that letter in your handwriting? A.—Yes, that is my handwriting.

The witness commenced reading, "Saturday"—

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; only for your own information, of course.

Mr. Beach—Oh, read it.

Mr. Fullerton—I have no objection at all. I thought you only wanted to read it aloud, that is all.

Q.—Can you tell when you wrote it? A.—I wrote it immediately after my return to Boston, after my visit to Peekskill.

Q.—Please look at the date on the printed slip, and see if it will refresh your recollection as to the month. A.—It was about that time in July; the middle of July.

Q.—The middle of July, 1874? A.—Last year.

Q.—Where had you seen Mr. Beecher next before writing that letter? A.—In his own house.

Q.—Where, please? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—In Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I think you mentioned Peekskill? A.—I thought you mentioned the last before one; I saw him last before one in Brooklyn, and on the day before that I saw him at Peekskill.

Q.—You saw him on two occasions—two consecutive days? A.—Yes; two consecutive days.

Q.—In July, 1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And about the middle of July? A.—I think it was about the middle of July.

Mr. Beach (suggesting)—Was it before Mr. Beecher made his statement?

Q.—Was it before Mr. Beecher made his statement before the committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I believe you are under subpœna, are you not, for next Monday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Then I will not ask you anything further on the subject at present.

Mr. Shearman—Why not continue the examination now, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, not now, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Let me see that, [meaning the letter shown witness.]

Mr. Fullerton—Excuse me, Mr. Evarts; it is not in evidence yet.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose you will have to let me see it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, not now.

MR. BEECHER TO TAKE THE STAND THIS MORNING.

Mr. Evarts—We propose to put the defendant now, if your Honor please, on the stand. Perhaps it is as well it should be done to-morrow morning, as it is so near the hour of adjournment.

The Court—As you wish, Sir; whichever way you prefer it.

Mr. Evarts—We should prefer it in the morning, unless there should be some accident intervene.

The court then adjourned to this morning.

A LION AT LARGE.

The Birmingham *Gazette* says that on March 10 an exciting scene was witnessed at the zoological gardens of Mr. Morris Roberts, Balsall Heath. About 3 o'clock the keeper went into the menagerie to put the lion "through his facings." The lion had been in an exceptionally surly humor during the afternoon, and it was close upon feeding time. Nevertheless the keeper went into the cage, rubbed a broom three or four times across the head of the animal, and in order to show his complete mastery over the animal, placed his hand over its mane and ordered him to lie down. He did so for a few seconds, but suddenly resumed his former posture, and knocked his keeper head over heels into the corner of the cage. Then noticing that the man had been negligent enough to forget to close the door, the lion made a bolt out of his den into the arena. The panic among the limited number of sightseers may be readily imagined, but fortunately they had all made sure of a ready means of exit by taking up their situations within a short distance of the door leading out into the gardens. The keeper, who had previously shut himself up in the cage, resolved to have recourse to coaxing, so he took the broom in his hand and jumped out. He then rubbed the broom gently across the lion's back for about ten minutes, a mode of proceeding which seemed to suit the erratic animal immensely. At length he proceeded to stroke his mane, and endeavored to coax him into his den, but the lion manifested his displeasure at such undue familiarity by roaring furiously. It then became painfully evident to him that he must make a "bold stroke" for his life, so, giving the broom to his unsociable companion to chew, he made a rush for the door, and just managed to close it before the lion was upon him. To get the brute into his den it was proposed that some meat should be passed along the roof into the cage and the keeper scrambled along the rafters and dangled a piece of meat into the cage. This had the desired effect. The lion seized the tempting bait with the utmost avidity, and was quickly occupied in devouring the flesh. Shortly afterward he was again made a prisoner, much to the gratification of everybody.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 At. & Pac. Tel.... 25
200 do........c. 24¾
25 do......... 25½
500 Western Union. 77
1000 do.......s3. 77
3900 do......... 77⅛
2700 do......... 77¼
500 do......... 77⅜
6800 do......... 77½
900 do.........c. 77½
300 North-western... 45⅛
1900 do......... 45¼
200 do......... 45⅜
500 do.......s3. 45¼
200 do.......c. 45⅛
900 do......... 45⅜
300 do......... 45¼
00 St. Paul........c. 37¼
200 do......... 37⅛
600 Pacific Mail...... 42⅜
1200 do......... 42½
200 do.......s3. 42⅜
200 do.......s3. 42¼
1300 do......... 42⅜
500 do......... 42¼
500 do.......s3. 42⅛
800 do.......c. 42⅛
1700 do......... 42
400 do......... 42⅛
1000 do......... 42¼
300 do......... 42⅜
400 Lake Shore...... 73½
200 do.......c. 73⅜
1000 do......... 73½
12 do......... 73¼
100 do......... 73⅝
100 N. J. Southern...c. 8⅞
100 do......... 8¾
1200 Erie Railway.... 29¾
do......... 29½
1000 do......... 29⅝
900 do......... 29¾
800 do......... 29⅞
200 do.......b3. 30
700 do......... 29⅞
200 do......... 29¾
100 do......... 29⅝
300 do......... 29½
800 do......... 29⅜
300 do......... 29½
300 do......... 29⅝
600 do......... 29¾
400 do......... 29⅞
600 do......... 29¾
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 27⅛
200 do......... 27
100 do......... 26¾
200 do......... 25½
500 do......... 26
400 Rock Island........106

300 Union Pacific..... 62½
1000 do......... 63¼
500 do.......c. 63½
1000 do......... 64
500 do......... 64¼
500 do......... 64⅜
1500 do......... 64½
500 do......... 64⅜
800 do......... 64¼
300 do......... 64⅛
1600 do......... 64
100 do......... 63⅞
100 do......... 63¾
100 do......... 63⅝
500 do......... 63½
300 do......... 63⅜
1400 do......... 63¼
700 do......... 63⅛
900 do......... 63
700 do......... 62⅞
1200 do......... 62¾
600 do......... 62⅞
1400 do......... 63
500 do.......s30. 62
800 do......... 63⅛
1000 do......... 63¼
700 do......... 63⅜
800 do......... 63½
100 do.......s30. 62
700 Ohio & Miss...... 28
1500 do.......s3. 28¼
1200 do......... 28⅜
500 do......... 28½
400 do......... 28⅝
1200 do......... 28½
100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 6
50 Pac. R. of Mo.... 48¼
100 Tol. & Wabash.... 16
500 do......... 15⅞
400 do......... 15¾
100 do......... 16
100 do......... 16¼
100 do......... 16⅛
200 do......... 16
100 do......... 15⅞
200 do......... 15¾
200 do......... 15½
300 do......... 15⅜
100 do......... 15¼
300 do......... 15⅛
500 do......... 15
100 do......... 15⅛
200 do......... 15¼
100 do......... 15⅜
100 do......... 15½
200 do......... 15¾
100 do......... 15⅞
500 do......... 16
100 do......... 15⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S. Car. 6s, n., Apr. & Oct.... 31½
33,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 48
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex c......b. c. 48¼
4,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex c......b. c. 49
549 Va. 6s. Def.... 8½
4,000 R., H. & E G'd. 30
1,000 C. & N. W. C. Con. G. bds... 83½
3,000 M. & St. P. 7 8-10......... 90
2,000 Erie 1st......106
20,000 Erie 4th......100
1,000 L. S. C. C. 1st.102¼
1,000 C.&R.I.& P.7s.107⅜
3,000 Hudson 3d.....104
2,000 North Mo. 1st. 85
2,000 O. & M. 2d.... 82
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 97¾
2,000 Cen. P. G. bs... 98
10,000 Cen. P. 1st, San Joa. Br....b. c. 88½
1,000 C. P. 1st, C. & Ore. Br....b. c. 86¾
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 97
12,000 do......... 97⅛
9,000 do......... 97¼
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G.100
8,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91⅝
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 78½
2,000 Ch. & P. 4th.... 97
2,000 C., C.&I.C.1st. 53
4,000 do......... 52½
2,000 T. & W. 1st.... 83¼
3,000 Long Dock bs.104
16 Amer. Ex. Bank.118¾
5 Cen. Nat'l Bank.. 97
5 N. Y. Nat'l Ex. B'k 96
10 Bank of Republic.100
00 D. & H. Canal.....114
00 Quick. Min...b. c. 25
00 do......... 25½
00 do......... 25
00 do......... 26
00 Quick. Pf.b. c.b3. 30
00 do.......s3. 30
50 U. S. Trust Co.....290
00 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 77½
800 do.......b3. 77⅝
400 do......... 77¾
00 do......... 77⅝
00 do.......s3. 77¾
00 do.......b3. 77⅞
00 do.......s3. 77¾
600 do......... 77⅞
500 do.......b3. 78
400 do......... 77⅞
200 do......... 77¾
00 do......... 77⅝
100 do......... 77½
00 do......... 77⅝
00 do......... 77¾
00 Pacific Mail..b. c. 42⅜
00 do......... 42½
00 do......... 42⅝
200 do......... 42¾
000 do......... 42⅞
500 do......... 43
00 do.......b3. 42¾
00 do......... 42⅞
00 do.......c. 42¾
00 do......... 42⅝
10 U. S. Express.... 60¾
60 Amer. Ex....b. c. 64
7 Adams Ex....b. c.104
5 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜
20 do.....b. c.101½
00 do.........100¾
00 Erie.......b. c.c. 29¾
00 do......... 29¾
00 do......... 29⅞
00 do.......c. 29⅞
300 do......... 30
300 do......... 30⅛
600 do......... 30¼
00 do......... 30⅜
00 do.......s3. 30¼
00 d......... 30⅛
800 do......... 30
00 do.......b3. 30⅛
00 do......... 30¼

200 At. & Pac. T..b. c. 24½
100 do.......c. 24½
40 do......... 24¾
100 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 73¾
800 do......... 73⅞
700 do......... 74
1100 do......... 74¼
300 do......... 74⅛
200 do......... 74
1000 do......... 73⅞
200 do......... 73⅝
100 do......... 73¾
300 do......... 73⅝
100 Harlem......b. c.131
100 Panama...b. c.s3.116½
5 Illinois Central...103
100 Union Pac...b. c. 63⅜
1800 do......... 63¼
250 do......... 63
150 do......... 63⅛
500 do......... 63¼
800 do......... 63⅜
1000 do.......c. 63¼
1700 do......... 63½
500 do......... 63⅝
500 do.......b3. 63⅜
900 do......... 63¼
300 do.......s3. 63¼
100 do.......s60. 62
700 do.......c. 63½
300 do......... 63⅝
200 do......... 63¾
500 do......... 63⅞
600 do......... 64
200 do......... 64⅛
7 Cl. & Pitts. Gtd.. 92½
700 do.......b. c. 92⅛
300 C. & N. W....b. c. 45¼
700 do......... 45⅛
1200 do......... 45
200 do......... 44⅞
100 do......... 44⅝
300 do......... 44¾
700 do......... 44⅝
600 do......... 44½
400 do......... 44⅝
50 do......... 44⅜
500 do.......b3. 44¾
25 N. J. Central.....112½
55 do.......b. c.112½
300 Chi. & R. I..b. c.106¼
400 Chi. Bur. & Q.....113
50 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 48¾
100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 37¼
100 do......... 37⅜
100 do......... 37½
800 do......... 37⅞
100 do......... 37¾
100 do......... 37¼
100 do......... 37⅜
500 do......... 37⅝
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.c......... 55½
700 T., W. & W...b. c. 15¾
300 do.......s3. 15⅝
300 do.......c. 15⅝
500 do......... 15½
100 do......... 15⅜
100 do......... 15¼
100 do......... 15⅛
800 do......... 15
600 do......... 15⅛
200 do......... 15½
400 N. J. South...b. c. 8
46 Warren......... 98
135 Chi. & Alton......103¼
100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 25⅞
800 do......... 26
100 do......... 26¼
300 do......... 26½
300 do......... 26⅝
400 do......... 26¾
300 do......... 26½
100 H. & St.J.Pf.b. c. 33½
300 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 28⅝
400 do......... 28¾
400 do.......s3. 28¾
100 do......... 28⅝
200 do......... 28½
200 do.......s3. 28⅜
400 do......... 28½
50 do......... 28¾
500 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 6

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R. b.c.........119¾
0,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.........118⅛
20,000 U.S.5s10-40 R.114
50,000 do......b.c.114
3,000 U. S. 6s, C....119⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

10,000 St. L. J. & C. 1st.........105
00 Quicksilver......... 26
00 At. & Pac. Tel.... 24⅞
300 Erie Railway.... 30⅜
900 do......... 30½
00 do......... 30⅜
00 do......... 30¼
00 do......... 30⅛
700 do......... 30
00 do.......s4. 30
00 do......... 29⅞
00 Western Union.... 77⅞
00 do.......c. 77¾
600 do......... 77⅞
000 do.......s10. 77¾
000 do......... 77⅞
700 do.......b3. 78
200 do......... 78
600 do......... 78⅛
00 do.......b3. 78⅜
00 do.......c. 78
00 do.......b3. 78¼
200 do......... 78¼
900 do......... 78⅜
00 do.......b3. 78½
900 do......... 78½
00 do.......s3. 78½
00 do.......b3. 78⅝
800 do......... 78½
00 do......... 78⅜
00 do......... 78¼
900 do......... 78⅛
00 do......... 78¼
00 do......... 78⅜
00 Union Pacific...c. 64
00 do.......c. 64¼
00 do.......b3. 64⅜
00 do......... 64¼
00 do......... 64⅛
800 do......... 64¼
000 do......... 64⅜
00 do......... 64¼
00 do.......s3. 61
60 do......... 63⅞
00 do......... 64

500 Pacific Mail...... 42⅞
700 do.......b3. 43
300 do......... 43
1700 do......... 43⅛
1000 do......... 43¼
900 do......... 43⅜
500 do.......b3. 43½
200 do......... 43⅜
200 do.......c. 43¼
300 do.......s3. 43¼
200 do......... 43¼
200 do.......c. 43⅛
300 do.......b3. 43⅛
200 do......... 43
100 do......... 43⅛
800 do......... 43¼
200 Del., Lack. & W...112½
200 Lake Shore....... 73¾
200 do......... 73⅞
500 do......... 74
925 do......... 73¾
450 North-western..... 44¾
100 do......... 44⅞
1100 do.......b3. 45
100 do......... 45
400 do......... 44⅞
100 do......... 44¾
700 do......... 44⅝
100 do......... 44¾
400 St. Paul......... 37⅝
200 do......... 37½
14 Morris & Essex...100
100 Toledo & Wab.b3. 15½
800 do......... 15½
200 do.......b3. 15⅝
500 do......... 15⅝
500 do......... 15½
50 Pac. R. of Mo..... 49
200 H. & St. J. Pfd.... 33
100 N. J. Southern.... 8
100 Ohio & Miss....... 28½
300 do......... 28⅝
200 C., C. & I. C...... 6
100 do......... 6⅛
17 Pittsburg......... 92⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....100¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.........119¾
0,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.........117⅞
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new......119⅛
2,000 do......b. c.119⅛
7,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.120
0,000 do.........120¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b. c.119⅞

$1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.........114¼
10,000 do......12.113¾
10,000 do.........114
10,000 do.........113⅞
10,000 do.........113¾
10,000 U. S.6s,C..b.c.119¼
30,000 do.........113⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........114½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000 Cen. Pacific Gold bds...... 98¼
1,000 Union Pacific 7s, Land G.....100
3,000 do......b. c. 99¾
8,000 Union P. S. F.. 91⅜
0,000 do......... 91⅛
6,000 Ohio & Miss Con. Sink. F... 98
0,000 Chi. & N.W.C. 90½
2,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds. 83½
1,000 Chi.& N.W.1st 99
5,000 L.S.C.Reg. 1st.101⅛
2,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 87½
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.113
2,000 Chi. & Q.8.....114
20 Fourth Nat. Bk... 98½
00 Del. & H. Canal....114¼
000 West. U. T...b. c. 78½
00 do......... 78⅜
00 do......... 78½
00 do.......c. 78¼
00 do......... 78¼
00 do......... 78
00 do......... 78⅛
00 do......... 78¼
200 do......... 78⅜
00 do.......b3. 78½
500 do......... 78⅝
000 do......... 78½
20 U. S. Express..... 61
10 N.Y.Cen.& H. b. c.100½
00 do.........101
00 Tol.,W. & W...b.c. 15¾
00 do......... 15⅞
00 do......... 15⅝
00 do......... 15¾
00 Chi., Bur.& Q.b. c.113½
59 do.........113
40 Mor. & Es..b.c.s3.100
00 Ohio & Miss....b.c. 28⅝
00 do......... 28⅛
00 do......... 28⅝
00 Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c. 37⅝
00 do......... 38

200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 43¼
200 do......... 43⅛
100 do......... 43
700 do......... 42⅞
200 do......... 43
200 do......... 43⅛
1000 do......... 43¼
2000 do......... 43⅜
100 do.......s3. 43¼
1100 do.......b3. 43⅜
1300 do......... 43½
200 do......... 43⅝
300 do......... 43¾
300 do......... 43⅞
1100 do......... 44
500 do......... 44⅛
1900 do.......b3. 44¼
1200 do......... 44⅛
1300 do......... 44
100 L.S. & M. S....b.c. 73⅝
100 do......... 73¾
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 29⅞
300 do......... 30
300 do......... 29⅞
100 do......... 29¾
300 do......... 29⅝
600 do......... 29¾
200 do......... 29⅞
1400 do......... 30
150 Panama......b. c.117
100 do.........117½
100 do.........118
320 do.......s3.119
100 do.........119½
100 do.........119
100 Union Pacific.b.c. 63⅞
100 do......... 63¾
100 do......... 63⅝
1700 do......... 63¾
300 do......... 64
100 Chi. & R. I. b. c...106½
1700 C. & N.W..b.c.s3. 44⅝
300 do......... 44½
100 do......... 44¾
1000 do......... 44⅞
100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 57⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$40,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.119⅛
100 At. & Pac. Tel... 24¾
100 Erie Railway..... 30
1100 do......... 29⅞
1400 do......... 29¾
100 do.......b3. 29¾
800 do.......s3. 29⅝
200 do......... 29⅝
1000 Western Union.. 78⅜
100 do.......s3. 78¼
800 do.......b3. 78⅜
800 do......... 78¼
300 do......... 78⅛
500 do......... 78
100 do......... 77⅞
800 do......... 78
2800 do......... 78⅛
1400 do......... 78½
500 Pacific Mail..... 43⅞
900 do......... 43¾
1000 do......... 43⅝
100 do......... 43½
300 do......... 43⅝
800 do......... 43½
900 do......... 43⅜
500 do......... 43¼
900 do......... 43⅜
1500 do......... 43½
1300 do......... 43⅝
600 do......... 43¾
200 do.......b3. 43⅞
500 do......... 43¾
6 N. Y. C. & Hud.b.101
100 do.........100¾
100 Lake Shore.....s3. 73¾
200 Del., Lack. & W..112¾
80 do.........113

100 Union Pacific.... 64
100 do......... 63⅞
700 do......... 63⅝
10 do......... 63⅝
900 do......... 63¾
200 do......... 63⅞
500 North-western.... 45
100 do.......b3. 44⅞
600 do......... 44¾
100 N. J. Central..b3.112½
1000 St. Paul......... 38⅛
150 do.......b3. 38
200 do.......s3. 37¾
400 do......... 37⅝
200 do......... 37⅞
200 St. Paul Pref.... 56⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 26⅛
100 Toledo & Wabash. 15⅝
100 do......... 15½
100 do......... 15⅜
100 do......... 15¼
500 do......... 15⅛
700 do......... 15
200 do......... 15⅛
100 do......... 15¼
100 do......... 15⅜
400 C. C. & I. C...... 6
400 Ohio & Miss...... 28¾
100 do......... 28½
100 do......... 28⅜
200 do......... 28¼
600 do......... 28⅛
100 do.......b3. 28⅜
100 Morris & Essex... 99¾
60 do......... 99⅞
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 14½

WEDNESDAY, March 31—P. M.

There was a favorable change in the Wall street markets to-day, securities generally being higher, gold lower, and foreign exchange strong and on the advance. The appearance of Mr. Daniel Drew on the street before the opening of business, and an official notice that all his contracts would be liquidated by one of the leading stock firms, had a reassuring effect on the Stock Exchange speculation, and laid the basis for a subsequent rise in stocks. The decline in gold was the subject of general congratulation among bankers and merchants, whose business has suffered by the late manipulations in the Gold Room.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange for the day footed up 275,000 shares, of which 93,000 were in Western Union, 44,000 in Pacific Mail, 36,000 in Erie, and 34,000 in Union Pacific. Western Union opened at 77, rose to 78⅝, reacted to 77⅞, and closed at 78¼. Pacific Mail fell off in the first sales from 42½ to 42, the closing quotation yesterday, however, having been 41⅞. Sales were made as high as 44¼ after the Second Board, but a reaction of one per cent. ensued, the stock finally closing at 43¾. Erie sold down to 29⅜ in the early dealings, and after reaching 30½ reacted to 29⅝. Union Pacific sold at 62½@64½@62¾@64⅝@63⅝, closing at 63⅞. North-western declined from 45⅜ to 44½, and later rallied to 44⅞. Wabash ranged from 16¼ to 15, with last sales at 15⅜. St. Paul rose from 37⅛ to 38⅛, and left off at 37⅞@38. Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi, after advancing ¾ ₱ cent., reacted partially. Hannibal and St. Joseph common was erratic, and closed at 26⅛, after selling at 27⅛@25½@27. A feature of the day's business was an advance in Panama from 116½ to 121½ sales, and to 122 to 125 bidding and asking quotations respectively at the close. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph ranged from 24½ to 25½, and New-Jersey Southern from 8 to 8⅞. Investment shares were generally strong.

The money market was steady to-day. The great portion of call loan negotiations were at 5 to 7 ₱ cent., but toward the close of bank hours a decline to 4@5 ₱ cent. took place. The remittances of currency by the banks to the interior have ceased, and the return flow will soon begin. The Treasury will in all probability anticipate the May interest, and the large disbursements of gold and currency from other sources in the beginning of May are considered a sufficient guarantee for an easy working of the money market during the Summer months. Prime mercantile paper is still quoted at 5½ to 7 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £8,000 sterling by the Bank of England, on balance. To-day was fortnightly day at the London Stock Exchange, but securities were without special change, except in the case of Erie, which declined to 26. Consols for money closed at 92⅞@93; do., account, 93; 1865s, old, 107½; 1867s, 107¼@107⅜; 10-40s, 102⅞@103; new 5s, 103¼. The sterling exchange market was firm, and rates were advanced from $4 82½ to $4 83½ for long, and from $4 86½ to $4 87½ for demand bankers' bills. The inquiry was moderately active, and at the close actual business was at about $4 83 and $4 87. Gold made a further decline to-day and closed at 114½ against 115 yesterday. The earliest registered sales were at 114⅞ and the lowest price touched 114⅛. The decline was assisted by large sales of long gold. The activity in the Gold Room yesterday is reflected in the unusually large clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day. On gold loans the rates were generally 2 to 4 ₱ cent. per annum for borrowing. There were some loans as high as 3-64 per diem, and also free of interest.

In Government bonds the transactions were small, except in 10-40s, registered, and Currency 6s. The former declined from 114¼ to 113¾, and at the close sold at 114. There was very little change elsewhere. Railroad bonds were firm in tone, and prices well maintained. The variations were slight. State bonds continue dull. Tennessees were higher, selling from 48 to 49 for new series, and old and new ex coupon.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$1,074,189 13
Gold payments	179,298 84
Gold balance	54,211,285 06
Currency receipts	555,951 14
Currency payments	792,160 32
Currency balance	43,609,363 04
Customs	356,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 31.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	115⅜	114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup	117¾	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	120⅛	120⅛
American Gold	115	114½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 81½@$4 82,	$4 83
New-York Central	101	100¾
Rock Island	106	106⅛
Pacific Mail	41¾	43¾
St. Paul	37	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	58	56⅜
Western Union	76⅝	78¼
Union Pacific	62¾	63⅞
Lake Shore	73¼	73¾
Wabash	15¾	15⅜
North-western	44⅞	44⅞
North-western Preferred	58	57¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	112⅛	112¾
New-Jersey Central	112½	112½
Panama	116½	122
Erie	29⅞	29⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	28	28⅜
C., C. and I. C.	6	6
Harlem	130½	130½

The extreme range of prices and number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	100¾	100¾	430
Erie	30½	29⅜	36,700
Lake Shore	74¼	73½	10,000
Wabash	16¼	15	10,500
North-western	45⅜	44½	19,500
North western Preferred	57¾	57¾	100
Rock Island	106¼	106	800
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38	37⅛	5,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	56¾	55½	300
Pittsburg	92⅛	92⅛	700
Del., Lack. & Western	112¾	112½	500
New-Jersey Central	112½	112½	155
Union Pacific	64½	62½	34,000
C., C. & Ind. Central	6	6	1,400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27⅛	25½	3,300
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	33	33	200
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28	10,500
Panama	122	116½	870
Western Union	78⅝	77	93,000
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	25½	24½	1,040
Pacific Mail	44¼	42	44,200
Quicksilver	26	25	300
Quicksilver Preferred	32	30	300
New-Jersey Southern	8⅞	8	700
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14½	14½	100
Morris & Essex	99¾	99¾	160
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	113⅛	113⅛	159
Total sales			275,914

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119½	119¾	5-20s, '65, n. c.	119¼	119½
6s, '81, r.	119¾	120	5-20s, '67, r.	120	120¼
6s, '81, c.	120¾	121¼	5-20s, '67, c.	120⅛	120¼
5-20s, '62, r.	117¼	117½	5-20s, '68, r.	120	120½
5-20s, '62, c.	117¼	117½	5-20s, '68, c.	120¼	120½
5-20s, '64, r.	117⅞	118¼	10-40s, r.	113⅞	114⅛
5-20s, '64, c.	118	118¼	10-40s, c.	114⅝	115
5-20s, '65, r.	119¼	119¾	5s, '81, r.	114¾	115
5-20s, '65, c.	120¼	120½	5s, '81, c.	114¾	115
5-20s, '65, n. r.	119⅛	119⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $33,000 for interest and $101,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$147,416,000
Gold balances	2,607,171
Currency balances	3,468,560

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$99,849,218
Currency balances	4,270,030
Gold exchanges	2,976,144
Gold balances	764,093

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, F'd.... 27
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss. 9
Ark.7s, Mem. & L.R. 9
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 9
Ar.7s, Miss.,O.&R.R. 9
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 9
California 7s.......112
Connecticut 6s......106
Indiana 5s.........101
Illinois coup. 6s, '77..101
Illinois coup. 6s, '79..101
Illinois war loan....102
Kentucky 6s.........101
Louisiana 6s........ 30
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.. 30
La. 6s, n. fl'g d....... 30
La.7s, penitentiary.. 30
La. 6s, levee bds..... 30
La. 8s, levee bds. '75. 30
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..104
Michigan 6s, '83.......104
Michigan 7s, '90.......107
Fund'g bds.due'94-'95 94½
Long bds., '81 to 91.. 97
Asylum o. Univ'y,'92. 95¾
Han. & St. Jos., '86... 95½
N. Y. Reg't B'y L'n..106½
N. Y. Cou. B'y L'n...106½
N. Y. 6s,C. Loan, '75.110
N. Y. 6s C. Loan, '77.110
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78.110
N.Y.6s,Gold R'd,'87.114
N.Y.6s,G'ld Cou.'87 114
N. Y. 6s, G'ld L'n,'83 114
N. Y. 6s, G'ld L'n,'91.114
N. Y. 5s, G'ld L'n,'75.110
N.C.6s,old, Jan.&Ju. 20½

N. C. 6s, April & Oct. 20½
N.C.6s,N.C.R., J.&J. 50
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A &O. 50
N.C. 6s, N.C.R., c. off Ja. & Ju.......... 37
N.C. 6s, N.R.C., c. off Apr. & Oct......... 37
N.C.6s, F'd'g Act,'66. 12
N.C.6s,F'd'g Act,'68. 11
N.C.6s, spe'l t., cl. 1.. 3½
N.Y. 6s, spe'l t., cl. 2. 3½
N.Y. 6s, spe'l t., cl. 3. 3½
Ohio 6s, '75.........101¼
Ohio 6s, '81.........105
Ohio 6s, '86.........107
Rhode Island 6s......105
South Carolina 6s... 31
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 30½
S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 31
S.C.6s, F'd'g Act, '66. 30
S.C.6s,L.C.'89, J.&J. 30
S.C.6s, L.C.'89,A&O. 30
S. C. 7s, '88......... 30
S. C. non-fund'e bds. 6
Tennessee 6s, old... 65
Tenn. 6s old, ex-cou. 48½
Tenn. 6s,new bonds. 66
Tenn. 6s, n.b.,ex-cou 48
Tenn.6s,n.b.,n. series 48
Texas 10s. '76...... 95
Virginia 6s, old...... 32
Va. 6s, new b'ds, '66. 32
Va. 6s, new b'ds, '67. 32
Va. 6s, consol bonds. 59
Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 53½
Va. 6s, consol, 2d ser. 37
Va. 6s, deferred b'ds. 8

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..108
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..106
B., H. & Erie 1st..... 24½
B., H. & Erie g'd..... 30
B. C. R.& M.1st 7s,g. 40
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 44
C. & O. 6s, 1st, x c... 36
Chic. & Alton Inc....103¾
Joliet & Chic. 1st....108½
La. & Mo. 1st, g'd.... 91
St. L., J. & C. 1st.....104
C.,B.& Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st. 113¾
C., B. & Q. con. 7s...104
C., R. I. & Pacific...107⅜
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n.110½
C.R.of N.J. 1st, con.103¾
C.R.of N.J.con.conv.108¼
Am. Dock & Imp.bs.102½
M.& S.P.1st 8s, P. D.107¾
M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10P.D. 90
M. & S. P. 7s G.,R.D. 82½
M. & S. P. 1st LaC. D. 85
M. & S. P. 1st, H.& D. 74
M. & S.P.1st, C.& M. 81¼
M. & St. P. 1st con... 79
M. & St. Paul 2d..... 80
Chic. & N. W. S. F...103
Chic. & N.W.Int.bds.100
Chic.& N.W. Con.bs. 90½
Chic.& N.W.Ext.bds. 85
Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 98
Chic.& N.W.C.G.Bds 83¼
Gal. & Chic. Ext'd..105¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d......102¾
Peninsula 1st Conv.. 95½
C.,C.C.& I.1st 7s,S.F.107
Del., Lack. & W.1st.103
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.108½
Del., L. & W.7s conv.111
Morris & Essex 1st..113
Morris & Essex 2d..104
Morris & Es.7s of '71.105¾
Erie 1st Extended ..106
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883......100
Long Dock Bonds.....104
Buff.,N.Y.& E. L.bds. 87
Han.& St. Jo. L. Gr.106
H. & St. Jo. 8s. conv. 84
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.103
Cedar F.& Minn.1st. 32½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.102¾
M.So.N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.107

Clev. & Tol. S. F'd...105
Clev. & Tol.new bds.103
Clev., P.& A. old bds.102
Clev.,P.& A.new bds.103
Buffalo & Erie n bds.102½
Buff. & St. Line 7s,.102
L. Shore Div. bds....100
L. Shore Cons. C. 1st.102¼
L. Shore Cons R. 1st.101¼
Mar. & Cin. 1st.......104¼
Mich.C.Cons.7s'1902.103
Mich. C. Equip. bds.103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.. 95⅝
N. Y. C. 6s, Real Es. 96
N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc'n. 98
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876.....101½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R 111
H. R.7s, 2d, S.F.'85....107
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75......104
Harlem 1st, 7s, C....110½
Harlem 1st, 7s, R....110½
North Mo. 1st.......... 85
O. & M. Cons. S. F.. 97½
O. & M. Cons......... 96
O. & M. 2d Cons...... 81¾
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.. 97¾
Cen. P. San Joaq. Br. 88¼
Cen. P. Cal. & Or. 1st. 86¾
Cen.P. State Aid bds.105
West. Pacific bds.... 90¼
Un. Pacific 1st....... 97¼
Un. Pac. Land G. 7s.100
Un. Pac. Sink. Fund. 91¾
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 89½
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d..... 78
Pac. R. 7s g'd by Mo.100
P., Ft. W. & Chi.1st.109½
P., Ft. W. & Chic.2d.104⅞
Cleve. & P. Con. S.F.104¾
Cleve. & P. Con. 4th. 97
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 52½
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 18
Rome, W.&O., C. 1st. 95
St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 86
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 77
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.. 82¼
T. & W. 1st, St.L.D. 62
T. & W. Con.C'nble. 38
Gt. Western 1st, '88. 79
Gt. Western 2d, '93. 55
Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st. 60

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.......150
American Ex.......118¾
But's & Drovers'.....132
Chemical.......1600
City.......390
Citizens'.......125
Commerce.......118
Continental....... 93
Corn Exchange.......128
First National.......200
Fourth National..... 98½
Greenwich.......215
Grocers'.......100½
Imp's & Traders.......195
Irving.......127
Manhattan.......150

Market.......121
Mechanics'.......140
Merchants'.......120
Merchants' Ex.......101
Metropolitan.......134
Nassau.......107
New-York.......131
N. Y. Nat. Ex....... 95
North America....... 99½
Oriental.......172
Pacific.......165
People's.......140
Republic....... 99
Shoe & Leather.......152½
State of New-York.112
Union.......140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	105⅛	105¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130¾	131
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	57	57⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20	20¼
Northern Central Railroad	32¾	33¼
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	101½	101¾

By an error it was announced in this column yesterday that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company had declared a quarterly dividend of *One and a Quarter ₱ cent.* It should have read that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company would pay a quarterly dividend of *One and a Quarter ₱ cent.* on the capital stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad of Missouri on and after April 20. The transfer-books will be closed April 1, and remain closed until April 21.

The coupons of the income bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, maturing April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. and Morton, Bliss & Co. offer for sale to investors Lincoln Park bonds, being issue of $900,000 7 ₱ cent. sinking fund bonds by the town of North Chicago, interest coupons payable 1st April and 1st October at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Attention is invited to the advertisement, published elsewhere, giving full particulars in regard to the securities in question.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MERCANTILE AGENCY BRANCH OFFICE. Messrs. DUN, BARLOW & CO. beg to notify their subscribers that the down-town Branch Office of the Mercantile Agency has been removed to No. 80 Wall st., corner of Pearl, under the Marine Bank. This office is connected by telegraph with the main establishment at No. 335 Broadway, and is maintained purely to enable subscribers in the lower part of the City to obtain immediate responses to their inquiries.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 31—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 26¼.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 26.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000. Erie Railway shares, 26@26¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 82½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., deliverable March, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., deliverable March, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February, at 8⅛d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 63s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April, at 8d.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 31.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 59s.@60s.; Common Resin, 5s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 9d.@26s. ₱ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, March 31.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 585 bales; exports, coastwise, 8 bales; sales, 1,035 bales; stock, 55,756 bales.

MOBILE, March 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 203 bales; exports, coastwise, 35 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 40,596 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16½c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 423 bales; gross, 757 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 29,849 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 31.—Cotton very quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,487 bales; gross receipts, 1,567 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,789 bales; to France, 5,630 bales; to the Continent, 1,249 bales; sales, 2,250 bales; stock, 186,876 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 623 bales; gross, 660 bales; exports coastwise, 1,185 bales; sales, 511 bales; stock, 44,311 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 31, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	22	Hides, bdls	480
Beans, bbls	274	Leather, sides	5,605
Cotton, bales	3,590	Resin, bbls	278
Flour, bbls	10,251	Lard-oil, bbls	60
Meal, bbls	400	Rice, pkgs	35
Meal, bags	79	Rice Chaff, sacks	184
Wheat, bushels	56,500	Peanuts, bags	360
Corn, bushels	22,200	Beef, pkgs	53
Oats, bushels	14,175	Pork, pkgs	390
Malt, bushels	17,500	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,964
Barley, bushels	3,000	Lard, tcs	2,244
Peas, bushels	2,500	Butter, pkgs	2,358
Grass-seed, bags	856	Cheese, pkgs	2,721
C. S. Oil, bbls	50	Stearine, pkgs	50
Copper, bbls	32	Tallow, pkgs	8
Copper, casks	129	Sugar, bbls	253
Dried Fruit, pkgs	32	Starch, pkgs	858
Eggs, bbls	1,163	Tobacco, hhds	36
Flax-seed, bags	3	Tobacco, pkgs	448
Hemp, bales	28	Tea, pkgs	15
Hops, bales	69	Wool, bales	37
Hides, No	797	Whisky, bbls	541

BRICKS—There has been more call for supplies on a firm basis as to values, with stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$6 75; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₱ 1,000.

CANDLES—Light dealings have been reported in nearly all kinds within the previous range. Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Business in a wholesale way has been somewhat brisker. The offerings of stock have been moderate. Prices have been quoted weak. Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $7@$7 50, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₱ ton. In the retail line less activity has been noted, at previous figures.

COCOA—Has been quoted about steady, but has been quite dull, with Maracaibo at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold, but has been very dull.

COFFEE—Rio quoted fully ¼c. ₱ lb. higher, on less urgent offerings and an active demand; sales 135 bags by the Lidador at 16c., gold. And at Baltimore, 6,300 bags by the D. C. Chapman, re-sold at 16¾c., gold, ₱ lb., an advance of ½c. on the rate obtained for the same cargo yesterday. Other kinds held firmly, but inactive.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been moderately sought after at about former figures; Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$3.

CORDAGE—There has not been much inquiry noted for any description, and values, though quoted steady, have been more or less nominal, within the previous range.

COTTON—Trade for early delivery has been very moderate, with prices ruling essentially unchanged. The business has been in good part speculative. The inquiry from shippers has been light, export buyers giving a preference to short notices, which have been purchased to a fair extent at 16½c.@16 15-32c.@16 7-16c., closing at 16 7-16c....Sales have been officially reported since our last for early delivery of 2,075 bales, (of which 460 bales were on last evening,) including 390 bales to shippers, 285 bales to spinners, and 1,400 bales to speculators....A livelier movement has been reported for forward delivery, opening steadily, but closing 1-16c.@3-32c. lower, influenced in part by the further decline in gold. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,600 bales, of which 6,100 bales were on last evening, and 21,500 bales to-day, with 4,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 17-32c.; May at 16⅞c.@16 29-32c.; June, 17¼c.@17 9-32c.; July at 17 17-32c.@17 9-16c.; August at 17 11-16c.@17 23-32c.; September at 17¼c.@17 5-16c.; October at 16⅝c.@16 11-16c.; November at 16 7-16c.; and December at 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c. ₱ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 3,590 bales, of which 245 bales were by railway, and at all the shipping ports, 5,595 bales, against 7,397 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17¼	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FISH—Moderate dealings have been reported in the leading kinds of stock at about steady rates. Mackerel in very full supply. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ₱ cwt; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$14; No. 2 at $8@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, 95c.@97c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted generally weak, and, in instances, a shade lower, on more urgent offerings of most kinds, and a moderately active demand for shipment, as well as home use. Minnesota shipping Extras, which have been pressed for sale, have been quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. cheaper, on actual dealings. Rather more movement has been noted in Superfine and No. 2 stock, in a jobbing way, within our range. The sales since our last have been 16,900 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 40, the latter an extreme; ordinary to choice State and Western at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 55@$4 75, with very fancy Minnesota (for Bakers' use) at $4 80@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 20, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$5 80, chiefly at $5 50@$5 80; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 20; very good to fancy do.. $5 20@$5 65; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 20; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90@$5 70; and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 8,250 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations, mainly Minnesota and City Mills Extras, the former, in good part, for the English market, and the latter altogether for the West Indies and South America.... Southern Flour dull at about former prices, closing heavily; 670 bbls. sold....Rye Flour unchanged; 280 bbls. sold....Corn-meal firm but less active; sales equal to 1,350 bbls., including Western Yellow at $4 10@$4 35, and Jersey at $4@$4 10 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel higher, on lighter offerings and a fair demand, mostly on export account. Winter Wheat quiet, but held more confidently. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,500 bushels at $1 18@$1 20 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 16@$1 19 for No. 2 North-western Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 16¼c. for stock in store, $1 15@$1 18 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 18 for stock afloat and $1 15½ for do., in store; $1 22@$1 28 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, car-lots, with $1 28 asked and $1 26 bid for best Minnesota, and $1 25 quoted as the best bid for strictly prime Milwaukee, afloat; $1 12@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car-lots; $1 15 for ungraded Chicago Spring, to arrive in April, (10,000 bushels;) $1 31 for White Genesee; and within the previous range, (nominally,) for Red, Amber, and White Western....New Corn has been depressed and quoted fully 1c. ₱ bushel lower, on a restricted business for export and home-trade purposes, closing weak. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 109,000 bushels, at 85c.@86½c. for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, mainly at 85½c.@86c. for stock afloat, closing with 85½c. reported as the best bid for prime, delivered; 87c. for new Mixed Western, in store, (10,000 bushels sold last evening;) 86c.@86½c. for new Yellow Western; 85½c.@86c. for new White do., car lots....Old Mixed Western Corn has been in more demand and sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels prime, in store, at 88c.@89c. ₱ bushel....Rye scarce and wanted; a few small lots sold from cars and dock, including State, from cars, at 96c., and dock at 99c.....Barley dull and quoted rather weaker in price. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bushels California, afloat, at $1 20; 5,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at $1 35. Prime Canada West held at $1 60 ₱ bushel....Barley Malt generally dull and nominal, at $1 65@$1 70 for prime to choice Canada West, $1 50 for Upper Lake, (with 10,000 bushels reported sold at this rate, cash and 90 days' time,) $1 40@$1 45 for four-rowed, and $1 25@$1 35 for two-rowed State....Oats have been more active, and quoted a shade higher, closing firmly. The inquiry has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels, at 68½c.@71½c. for very poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 71½c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 70c. for do., (two boat-loads,) in store; 70c.@73½c. for White do....There has been a good demand noted for Feed, at full prices, ranging from $26 50@$33 for poor to very choice ₱ ton.... Bale Hay continues in good request, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@80c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 15; Clover, 65c.@70c. Rye Straw has been salable and firm within the range of from 65c.@$1; Oat at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 lb.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 500 bales sold at 2¾c., currency. Market otherwise dull.

HIDES—A moderate inquiry prevails for supplies, chiefly of common stock, at, however, weak prices, holders generally being rather urgent in their offerings of most kinds. Sales, 2,000 Montana, and 345 Monterey, on private terms; 700 dry California, at 22¾c.; and 350 dry Texas, to arrive, at 20c.

HOPS—More demand has been noted for stock for home use within our range. Little export inquiry has been reported. Holders are generally quite prompt in meeting the requirements of their customers at quotations. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to very choice, new, 33c.@40c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 38c.@40c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Some improvement is noted in business in this line, with a generally firm market.

LEATHER—With a fair inquiry noted for the leading kinds, particularly for Oak tannages, prices are generally quoted steady. The demand is mostly from manufacturers. The export movement is comparatively limited. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California: Medium, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day, but held firmly. Quotations as in our last.

NAILS—Have been very moderately sought after on the basis of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, in full and job lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less request, yet held firmly, within the range of $2 07½@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1; and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been very quiet at $2 12½@$2 37½....City Pitch, $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine has been more active and quoted firm at 36c. for merchantable, with sales reported of 50 bbls. here, and 300 bbls. to arrive.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet, with prices favoring buyers....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7⅛c....Refined, for early delivery, at 14½c. here, 14⅛c.@14⅝c. at Philadelphia, and 14⅝ at Baltimore, without important movements....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@20½c.... City Naphtha, 9¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—An active demand prevails for Pork for early delivery, in good part, for export, at much firmer prices, with sales of 1,200 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 25@$21 50, closing at $21 50 as the asking rate; 430 bbls. Prime Mess at $19, subsequently quoted at $19 25; and Extra Prime at $16 25 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 2,500 bbls., May options, were sold at $21 20@$21 25 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been more sought after, and City have been quoted up to 9⅝c.@9¾c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in less request at about late rates; sales, 40 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11c.; 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 12 to 11 lb., at 10½c.@11c.; 1,200 pieces fresh Meats at 10½c. for Bellies, and 8c. for Shoulders; 1,400 Pickled Shoulders at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.; 1,200 Pickled Hams at 11⅝c.@12c.; 900 Smoked Hams at 13½c., and 30 bxs. Boston Backs at 12½c. ₱ lb....Bacon scarce and quiet at about previous prices; sales, 200 bxs. Long Rib on private terms, with Long Clear quoted at 11¼c.@11⅛c., and Short Clear at 12c. Long and Short Clear at 11⅝c. ₱ lb....Lard has been rather less freely dealt in, opening about ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower and closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,230 tcs. fair to prime Western Steam at 14¼c.@14⅜c., including 1,000 tcs. prime, for export, at 14⅜c.; 25 tcs. Western Kettle at 14⅝c.; 230 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14¼c. and 350 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14 11-16c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 6,750 tcs., April options, at 14⅜c.@14 9-16c., closing at 14½c.@14 9-16c.; 3,000 tcs. May at 14½c.@14⅝c., closing at 14⅝c.; and 750 tcs. June at 14 11-16c.@14¾c. ₱ lb....A limited jobbing business has been transacted in Beef within the previous range....Of Beef Hams, 100 bbls. sold at $21@$21 50 ₱ bbl.; market steady....There has been a moderately active call noted for the finest makes of Butter, mostly on local trade account, at steady rates. The poorer qualities, however, have been difficult to place, and quoted weak and irregular. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 16c.@26c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 26c.@32c. for choice to very fancy do.; 12c.@22c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@18c. for rolls; and new State, in tubs, at 23c. for fair to choice....Cheese has been in fair demand, mostly for home-trade purposes, and has been held with firmness. State Factory quoted firm at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ₱ lb....Eggs have been in moderate request, within the range of from 21c.@25c. for fair to fancy fresh, chiefly on the basis of 23c. for very good marks.

SEEDS—Little inquiry has been noted on export for Clover, which, however, has been held quite firmly at 11⅜c.@11½c. for best State; 11¼c.@11⅜c. for best Western, (with 200 bags rumored sold at 11¼c.,) and 10¾c.@11c. for Pennsylvania. The home trade call has been moderate. Sales have been made of 29 bags fair State at 11¼c.; and 100 bags Pennsylvania from store, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.; and sundry small lots of Pennsylvania and Western, from store, within our range.... Rough Flax has been inactive at former figures.... Timothy slow of sale at previous quotations....Calcutta Linseed in moderate demand, with sales reported of 3,000 bags by the British Empire at $2 12½, gold; and of Bombay, 7,700 bags by the Bertram on private terms....Timothy quoted $2 62½@$3, from cars and store, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 12½, gold, ₱ 56 lb.

SKINS—Have been very firm as to price, and offered reservedly, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted for the leading kinds. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 70c.; Honduras, 62½c.; Central American, trimmed, 65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 62½c.; Para, 67½c.; Puerto Cabello, 56c., currency, ₱ lb....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 51c.@52c.; Curacoa, 56c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 35c.@37c., currency.

SOAP—Has been selling more freely in a jobbing way, since our last, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—In the jobbing line business is improving, and values are quoted steady. Invoices, however, are in rather slack demand on the basis of previous figures. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 38c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@18c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26½c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been steady and moderately inquired for, with Western quoted at 5c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in demand and stiffly held, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw quoted very firm, with a good demand noted on the basis of 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good refining, and holders generally claiming an ⅛c. ₱ lb. advance. Sales to-day, 1,192 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅜c.; 540 hhds. and 1,500 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅞c.@9c., and 252 bxs. Devonse at 8¾c. And, last evening, 400 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 758 hhds. refining Muscovado at 8c.@8¼c., and 300 bxs. Clayed at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Refined in more request and prices favoring sellers.

TALLOW—Has been in good demand and quoted quite firm, with sales reported of equal to 156,000 lb. good to prime at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ₱ lb....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. fair Western sold at 14¼c., with best samples quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c., and of City, in hhds., at 15c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Quiet and unsettled. Sales, 500 half-chests Oolong and 900 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Shows but little animation, yet is quoted steady, with Arctic at $1 05, gold; South, 95c.@$1, gold, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and quoted lower, closing dull and weak. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. at $1 14@$1 14¼. And of Alcohol, 200 bbls. at $1 12@$1 12½ closing at $1 12, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights a restricted business has been reported on the basis of about steady rates. The offerings of Grain and Flour were moderate, and of Provisions, Cotton, and other general cargo, rather limited. In the chartering line there has been a moderately active movement reported, but at somewhat easier figures. Vessels for Grain, Petroleum, and Lumber in most demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 250 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lb., with some inquiry noted for Cotton room at 7-32d. ₱ lb., (at which rate the latest engagements, some 1,200 bales, were made last week,) and room for Lard at 25s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 100 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d.; 8,000 pkgs. Provisions, (taken within a few days,) reported as within the range of 27s. 6d.@35s.; 50 tons Leather at 40s. ₱ ton; with Grain room quoted nominally at 7d. ₱ standard bushel. Also three ships, 1812, 1547, and 1344 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 40s....For London, by sail, 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₱ bbl., and 150 bbls. Resin on private terms; a small lot of mdse. at 15s. ₱ ton, measurement....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 50 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil at 35s. ₱ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 24,000 bushels grain, (next week's shipments,) at 9d. ₱ bushel; 25 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; 150 bbls. Pork at 6s. ₱ bbl.; also a Norwegian bark, 349 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 393 tons, hence, with about 2,500 qrs. grain at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the United Kingdom, an American ship, 837 tons, (now at the South-west Pass,) with Sugar, from Matanzas, at 50s.; and a British bark, 724 tons, (now at Hampton Roads,) with re-sawed Lumber, from Doboy, at 110s....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 474 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, at 6s.; an Italian bark, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 5s. 7½d.; a Norwegian bark, 523 tons, with about 3,400 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter; a British bark, 533 tons, with Naval Stores, from Fernandina, reported at 5s. and 7s., and a ship, 1,158 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian Deposits, on private terms....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 13-16c. ₱ lb....For Bremen, a German ship, 819 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s.; a German bark, 799 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. do., (a recharter,) at 4s.; and a Norwegian ship, about 750 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, Grain room was in some request and quoted at about 8d. ₱ bushel....For Gibraltar, by sail, 1,000 cases Petroleum at 30c. ₱ case, and 300 bbls Flour at 75c. ₱ bbl.; also an Italian bark, 364 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Anjier and orders, an American bark, 790 tons, hence, with about 22,000 cases Petroleum on private terms, quoted within the range of 30c.@35c....For Shanghai, a British ship, 815 tons, chartered on private terms, and placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For St. John, N. F., two British brigs, 232 and 192 tons, and a British schooner, 180 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, Meal, &c., at 55c.@60c. ₱ bbl....For Cronstadt, a bark, hence, with equal to 4,500 bbls. Resin, reported at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lb....For Jamaica, a schooner, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $10 50, gold....For Kingston, Jamaica, a British brig, 241 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $900; and a British bark, 231 tons, hence, with general cargo, and thence, with Produce, for the United Kingdom on private terms....For Havana direct, an American brig, 298 tons, with Boards, from St. John, reported at $7....For the south side of Cuba and back to New-York, a British brig, 293 tons, reported on the basis of 40c. for Sugar, ...For Matanzas and orders, an American schooner, 348 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 18c....For Ponce, Porto Rico, and back to New-York, an American schooner, 173 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,800 and port charges....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, two American schooners, 189 and 179 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,800 each, and port charges....For Cienfuegos and back to St. John, an American schooner, 178 tons, reported at $3 75 for Molasses....For Aspinwall a brig, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $11, gold....For New-Haven, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $7....For a Sound port, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $10....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 13c....For New-York, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 12c. ₱ bushel; a schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, at $1 90 ₱ ton; and two schooners with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 31, 1875.

At Sixtieth Street Yards on this forenoon trade in Beeves was slow, the herds to hand not being all cleared off at noon; prices ranged from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 6 cwt. strong to 8 cwt., on 56 to 58 lb. net. Milch Cows in moderate demand at $55@$70 ₱ head. Grass Calves not quoted. Smooth quality Veals $1 ₱ cwt. off in value since our last quotations; prices, 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Sheep very slow of sale at 6⅝c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs scarce, and sold on private terms to retail butchers. No Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed slightly improved in feeling at 9½c. ₱ lb., being yesterday's closing rate of sales.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 136 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 88 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., with $20 on the lot, weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 63 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 47 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 48 Illinois Steers from fair to good at 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 31 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, on 8 top Steers, weight 7¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for T. Donaway 61 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 8 cwt., strong. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 38 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., with $1 off ₱ head; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 6 Illinois Oxen at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 10½ cwt.; 4 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,912 lb. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb. S. Moses sold for self 31 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; 31 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 15 Steers. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 72 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6 cwt.; 76 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale 278 head of Illinois Cattle.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 184 State Sheep, weight 17,740 lb., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 115 State Sheep, weight 11,300 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 128 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 12,800 lb., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; J. Kirby sold 189 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,520 lb., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 392 Ohio Sheep, weight 39,480 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 15 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,140 lb., at 7⅞c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham held on sale 4 cars of Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards: 1,504 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 427 Veals, 24 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 1,177 Sheep, 44 Cows, 45 Veals.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 738 Sheep, 2,584 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 29, 1875; 218 head of horned Cattle, 5,600 Sheep, 1,301 Hogs, 28 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,683 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,871 head, or 643 cars, against 508 cars for the same time last week, and 362 cars for the same time last year. The market was moderately active; prices same as yesterday's; 1,500 head disposed of. Sales of 700 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 938 to 1,140 and 1,272 lb., at $5@$5 85 and $6 35; 150 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 974 to 1,173 lb., at $5 12½@$5 55; 300 head Michigan Steers ranging from 816 to 1,024 and 1,252 lb., at $5@$5 25 and $5 87½; 300 head Canada Stockers, ranging from 740 to 784 and 914 lb., at $4 40@$4 60 and $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,060 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,600 head, against 9,400 head for the same time last week, and 5,000 head for the same time last year. The market opened dull and slow, with prices at yesterday's quotations; 1,696 head were disposed of; 10 cars, fair to good quality, in the yards unsold. Sales of 1,516 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 89 to 94 and 104 lb., at $6 12½@$6 50 and $7 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 6,700 head for the same time last year. The market was fairly active; sales comprised about 800 head, leaving 5 cars in the yards unsold—3 cars good, heavy Hogs, and 2 cars Yorkers. We quote: Yorkers, $7 25@$7 50; heavy Hogs, $7 75@$8.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Cattle dull and weak under heavy receipts; all but the best grades lower; receipts, 3,500 head; sales, Stockers, $3 25@$4 75; Butchers', $3 50@$5; common to extra Shipping, $5@$6 75; shipments—2,000 head. Live Hogs strong and active at full yesterday's prices; receipts, 8,000 head; sales, Light, $7 25@$7 75; Heavy, $7 50@$8 50; Extra Philadelphia, $8 75@$9; shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep dull and weak; receipts, 2,500 head; sales chiefly at $4 50@$6; Poor to Choice, $4@$6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Petroleum firm at 14¾c.@15c. for Refined for April, and 10c.@10½c. for Crude in bbls.; 6¾c.@6⅞c. in bulk. Clover-seed sells freely at 11c.@11½c. for Western and 9½c. for Pennsylvania; Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Flour quiet and steady; sales 500 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, at $5 25@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; High Grades, $6 25@$8. Rye Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in steady demand; sales of Red at $1 26@$1 28; Amber, $1 28; White, $1 30@$1 37. Rye held at $1. Corn wanted at full figures; sales of Yellow at 84c.; Mixed, 84c.@84½c. Oats move freely at 69c.@69½c. for White. Barley held for a material advance. Provisions steady. Sales Mess Pork, $21 25@$21 50; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14c.; Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12½c.; Smoked Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Salted do., 10¾c.@11¼c.; Lard, 13½c.@14¾c. Whisky firm at $1 16 for Western, in iron-bound barrels. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. firsts, 25c.@27c.; do. seconds, 21c.@24c.; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 16½c.@17c.; Western, 16c.@16¼c. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 27c.@28c.; Western, 26c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 28; Mixed do., $1 26; No. 1 Western Red, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 26; Pennsylvania Red, $1 26; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 30; do. Amber, $1 35@$1 37; do. White, $1 25@$1 35; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 16@$1 17. Corn quiet; Southern White, 83c.@87c.; do. Yellow, 83c.; Western Mixed, 84½c. Oats firm but quiet; Southern, 68c.@72c.; Western Mixed, 66c.@67c. Rye firm at $1 05@$1 08. Hay firmer; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$22. Provisions strong and buoyant, with an upward tendency. Pork steady and firm at $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats firm: Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11½c. for car-loads, loose; Jobbing, packed, 8¾c.@11¾c. Bacon active and firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard dull; steady at 14c.@14¾c. Butter quiet; good to extra fine Western tubs and rolls, 16c.@22c. Petroleum dull; nominally 7c.@7⅞c. Coffee stronger; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 15¾c.@18½c. Whisky quiet at $1 15c.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Flour in good demand and firm for medium grades; Double Extra Winter, $4 65@$4 90; Treble do., $5@$5 25. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12@$1 12½, cash; $1 11, April; $1 16, May; No. 2 Spring, 97½c.@98½c. Corn a fraction higher; No. 2 Mixed, 69c.@70½c., cash; 70⅞c.@70¼c., April. Oats a fraction better; No. 2, 62c.@64c. Barley quiet; No. 3 Spring, $1 07½; No. 2 do., $1 20@$1 22½. Rye steady at $1 02@$1 05. Whisky firm at $1 12. Pork firm at $21. Dry-salted Meats very strong; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12c., cash; Clear Rib Sides, up-country, 11c., cash and first half of April. Bacon buoyant; the demand exceeds the supply; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 13c. Lard held at 14c.; sales at St. Joseph at 13⅝c. Live Hogs firm; best grades wanted; Yorkers, $6@$6 75; Bacon, $6 75@$7 25; good to extra, $7 50@$8. Cattle firm, active; good native shipping Steers, $6; fair to good butchers' do., $5 25@$5 65; medium to fair mixed, $4 50@$5 25; native Stockers and Feeders, $3 75@$5 12½; fair to good Texans, $3 75@$5 25. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,100.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1 Spring, 99c.; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 95¾c. bid, spot; 93⅞c., April; 98⅜c., May; 99⅜c., June; No. 3 Spring, 90¾c.@91¼c.; Rejected, 83¾c.@84c. Corn lower and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 68½c.; regular, 68c., spot; 67⅞c. bid, April; 76c. bid, May; 75¼c. bid, June; Rejected, 65c. Oats advanced and in good demand; No. 2, 55½c., spot; 55⅝c., April; 59⅜c. bid, May. Rye dull; nominal. Barley in good demand; No. 2 Spring, $1, April. Pork buoyant; unsettled and higher; $21 cash; $20 80, April; $21 05 May. Lard active and higher; $14 22½, spot or April; $14 45, May; $13 65, June. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky, $1 12. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 91,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. At the call of the board in the afternoon: Wheat, ⅛c. higher. Corn, 76⅛c.@76¼c., May. Oats higher; 59⅞c., May. Pork higher; $21 20, May; $21 47½, June. Lard firmer.

BOSTON, March 31.—Wool—No new features to notice in this market. There has been a fair demand for fine Wools, but at low and unsatisfactory prices, while choice Medium and No. 1 Fleeces would readily command extreme figures. XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces range from 52½c.@53c.; Low X, Medium, and No. 1 Fleeces from 54c.@58c., and quite difficult to find at these prices; Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces from 49c.@52c. There are no Combing or Delaine Fleeces on the market of any consequence, and desirable lots of Combing would bring 65c.@68c. Super and X Pulled have been in demand and are quite firm, with sales at 45c.@58c.; Combing Pulled sells from 55c.@58c., and choice from 53c.@57c. In California Wool no change is noted. A moderate business in Fall and Spring has been done at previous prices.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12@$1 17. Corn firm at 70c.@71c. Oats firm at 60c.@64c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 12@$1 15. Barley quiet, unchanged. Butter dull. Clover-seed firm at 11c.@11½c. Pork firm; held at $21 50, spot; sales at $22, July. Lard firm; held at 14¼c. for Steam; 14¾c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, $7 87½@$7 90; Clear Rib Sides, $11; Clear Sides, $11 50@$11 62½. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12⅜c. Whisky steady at $1 12. Live Hogs firm; common, $6 25@$7; fair to medium, $7 25@$8 25; good to choice, $8 35@$8 75; receipts, 1,200.

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; stocks are being gradually reduced; sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 50 for common Extras, $5 50@$6 25 for Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, and Michigan; $6@$7 for Illinois, and $6@$8 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands; Southern Flour quiet but firm at $5 25@$8 ₱ bbl. for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn, quiet at 89½c.@91c. ₱ bushel for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm at 70c.@73c. ₱ bushel for Mixed and White. Shorts $29@$30 ₱ ton; fine Feed and Middlings, $31@$32. Receipts—Flour, 5,913 bbls.; Corn, 17,600 bushels; Wheat, 925 bushels; Oats, 8,200 bushels, and Shorts, 4,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31.—Receipts—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of 300 bbls. at unchanged quotations. Grain generally dull, and quotations nominally without change; the only sales were 400 bushels Sheboygan Wheat at $1 12, and 3 cars new Corn at 79c., on track. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $21 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 15c.@15½c. Dressed Hogs, for city use, $10 50. Highwines entirely nominal.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 99½c.; No. 2 do., 93½c., spot or April; May, 95c. Oats scarce nominally higher; No. 2 fresh, 55c. Corn firm, unchanged. Rye steady, unchanged. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 05; No. 3 Spring, 90c. Provisions higher. Pork firm at $21. cash and April. Sweet-pickled Hams, 11c.@11¾c. Dry-salted Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c., loose; Middles, 10⅝c.@11¼c.; Boxed Meats, ¼c. higher. Prime Lard firm; Steam-rendered, 14¼c.; Kettle, 14¾c. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—Wheat steady; sales 1,000 bushels White, in store on pier, at $1 30. Rye, in street, 95c.; bagged lots at the Susquehanna depot, 93c. Oats in fair demand at the advance; sales 1 car No. 2 Western at 70c., and 5 cars State on private terms. Corn in steady demand; sales 2 cars No. 1 High Mixed at 86c., and 5 cars do. do., to arrive, at 85½c. Barley quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bushels No. 3 two-rowed State on private terms. Malt steady; sales 2 cars Canada at $1 55 on time.

TOLEDO, March 31.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16½; extra do., $1 20; Amber Michigan, $1 13; No. 2 Red, $1 13@$1 13½; No. 3 do., $1 09; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 21½. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats dull; No. 2, 65½c. Clover-seed, $6 40@$7. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—Flour and Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats firm at 65c. Rye quiet; unchanged Provisions—Advancing tendency; strong. Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Prime Lard—Steam, 14¼c.; tierce, 15c.; keg, 16c. Whisky, $1 12. Bagging very strong at 12⅝c.@13¼c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 31.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 50 for Amber Winter, $6 75 for White Winter, $7 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; extra do., $1 35; Red State, $1 23. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley firm but quiet; Canada held at $1 43. Corn-meal—$34 for bolted, $33 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $32 ₱ ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand at $1@$1 18. Corn steady; Ear, 61c.@62c.; Shelled, 69c.@70c. Oats firm, in fair demand at 58c.@61c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¼c. Prime Lard—Steam, 14c.; Kettle, 15c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 31.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32½c. Resin quiet and steady at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 55 for Hard, and $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 30.

DETROIT, March 31.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, drooping; Extra, $1 20⅛; No. 1, $1 17¼. Corn firm; in fair demand; No. 1, Mixed, 75c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed dull at $6 30.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—Flour firm, in fair demand. Corn dull, unchanged. Oats firm, unchanged. Lard active, higher, at 14¾c.@15½c. Bulk-meats active, higher; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides 11½c.@12c. Bacon active, higher; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 13c.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 13. Corn and Oats firm, unchanged. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, 11¾c.; Legal Test, 12¾c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

TREASURER SPINNER.

HIS DECLINATION OF PECUNIARY AID.

In speaking of the resignation of United States Treasurer Spinner the Utica *Herald* says:

> As a practical manager he was vigilance incarnate. His positive signature is no more distinct upon the notes of the United States than was his oversight in all parts of the Treasury. He lived in the Treasury building. During the war he worked night and day. Always his habit was to see personally that the vaults were closed, the treasures safely kept, after his subordinates were asleep. He organized his vast machine so perfectly that in his long service over $55,000,000,000 passed through it, and 3,000 or 4,000 persons were employed about it, and the loss was less than $1 on $1,000,000. His rigid severity relaxed a little of late years, but his fidelity only became more genial, not less careful and engrossing. His health has gravely suffered from his labors and assiduity, but he has neglected no part of his duties to the last, except when disease has held him prostrate. This man, who has received and disbursed sums beyond our power to conceive, is in very moderate circumstances. When a defalcation occurred in his office, he arranged to pay it, although it would impoverish him to do so, but Congress stepped in and relieved him cheerfully, and with no division, for he was one of the few officials in whose presence partisan malice became dumb. Last Summer, in view of his great services to the country, and the utterly inadequate reward which he had received, this journal suggested that a sum be subscribed to raise him to full competence. He declined the proffered compliment in a letter now first published, which illustrates his character, and shows the spirit in which he leaves his position:
>
> TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
> WASHINGTON, June 11, 1874. }
>
> MY DEAR MR. ROBERTS: My attention has been kindly called by our friend Merriam to an editorial article in the Utica *Morning Herald* of the 10th inst., that is exceedingly kind toward me personally. Now, while I am really overwhelmed with grateful feelings to the good heart that conceived, and the head and hand that indited it, yet, I must from convictions of duty, and from what I believe to be right and proper, most respectfully decline the contemplated pecuniary aid as proposed. The conviction in my own mind that I have conscientiously done my duty, though not more, yet my whole duty to my fellow-countrymen, individually and collectively; and the knowledge, evidenced by proof, like your editorial testimony, is recompense enough to satisfy for all the cares, anxieties, privations and sacrifices that have been voluntarily and cheerfully made, during the long years of our struggle for national existence, and ever since that time. I have but three children to provide for. Having always believed that $10,000 left to a child is as well, if not better, than a much larger sum, I have, therefore never desired to be rich or to leave to each of my heirs more than that amount of money. Unless again overtaken by misfortune, through the misconduct of others, I am now able to do that. This, with an honest reputation, will be a legacy that should satisfy my children; and the knowledge that my services are appreciated by such good and true men as you, whose good opinion I covet above all material goods, fully satisfies me. Sincerely thanking you, or through you him who has evinced such great kindness toward me, with heartfelt gratitude, I remain, as ever, your old friend,
>
> F. E. SPINNER.

BUSH FIRES IN AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Jan. 27 reports that the weather in Victoria had been hotter than in any season during the last dozen years, the thermometer having risen to 111° in the shade. The intense heat caused fires in many parts. Mrs. Ellis, the wife of a farmer near Inglewood, saw a fire break out in one of her husband's paddocks and she, with other women, ran toward the fire with bushes to beat it down and put it out, but her clothing took fire and she was at once enveloped in flames and placed beyond human help. Everything was burned off her, and she died in a few hours afterward. On the same day Harry Smith, a farmer living about two miles and a half from Beaufort, on the Stockyardhill road, while in the act of keeping off a bush fire which was fast approaching his house, became exhausted and fell down, when he was burned to death. On the 24th of January the charred body of a settler named William Lord was found at Sheoak, in the Western District. It is supposed that as the deceased had his arm under his head he had laid down to rest during the extreme heat of the day, and that the fire had overtaken him. He was twenty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and number of young children unprovided for. In the Inglewood district one fire burned a tract of country twenty miles in length and several miles in breadth. The township of Wedderburn was surrounded by fire, and communication almost cut off. On Torpichen Station everything but the bare dwelling-house was destroyed, including six miles of fencing. No less than seven bush fires were raging around Sandhurst on the Wednesday, and a great deal of damage was done to farms in the district, and on Wednesday night Mount Macedon was covered from base to summit with flames. The fire had then been raging two days, and was at its height when the 9 o'clock passenger train went by on Wednesday evening. The appearance of the mountain on fire was described by the passengers as being grand in the extreme. The weather continued to be extremely hot on the morning of Friday, the 22d January, reaching 101.8° in the shade by 11 o'clock A. M., and 146° in the sun, but the wind then went round from the north to the south-west, and in ten minutes the register in the shade was only 75°. It is almost impossible to estimate the vast amount of injury done to property in the colony by the bush fires. The principal damage has been the burning of farmers' and squatters' grass lands, hundreds of miles of which must have been consumed, and the next is probably the destruction of wooden fencing, which appears to have been burned wherever the fires reached it. The most direct and oppressive losses, however, are those of small settlers, who have had their farmhouses, or cattle, or stacked crops consumed, and they are many in number. Three selectors near Mount William were totally burned out, and another at Jellaka lost his crop, homestead, and everything but his bare burned land. By one fire in the Smythesdale District the loss of different settlers was estimated at £3,000. A line of flame twenty miles long lit up the Grampian Hills. Several farmers in the Huntly shire lost everything they were possessed of. The Chinese camp in the direction of Five Flags, near Castlemaine, was wholly destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants rendered houseless or tentless. Nearly a mile of telegraph posts were burned down between Smythesdale and Linton. Extensive fires raged in the Plenty Ranges, about twenty-five miles from Melbourne, and came down from the ranges into the valleys, where they did considerable damage to the lands and fencing of the settlers. In the districts around Geelong the bush fires were very numerous, and many small farmers are said to have been ruined by them. On Thursday, the 21st January, the thermometer registered 115° in the shade in Geelong. Several farmers were burned out in the Kilmore District, one John Cronin being burned out of house and home, and left penniless with his wife and six children. Great losses were suffered in the Daylesford District. From King's Gully to the junction of Cargerie Creek not a blade of grass is visible, not a fence to be seen. The Leigh Grand Junction Bridge, that cost about £1,600, took fire several times, and was only saved by great exertions. Messrs. Bingley, in the neighborhood of Mount Mercer, it is rumored, had 1,000 sheep burned. On the Preston estate, Hamilton, Mrs. Smyth saved the lives of her children with difficulty. On the Kilmany Park Run, Gipps Land, 15,000 acres were burned. At Victoria Valley, near Hamilton, seventeen selectors were burned out. In Taylor's Forest a couple of bullocks were burned alive. So extensive have been the disasters to residents in the country parts that it is only possible to mention a few of them as examples of what has been of general occurrence.

A NOVEL WEDDING CEREMONY.

A Syracuse paper says: "Fifty years ago the first day of the coming month, a very strange scene was enacted on the big hill at the rear of the University campus. Syracuse was then in its larva state. The native forest trees studded the landscape. One bright Sunday morning a young woman and a young man wended their way to that hill before daybreak for a very romantic purpose. They stood facing the east, and then fell on their knees. When the sun was fully up they arose, saluted each other with a kiss, and clasping left hands, raised their right hands to heaven, and thus wed themselves: 'In the presence of God and the light-giving sun, we pledge to each other our love, our lives, our steadfast fidelity, so long as we shall inhabit the much-nourishing earth.' They saluted each other again with a kiss, and then returned to town and breakfasted at Cook's coffee-house. After breakfast they took passage on the canal-boat DeWitt Clinton for the western part of the State and were never heard from thereafter. Tradition says that they buried somewhere on this hill a box containing their names, why they preferred such a method of marrying, and whither they intended going. This box was found twenty years afterward, but the writings were obliterated beyond legibility."

GIFTS FROM JAPAN.

The Emperor of Japan has recently sent to a Boston firm of business men a curious and beautiful gift of four large vases, with a creamy ground and rich, soft ornament of flowers, and a game that is played only in the imperial palace. This game requires a great number of small boxes, censers and saucers, paints, ivory sticks, and little tools of gold, and each of these things is a specimen of the most exquisite workmanship that even Japan can produce. The whole surface of the trays and boxes is a beautiful lacquer or enamel of gold, dull or shining, and in various tints, wrought into landscapes and ornamental devices. Gorgeous as this is, the effect is wonderfully soft and beautiful. The game is not fully understood here. It is played by ten persons, and involves perfumes, flowers and a combination of the æsthetic and instructive that would make it popular. But it is never offered for sale; its implements are made only for royalty.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, March 31:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 18.9 by 99.11 feet, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 215 feet east of Fourth avenue, one for $8,050, and the other for $8,250, the purchaser of both being John H. Bird, for the plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer sold, under a similar court decree, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.8 by 98.9 feet, on East Thirty-ninth street, north side, 225.5 feet west of Third avenue, for $12,725, to H. Levin.

Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a five-story and basement brick double tenement house, with lot 25 by 98.9 feet, on West Fortieth street, south side, 375 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $13,650, the buyer being Max Danzinger, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

William Kennelly, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure, by order of William J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick-front and frame house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, 150 feet south of Hester street, for $7,575, to G. Rich. The same auctioneer, under the direction of the Department of Docks, in addition, conducted an important auction, at which a three years' lease of a large number of piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers was disposed of. The leases were offered at an upset price or rent per annum, and of fifty-nine leases offered all but fourteen were sold. These were withdrawn, no advance over the price per year fixed by the departments being bid. The total rent per annum for the forty-five piers and bulkheads sold that will be received by the City amounts to $88,875. A detailed list of the leases sold is appended, with the names of purchasers as far as the same could be obtained.

The legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of the premises No. 228 Pearl street was adjourned to April 27, and in the matter of the resale by E. A. Lawrence of the Glass Hall property on East Thirty-fourth street, east of Third avenue, the Referee did not put in an appearance.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

Only two auctions are announced for to-day at the Exchange, namely:

By Benjamin F. Fairchild, Executor's sale of one two-story and basement frame house, 50 by 25, with four full lots on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, and two lots, together, forming a plot in size 55.1 by 44.5 by 50 by 66, on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, at its junction with Manhattan street, between the Grand Boulevard and Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, south side, 133 feet east of Lexington avenue.

Among the houses offered for sale to-day by E. H. Ludlow & Co. is that of Josiah Jex, Esq., an extra wide brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 18 East Fortieth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. This handsome and substantial residence is one of the best pieces of property that has been in the market for some time, and would not be sold now but for the impaired health of the owner, which renders residence abroad necessary. The lot is 30 feet by 98.9, and the house contains all the latest appliances in the way of heating, ventilation, &c. It will be offered at unusually low terms, and sold to the highest bidder unless previously purchased at private sale.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

A three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 128th st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 18.9x99.11	$8,050
A three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 128th st., s. s., 233.9 ft. e. of 4th av., adjoining above, lot same size	8,250
A three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 39th st., n. s., 225.5 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 17.8x98.9	12,725

By Peter F. Meyer.

A five-story and basement brick double tenement house and lot, West 40th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 25x98.9	13,650

By William Kennelly.

A three-story brick-front and frame house and lot, No. 107 Mott st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Hester st., lot 25x100	$7,575

Pier Leases. Rental Per Annum.

East River.

Lower half of Pier No. 19, (exclusive of 140 ft. of inner end,) being about 300 ft. in length; Alexander Wilson	$4,900
Pier No. 43, Rutgers st., the entire easterly side, about 347 ft. in length, and about one-half of westerly side, from outer end; Long Island Railroad Company	5,800
Pier No. 44, Rutgers st., about 363 ft. in length, and 40 ft. in width, and bulkhead between Piers Nos. 43 and 44; Alexander Mason	5,600
Pier No. 46, Jefferson st., about 339 ft. in length, and 40.6 ft. in width; G. Brown	8,350
Small pier and bulkhead, between Piers Nos. 51 and 52; David Tracey	800
Upper half of Pier No. 53, foot of Jackson st., about 221 ft. in length; David Tracey	800
Pier at foot of Rivington st., about 225 ft. in length and about 48 ft. in width	2,350
Bulkhead, n. s. of Rivington st., 267 ft. long, and about 285 ft. of bulkhead adjoining on Tompkins st; D. Tracey	1,700
Upper half of pier No. 62, foot of Stanton st., about 355 ft. in length; G. Brown	1,425
Pier at foot of 3d st., about 358 feet in length and about 60 ft. in width; D. Tracey	2,800
Pier at foot of 5th st., exclusive of dumping-board on s. s., and portion occupied by bath in Summer season, on n. s.	1,050
Bulkhead at 14th st., and bulkhead at 15th st., 550 ft. each	1,100
Pier at 24th st., about 259 ft. in length, n. s., about 311 feet in length, s. s., and about 40 ft. in width; G. Brown	1,825
Pier at 32d st., except the outer end, about 203 ft. in length northerly side, and about 193 ft. in length southerly side, and about 40 ft. in width; D. Tracey	650
Pier at 37th st., about 244 ft. in length northerly side, about 95 ft. in length southerly side, and about 39 ft. in width; D. Tracey	700
Pier at 53d st.; D. F. Hoffman	325
Pier at 86th st., and bulkhead	400
Pier at 110th st	50
Pier at 117th st	225
Pier at 125th st.; D. Tracey	350

North River.

Pier No. 54, foot of Perry st., about 373 ft. in length and about 40 ft. in width; M. Foster	5,200
New Pier No. 47, and easterly side of bulkhead connected therewith, being about 500 ft. long; Mr. Mason	6,100
Pier at Bethune st., about 121 ft. in length and about 40 ft. in width; D. Tracey	760
Pier at Jane st., about 135 ft. in length and about 50 ft. in width; D. Tracey	760
Pier at Horatio st., about 132 ft. in length and about 40 ft. in width; W. Schurtt	800
Bulkhead, between Gansevoort st. and small pier above; Wink & Camp	1,300
Pier between West 12th and Bloomfield sts., about 148 ft. in length and about 40 ft. in width	1,200
North half of pier at 13th st., about 337 ft. in length	825
Pier No. 61, foot of 17th st., about 357 ft. in length, and 40 ft. in width	1,900
Pier No. 62, foot of 18th st., about 270 ft. in length, and 40 ft. in width	1,900
Pier at 24th st., s. s., rented for the months of June, July, and August, 1875, at the rate of $250 per month; rent to accrue to lessee: about 298 ft. in length, n. s., about 368 ft. in length, s. s., and about 50 ft. in width; A. Van Sanford	4,500
Pier at 25th st., about 303 ft. in length, n. s., about 326 ft. in length, s. s., and about 60 ft. in width	1,725
Pier at 26th st., about 300 ft. in length, and 40 ft. in width; D. Tracey	1,005
Pier at 28th st., about 325 ft. in length, and 40 ft. in width; Mr. Wilson	610
Pier at 30th st., about 650 ft. in length, and 40 ft. in width; D. Tracey	3,000
Pier at 34th st., about 471 ft. in length, n. s., about 580 ft. in length, s. s., and about 60 ft. in width; D. Tracey	3,900
Pier at 35th st., about 464 ft. in length and about 60 ft. in width; D. Tracey	2,925
Pier at 46th st., about 500 ft. in length and about 60 ft. in width; D. Tracey	3,005
Pier at 47th st., portion not occupied by dumping-board	1,500
Pier at 51st st., about 300 ft. in length and about 60 ft. in width	1,300
Pier at 57th st., about 750 ft. in length by about 30 ft. in width, with side piers, each 400 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, or for a distance of 400 ft. in length by about 90 ft. wide; D. Tracey	2,500
Pier at 131st st	1,000
Pier at 152d st., about 69 ft. in length and about 70 ft. in width; A. M. Burtz	550
Pier at 155th st., about 60.5 ft. in length and about 55.5 ft. in width	310

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday March 30.

Henry st., n. s., No. 73, 25x100; H. Morris to J. G. H. Sohlke	$9,500
Worth st., n. w. cor. Baxter st., indefinite gore, remaining after opening Anthony st.; J. Fitzgerald to W. Stack	15,500
36th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x48.6; J. Meeks, Referee, to T. Kelly	8,000
40th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; J. Thompson to Julia Huf	20,500
41st st., s. s., 375.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 24.6x98.9; Julia Huf to J. Thompson	15,000
60th st., s. s., 237 ft. e. of 2d av., 13x100.5; Yetti, wife of J. Frank, to T. Cudbirth	10,500
62d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5; T. Boese, Referee, to W. Baker	2,100
111th st., n. s., 240.4 ft. w. of Avenue A., 58.3 x100.11; W. J. Hadden to Adelaide M. Edge	44,000
111th st., s. s., 609.4 ft. w. of 3d av.; 17.10x 100.11; Jane M., wife of J. W. Hyatt, to Susan M., wife of J. Keese	6,000
112th st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A., 20.10x 100.11; 113th st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A., 20.10x100.11; 112th st., n. s., 205.6 ft. w. of Avenue A., 20.10x100.11; 113th st., s. s., 205.6 ft. w. of Avenue A., 20.10x100.11; S. J. McGinnis to Margaret M. Birch	75,000
112th st., s. s., 182 ft. w. of av. A., 77.9x100.11; same to same	75,000
121st st., n. s., 24 ft. w. of 2d av., 29.11x33.8, H. Patterson to A. S. Beekman	1,000
128th st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 3d av., 15x99.11; E. Uehlman to J. Campbell	16,000
Courtlandt av., n. e. of Milton st., 50x100, Morrisania; Dina, wife of C. Beyermeister, to J. Neitz	12,000
Lexington av., e. s., 40.5 s. of 61st st., 20x80; Trustees of S. N. Henriques to Sarah, wife of B. Shuman	nom.
Same property; Sarah, wife of B. Shuman, to Eleanor S., wife of J. N. Howard	22,200
Robbins av., easterly corner Lexington st., 18.9 x80; E. Hall, Referee, to Sarah A. Appleton, widow	1,575
2d av., e. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 74th st., 25.6x100; J. Wick to J. Wick, Jr.	7,000
4th av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 63d st., 25.6x100; W. R. Stewart to G. G. Lake	110,000
6th av., e. s., (No. 10,) 16x80; Sarah J. Emmet to D. Silberstein	12,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Hudson st., s. w. corner Beach st., 25x100, the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion, &c., to J. Connolly, 21 years, per year	$950
White st., No. 123, front and rear, 5 years, 2 years, per year, $1,700; 3 years	1,800
3d av., e. s., 77.6 ft. n. of 12th st., 26x100; H. Fisk to P. J. Seiter, 21 years, per year	1,040
3d av., e. s., 103.6 ft. n. of 12th st., 26x100; H. Fisk to P. J. Seiter, 21 years, per year	1,040
3d av., No. 857, 5 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S
NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low, or to let at a moderate rent to private family for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., or of Rev. CLARENCE BUELL, owner on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

ONE LEFT OF THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwellings, 62d st., 225 feet west of Broadway; all hardwood hall and stairs wainscoted; also, elegant dwelling, No. 308 West 58th st.; elevated cars to 59th st.; about Aug. 1; going to be sold. WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—$16,000: BROWN-STONE three-story and Mansard, 20x50x100, upper side West 45th st., near Broadway: eleven rooms above the parlor; leasehold thirty-five years; cheap ground rent. Address OWNER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NO. 347 LEX-ington av., three-story brown-stone house, English basement; No. 207 East 45th st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, for one high-stoop house, central location. Apply to owner, No. 43 Exchange place.

FOR SALE.—GENTEEL, FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house; all improvements; frescoed and in perfect order; with or without furniture. Inquire of owner, on the premises, No. 238 West 43d st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESI-DENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A HANDSOME FOUR-story brown-stone house, 24 feet wide, well built and in good order, in 47th st., near 5th av.; Columbia College lease. Apply to P. H. GRADY, No. 827 6th av.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

FOUND AT LAST—PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av. and 24th st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, WELL-BUILT HOUSE No. 34 West 17th st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— For sale, at a bargain, the choicest lot on this street; terms easy. Address EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time: $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

COMFORTABLE HOME.—JUST THE KIND of place for a bank clerk, book-keeper, or professional man of moderate means; two-story and basement, brick and frame house; eight rooms; good cellar, gas, water, water-closet, stationary tubs; thoroughly drained district; fifteen minutes' walk or ride from Hamilton Ferry; thirty minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; cars run all night; five minutes' walk from Prospect Park, Brooklyn; will be sold with or without furniture and piano; can be surrendered for occupation to suit the convenience of the buyer.

Terms easy enough to satisfy any one who has a little ready cash on hand.

Address G. H. B., *New-York Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON CARROLL PLACE, NEAR CAR-roll Park, five first-class three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone-front houses, 20x40; lot 130 feet deep, including 30 feet court yard; within ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry; accessible by car routes to Fulton and Catharine ferries, and within walking distances of Prospect Park; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to C. & W. J. BEDELL, builders and owners, No. 327 Smith st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, 20x40 feet, lot 100, with brown-stone trimmings, basement and subcellar, with all modern improvements; location first class, high, and healthy. Price, $9,500; terms easy. BALDERSON, No. 1,161 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A four story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, on Montague place. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete. Lot 25x100; house 25x58. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague place.

NO. 33 SIDNEY PLACE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—For sale, three-story high-stoop brick house; 25x50, lot 135; location very desirable. If you want a great bargain make an appointment to see this house. J. C. CLINTON, No. 49 East 18th st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN HOUSE, farm of 100 acres, thirty miles from City; new modern buildings; stream of water, fruit, &c. Address, for particulars, C. B. A., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN WATER FRONT FOR SALE. —Twenty to thirty lots; thirty-feet water; good bulkheads; near two ferries. Address Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FINEST RESIDENCE and most desirable location in the City of Providence, is now offered at private sale. The mansion is three-story, built of brick, with freestone trimmings, and conveniently arranged with every modern improvement, and all in perfect order ready for occupancy. The lot contains 48,563 square feet of land, fronting westerly on Benefit st., and southerly on John st. The lawns, grove and walks command a view of half the city, while the house controls a view of nearly all the river and bay. About half the land can be sold off at any time, if desired, leaving the mansion, brick stables, and all buildings, as a perfect estate in itself, and surrounded by the finest dwellings and most extensive gardens in the city. The property can be sold very low on application to

SAMUEL A. NIGHTINGALE,
Real Estate Broker,
Nos. 3 and 5 Washington row,
Providence, R. I.

AT YONKERS.

For sale, (or to rent, fully furnished, to a desirable tenant,) a Gothic cottage on Palisade av., above High st., with one acre of land running through to Park st. Parlor, library, and dining-room on first floor, four sleeping-rooms on second, servants' room in the tower; delightfully situated; fine views; best neighborhood in the place. Price, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to FARRINGTON & BOCKWELL, Getty House, or UNDERHILL, at the depot.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DE-lancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE Amelia Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Va., thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick store on street and 180 acres land; adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to P. S. WOOD, Amelia Court-house, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—PAVILION HOTEL AND FURNI-TURE, AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This elegant house, with extensive double piazzas, handsomely furnished, large outbuildings, ice-house, (filled,) seven acres of land, now in order for immediate occupation. Photograph and diagram. Terms easy. WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 7.

MANORIAL ESTATE.
OPPOSITE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

420 acres; three-quarters of a mile river front; views, avenues, lawns, groves, woodland, and building sites unequaled in this country; large stone mansion. Address POOLEY, WALLACE & CO., No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FIRST-CLASS WELL-stocked farm, not more than three hours from the City, worth from $35,000 to $45,000, free and clear, a valuable avenue leasehold property, paying $8,000 per annum, net; price, $80,000. Address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—Nice country house; six bedrooms, good stable; near my residence; no chills and fever nor mosquitoes; near depot. THEO. AYRES, Morristown. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

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THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHERIFF'S SALE—AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 3, a fine fruit farm of ninety acres, near Plainfield, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Messrs. DUNNING, EDSALL & HART, Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau st., or Mr. V. GERARD, No. 1 Bond st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROP-erty, farm of fifty acres on sea-shore, Staten Island; fishing, yachting, and bathing at door; farming implements and stock. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 49 Lispenard st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UN-furnished, at Flushing; complete house, extensive grounds; every convenience of City residences. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. F. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 127TH ST. PROPERTY.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, April 1, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Four lots on and adjoining the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 126th st.; also,

Two lots on and adjoining the south-west corner of Manhattan and 127th st.

One two-story and basement frame house, 50x25.

For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach st.

By order of JAMES BAIRD, Executor.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF DWELLING NO. 30 WEST 18TH ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th av. and 19th st.:

WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—The valuable four-story high-stoop brick (brown-stone trimmings) dwelling and lot No. 30 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 24.6x50 feet, in excellent order, and contains modern conveniences; lot 24.6x87 feet. House can be seen by permit. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Permits and full particulars at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

NO. 208 WEST 46TH ST., FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and No. 406 8th av., splendid business property—At auction Thursday, April 8, at 12 M., at the Exchange, 111 Broadway. Permits at office of RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE OF EXECU-TORS, Trustees, Referees, and owners wishing to sell real estate, stocks, &c., by auction. OFFICE NO. 14 PINE ST.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay. The grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c. The house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and to railroad depot and steamboat landing. Two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT Elizabeth, N. J., to a private family only, a commodious dwelling, with complete and ample outbuildings, garden, lawn, and about two or three acres of ground, located on a broad street in the centre of the city, five to ten minutes from the depot. House about 40 by 50, with all modern improvements, drawing-room, library, and dining-room on parlor floor; ten to twelve sleeping rooms. Rent, furnished, $1,500 for the season, May to November; or, unfurnished, $2,000 per annum. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET AT NEW-DURHAM, N. J., NORTH-ern Railroad; six miles from Chambers st. and 23d st. ferries—A handsome house, 40x40; two stories and attic; fourteen rooms, all improvements; stable and carriage-house; garden, fruit, and shade; lot, 158x 134; three minutes to depot; rent $1,000. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st.

TO LET.—AT 141ST ST., ON THE HUDSON RIVER a large, handsome, brick house, well furnished; fine stable; grounds elegantly laid out; splendid river views. Also, 140th st., a very desirable brick house to let cheap.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 6 Pine st.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY IS now offered to lease at Saratoga a large, elegantly-furnished house on Broadway, near principal hotels, with stable, ample grounds, and trees; gas, water, and all conveniences. Plans and particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.— We offer complete variety furnished and unfurnished residences for rent, season or year; also some decided bargains for sale, prices to suit times. Offices, Orange, opposite principal depot and No. 30 Pine st. HAMILTON & WALLIS.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—ON CENTRAL AV., near Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, &c., hot and cold water in kitchen, plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

FACTORY FOR RENT, REASONABLY—ON the Morris Canal, in Jersey City, near the Central and Newark and New-York Railway; building large and well lighted, and Passaic water; steam engine left in if desired. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—POSSESSION, AT once—The fine, desirably located high-stoop house No. 584 4th av., near 42d st. and Broadway cars; good order, all improvements; $1,500. Apply on premises or to owner, No. 723 6th av.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT.—IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 352 2D av., to a small family, second story, three large, beautiful rooms; two nice rooms third story, for dining-room and kitchen; all improvements; stationary tubs, &c. Apply to KEELER, No. 305 East 20th st.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; reduced rentals!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.

Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE TO a small American family of adults; good private block; four rooms; rent, $45 per month. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASE-ment house No. 117 West 38th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; rent, $1,600 to a good tenant. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 18 East 40th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESI-dences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 50 East 74th st., or will sell at great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., near Washington square, to let or lease: also, house No. 418 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF THREE DESIRE the upper or lower part of a house in a respectable location on west side, below 34th st.; rent not to exceed $650 per year. Address R., Box 199 *Times* Office.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms; carriage-house; about one acre; fruit; fine river view; very healthy; rent moderate. JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand st., New-York City.

A VERY PLEASANTLY-SITUATED PARLOR and basement floor to let; house newly painted; gas, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, &c.; rent low. No. 444 West 44th st.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 27 East 133d st., to let or lease; also a shop at No. 196 Franklin st. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 228 East 19th st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Apply to the owner, No. 218 East 18th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST. to a private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE.—A SMALL THREE-STORY brick house, with store, to let; rent, $1,000. Call or address WILLIAM H. CARTLAND, No. 17 Wall st.

MORRISTOWN (N. J.) PROPERTY, A Specialty.—Cottages to rent furnished, or for sale. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—1ST OF MAY, BY A SMALL PRIVATE family of adults, a furnished house, where board would be received as an equivalent for rent. Address, with particulars, F. A. C., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

GROVE HALL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A LADY HAVING a pleasant home in a healthy suburb will receive two or three children into her family, to be cared for with her own children; excellent schools and physicians accessible; unexceptionable references required and given. Address THACHER, Plainfield, N. J.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTI-TUTE.—Gen. RUSSELL'S School, New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; Summer term begins April 5. Circulars sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

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DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.— GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF LONG EXPERIENCE DE-sires a position as tutor in a family; would go to the country. Address TUTOR, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES A few more pupils for music; French or English; great success with adults of neglected education. Address B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

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STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCUR-sions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV. AND 44TH ST.—TO LEASE—SPA-cious apartments, in suites of 3 to 8 rooms, in the Sherwood Houses, with every comfort and luxury, without the cares of house-keeping; meals supplied at table d'hote or by private table, by an experienced caterer; elevator, hot and cold water, baths, and closets in abundance. The houses have a sunny exposure, and plenty of light. Apply at No. 581 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen or small family; private table or breakfast only; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FIRST FLOOR, THREE large rooms, freshly decorated; front and rear entrance; basement and cellar if desired; two front rooms, second floor, furnished.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, near Union Club, to let to a gentleman, without meals; house first-class. Apply to owner, No. 5 West 23d st.

FOUR OR FIVE ADULTS WOULD BE BOARDED in a private family in Nyack, or the house to let, furnished. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HAND-somely-furnished apartments; every convenience, with board; also, front rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—BETWEEN 6TH av. and Broadway—To let to gentlemen, without board, second-floor front alcove; also, second and third floor, sunny rooms; and breakfast in room if desired.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, with board, in a small family; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.— To let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on second and third stories; also table board; references.

NO. 44 7TH AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS.—To let, with board, a suite of rooms, second floor; also, two rooms for gentlemen, fourth floor; best of references.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A FINE FURNISHED room, third story front, in private family; gas, water, ample closets, and every convenience.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.— To let, with board, third story front room; large, convenient, and handsome. No. 150 West 34th st.

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NO. 111 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two rooms on second floor and four on third, furnished.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, large second-story front room, to gentleman and wife; private family; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR gentlemen; central neighborhood; contiguous to seven lines of cars. No. 35 West 10th st.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, No. 36 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—TWO THIRD-story front rooms to let, with first-class board; references.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON the parlor, second, and third floors to let, with board; location, table, reference, first class.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—LARGE AND SMALL room, suitable for family of three or more, with board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FURNISHED FOR FAMI-ly or single gentleman; also table boarders. No. 5 East 9th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TO LET—TWO HALL rooms; to gentlemen, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board in a private family for two; gas, bath, fire, &c.; from Washington square to 14th st.; state moderate terms; references exchanged. Address B. T., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT BOARD FOR THE Summer in the country within about two hours' ride of the City; no other boarders. Address Post Office Box No. 2,371.

A SINGLE ROOM WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, with board; fire, gas, etc. Address, with terms and full particulars, A. D. L., Box No. 299, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A LARGE ROOM on first or second floor, with board; terms not to exceed $45 per month. Address, with full particulars, H. N., Station C.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ASHLAND HALL, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—MRS. NICHOLS, having returned to these premises, will be pleased to receive applications for Summer board from her former boarders and from others.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
New-York.

WANTED—ONE DOZEN BLACK-WALNUT OR maple dining chairs in good order and but little used. Address, stating price, &c., B. M. H., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers,
Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73,
78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.
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WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S
NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

TO RENT.—SUITABLE FOR RENDERING ES-tablishment or other business. Factory and lots on Newtown Creek, one mile from Hunter's Point. Property has stone bulk-head on creek of 65 feet front, and is 400 feet in depth. Brick factory one story, forty by eighty feet. Ample depth of water for lighter or steam-boat. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 90 Elizabeth st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—STORE NO. 373 CANAL, NEXT TO COR-ner Laurens. Inquire F. H. M. NEWCOMBE, No. 525 Broadway, also No. 373 Washington. near Beach, for storage. Inquire WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and [illegible] sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. [illegible], No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, and 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No 224 South st.

SPLENDID LOFTS TO RENT OR LEASE on Beekman st., through 185 feet to Spruce st.; excellent light; near new Post Office; power if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; two stories and cellar. [illegible] Inquire on premises.

ELEGANT BROADWAY STORES UP-TOWN; low rents; fine plate-glass fronts. Apply No. 586 6th av.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 186 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 120 William st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GENUINE SUCCESS
Of the New Spectacular Tale of Enchantment,
AHMED,
Pronounced by the press and public the
MOST MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
BALLETS,
MUSIC,
DRESSES,
MOUNTINGS,
GROUPINGS,
AND EFFECTS
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.
The Scenery by MATT. MORGAN.
The Music by WILLIAM WITHERS, JR.
The Costumes by Miss ADA FOSTER.
The Ballets by Mme. KATI LANNER,
And Executed by
MORLACCHI,
GALLETTI, DE FRANCESCO,
EIGHT SECONDAS, SIXTEEN CORYPHEES,
AND ONE HUNDRED BALLET.
A FULL COMPANY,
POWERFUL CHORUS,
AND 300 AUXILIARIES.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
101ST TO 107TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 3, SEVENTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S
NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THE GRAND BALLET
IN
AHMED
HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED.

THE MODOCS OF THE LAVA BEDS.
Including SCAR-FACED CHARLEY,
SHACKNASTY JIM,
STEAM-BOAT FRANK,
and TOBY RIDDLE, the modern Pocahontas, with KLAMATH and SHASTA CHIEFS, will illustrate Indian Life and Customs at
ROBINSON HALL, WEST 16TH ST.,
every evening this week and Saturday afternoon.
Commissioner Meacham will describe the Modoc Massacre, which he witnessed.
Admission 75 cents, 50 cents, and 35 cents.

FRONT BOXES AND BEST SEATS IN PAR-QUET AND FRONT BALCONY FOR THE OPERA; ALSO FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

A GRAND SPELLING MATCH

Will be given at the COOPER UNION, large Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock, between PROOF READERS and COMPOSITORS of leading New-York papers and advanced PUPILS of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Two valuable prizes will be given to the best spellers. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 35 cents. For sale at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THE DOORS WILL BE OPEN AT
7 P. M.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
ENORMOUS RUSH.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT. New Entertainments in the Lectorium. PARIS BY NIGHT.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

22 REGT. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5,
ARMORY 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

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JUST ISSUED.
DOLORES.
The most Delightful Novel of the Season.
By Mrs. FORRESTER,
Author of "Fair Women," "My Hero," "From Olympus to Hades," &c.
12mo. Extra cloth. $1 75.

The most charming and absorbing romance we have read for many a day. The scenes are mostly in Normandy and England, and are vividly described. The style is pure, the plot clever, and the characters well drawn and very attractive. Dolores, the heroine, is beautiful and captivating, as the story proves. In a word, the readers of fiction have before them, in this book, a rare treat which, once begun, will prove extremely fascinating from beginning to end.

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PROPOSALS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.
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THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S
NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar-school Building, on 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
New-York, March 18, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR SPRINKLING, SWEEP-ING, AND CLEANING STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN;

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the streets and avenues in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the period of one year from the 6th day of March, 1875.

Blank forms and all necessary information can be obtained upon application at this office, and no bid will receive consideration unless made upon said blank forms.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, United States Army,
Engineer of District of Columbia.

STREET SWEEPINGS, GARBAGE, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M., April 10, 1875, for purchasing Ashes and Street Dirt, Garbage, and Manure. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 12, 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POLICE SHIELDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M. April 9, 1875, for 2,500 shields for patrolmen.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ALTERING BUILDING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 9, 1875, for altering a building on Lawrence st., to be occupied as a station-house for Thirtieth Precinct Police.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 8, 1875, for hay, straw, oats, and feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.—LEATHER, STRAW, RYE, COF-fee, &c.—Department of Public Charities and Correction until April 12, 1875. See *City Record*.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
LAST TWO WEEKS IN NEW-YORK.
LAST TWO WEEKS!
LAST TWO WEEKS!
LAST TWO WEEKS!
DAY AND NIGHT, DAY AND NIGHT,
THE GORGEOUS AND BEWILDERING SPECTACLE,
VISION OF THE HOURIS.
VISION OF THE HOURIS.
VISION OF THE HOURIS.
A TABLEAU OF 850 MEN,
WOMEN, AND CHILDREN
CLAD IN SUITS OF SILVER ARMOR!
CLAD IN SUITS OF SILVER ARMOR!
CLAD IN SUITS OF SILVER ARMOR!
TWO HUNDRED OF
THE LEADING LADIES OF THE N. Y. BALLET!
W. E. HARDING and Mlle. LOLA, PEDESTRIANS,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THURSDAY, APRIL 1,
and
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
also,
SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be presented the very successful adaptation, by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK and PIERREPONT EDWARDS, of OCTAVE FEUILLET'S great drama, in a prologue and five acts, entitled the
ROMANCE
OF
A POOR
YOUNG MAN,
with elegant and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following distribution of characters:

MANUEL	Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
DR. DESMARETS	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
M. DE BEVANNES	Mr. J. B. POLK
GASPAR LAROQUE	Mr. J. W. CARROLL
ALAIN	Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
M. NOURET	Mr. G. F. BROWNE
YVONNET	Mr. C. E. EDWIN
HENRI	Mr. J. PECK
LOUIS	Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
FRANCOIS	Mr. G. ATKINS
MARGUERITE	Miss ADA DYAS
MME. LAROQUE	Mme. PONISI
MME. AUBREY	Miss EFFIE GERMON
MLLE. HELOUIN	Miss IONE BURKE
LOUISE VAN BERGER	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
CHRISTINE, a Breton peasant girl	Miss MABEL LEONARD

Guests, Servants, Peasantry, &c.

In active preparation, for early production, a romantic play in five acts, entitled
RAFAEL,
with new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

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WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S
NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT TALE OF ENCHANTMENT,
AHMED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
This THURSDAY EVENING, April 1,
BENEFIT OF MME. JENNIE VAN ZANDT.
By request, Wallace's charming opera, MARITANA.
Mrs. SEGUIN, having kindly volunteered, will appear as Lazarillo, in connection with Mme. VAN ZANDT, Mr. CARLETON, Mr. HAMILTON, and Mr. CASTLE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 2—Last representation of Thomas' MIGNON (KELLOGG.)
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Balfe's TALISMAN.
Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock at Academy of Music; Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Reserved Seats, $1 and $2, according to location.
General admission, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents.

EXTRA CARD.
MME. JENNIE VAN ZANDT
has the honor to announce that her first benefit will take place
NEXT THURSDAY, APRIL 1,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
when, by request, Wallace's charming opera,
MARITANA,
will be given, upon which occasion
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN,
the favorite contralto, having kindly volunteered her services, will make her only appearance this season in New-York. Mr. CARLETON and Mr. WM. CASTLE will also appear.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
Mrs. CHARLES CALVERT
begs to announce that her
FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA
Will occur THIS THURSDAY, at a special MATINEE, when she will have the honor of making her FIFTY-FOURTH appearance in this theatre as
RUMOR AS CHORUS.
Begins at 1:30 o'clock.
☞ Box-office now open. Seats can be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK.
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,
HENRY V.
Attracting majestic audiences of 3,000.
Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.
Begins evenings at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SATURDAY MATINEES AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
A GRAND ARRAY FOR EASTER WEEK.
Mlle. LEONA DARE, Mr. G. S. BUCKLEY, the WORRELL SISTERS, Messrs. WALTERS and MORTON, Mr. GEORGE S. KNIGHT, Prof. NELSON and SONS, Messrs. HARPER and STANSILL, Miss NULLY PIERRIS, Mr. JAS. TAYLOR, Mr. JOHN HART, Miss ALICE HARRISON, &c.
THE NEW TRAVESTIE, FRIDOLIN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE PRESS
TO BE THE MOST
ELABORATE SUCCESS EVER PRODUCED
IN THE CITY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Until further notice, the spectacular drama, in six acts and ten tableaux, with new scenery, properties, music, and TWO HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, the whole produced at a cost of over $25,000, entitled
AROUND THE WORLD
IN 80 DAYS.
Matinée every Saturday. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

DE GARMO HALL.
MISS BRAINERD'S
GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERTS.
FIRST CONCERT, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, AT 8 P. M.
Course tickets, (three concerts,) $4.
Single admission, $1 50.
At the principal music stores and at the door.

LECTURES.

LAST LECTURE TO LADIES ONLY.—EDITH O'GORMAN, THE ESCAPED NUN, at the request of many ladies, will repeat her lecture to LADIES ONLY, on "The Secrets of Convent Life," THIS DAY, April 1, in Lyric Hall, 6th av. and 41st st., New-York. Lecture to commence at 3 P. M.; doors open at 2. Admission, 50 cents. Her three lectures in Robinson Hall were attended by large and fashionable audiences of ladies.

PROF. DOREMUS
Will deliver the
LAST ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
on the
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MOSAIC AND SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNTS OF THE CREATION,
at Association Hall, on FRIDAY NEXT, at 8 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—THE POLYTECHNIC Branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. After the discussion on scientific items, Dr. I. P. TRIMBLE will read a paper on "USEFUL BIRDS, INCLUDING THE GROUSE," and exhibit interesting specimens. Admission free.
R. WEIR, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS AND RIDING-SADDLES.

Large stock of harness of every description, my own manufacture, warranted hand-made and hand-sewed, at prices corresponding with the times. Riding-saddles from the finest imported to the very cheapest. Horse blankets, sweat blankets, sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, brushes, sponges, &c.

I offer good City-made work at the same price you pay for common country-made harness.

E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

A SUPERIOR WAGON.

The new Side-bar, Circular, Combination Spring Wagon, the best and easiest riding yet introduced. Come and see it. Equally as well adapted for country as for City use. There has never been a finer wagon offered to the public. It rides like a charm, and the combination is a great saving to the wear of the wagon. R. M. STIVERS, Nos. 144 to 152 East 31st st.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AN ELEGANT stable in 39th st., near 5th av. Inquire at No. 64 Leonard st., corner Church st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 WANTED IN A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS.—An annual premium of $1,000 (besides interest) will be secured while the principal remains, or a special partner will be taken. Address B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH A KNOWLEDGE of the linen trade, wishes a partner with $15,000 to $20,000, to engage in business with him. Address P. P., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—TAILOR STORE; A GOOD CHANCE for one or two young men. Apply at No. 152 3d av.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THE
BIG
BONANZA!
THE GREAT SOCIETY NOVELTY.
Houses Crowded! Laughter Incessant!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Performance commences at 1 P. M.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
TO-DAY, (THURSDAY) APRIL 1, 1875,
A CHARITY MATINEE,
Under the direction of Mr. Augustin Daly,
In aid of
THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY.
PROGRAMME.
I.
OVERTURE by the FIFTH AVENUE ORCHESTRA under the direction of Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH.
II.
Mr. FRANK MAYO has most kindly volunteered, and will appear in Charles Mathews' most amusing comedy entitled
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP,
supported by the following artists, who have generously volunteered:

Mr. FRANK MAYO	as	BAGSHOT
Mr. Tipthorpe	by	Mr. Haviland
Mr. Flitter	by	Mr. Southard
Major Brownjohn	by	Mr. Frosberg
Piper	by	Mr. Owen Fawcett
Servant	by	Mr. Gilbert
Mrs. Tipthorpe	by	Miss Nina Varian
Miss Tipthorpe	by	Miss Congdon
Susan	by	Miss Griffiths
Arabella	by	Mrs. Douglas

III.
After which
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL
in a selection from his celebrated Monologue Entertainment, by permission of Mr. J. F. POOLE.
IV.
By Mr. DALY'S consent, the following members of the FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY will appear in THEYNE SMITH'S charming comedy of
MY UNCLE'S WILL.
Mr. CHARLES CASHWON, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Miss FLORENCE MARIGOLD, Miss SARA JEWETT, Mr. BARKER, Mr. D. WHITING.
V.
The following members of the FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY will then appear in the second and third acts of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S last great success, the BIG BONANZA!
(with the celebrated double cast.)

JONATHAN CAWALLADER, Esq., Banker, Broker, and Bondholder—in fact, the representative of "Money"	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Prof. CAWALLADER, his cousin, an "A. M.," "M. S.," "F. G. S.," &c., &c.—in fact, the representative of "Brains"	Mr. F. HARDENBERG
UNCLE RYMPLE, a sagacious old soul	Mr. D. WHITING
BOB RUGGLES, straight from the Big Bonanza	Mr. LEWIS JAMES
JACK LYMER, M. D., in want of practice and a patient	Mr. HART CONWAY
MR. ALPHONSUS DE HASS, a scion of the ancient family of De Hasses	Mr. GEORGE DEVERE
MOUSER, a party who lives by furnishing "Points"	Mr. J. G. PEAKES
CRUMPETS, a valuable family retainer	Mr. G. GILBERT
TAFFERTY, Upholsterer	Mr. W. EYTINGE
Mrs. LUCRETIA CAWALLADER, wife of the Banker, with a soul above money	Miss ALICE GREY
EUGENIA, her daughter, heroine of a romance beginning at the depot and lasting for eight blocks with unexpected results	Miss SARA JEWETT
Mrs. CAROLINE CAWALLADER, wife of the Professor, with a soul above science	Mrs. BRUTONE
VIRGIE, her daughter, heroine of a romance tinged with dissolving views	Miss NINA VARIAN
Mlle. DE VINCEY, "Modes Parisienne"	Miss BYRON
BALDER, with a "Floor to Let"	Miss STELLA CONGDON

VI.
and concluding part:
MR. DAN BRYANT AND TROUPE,
who have most generously volunteered, will appear in Harrigan & Hart's musical sketch,
THE SKIDMORES.
Characters by the entire company, and with a full brass band accompaniment.

CAPT. SKID	DAN BRYANT
STAGE MANAGER	Mr. JOHN MOORE

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $25 and $15: to be procured at the theatre. Box office open continuously.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S
NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE
THE CRYSTAL GROTTO OF THE
ENCHANTING BEAUTY
AND THE BALLET OF THE THREE GRACES.

PARK THEATRE. MAYO.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE AMERICAN DRAMA.
ELECTRICAL SUCCESS
of
MR. FRANK MAYO
as
DAVY CROCKETT,
which, consequently, Mr. STUART begs to announce for
NIGHTLY REPETITION,
also at a
SATURDAY MATINEE,
until further notice, believing, now that the Lenten season has passed away,
AN EAGER HOST
await expectant to see what has been on all sides conceded to be in every respect a very
CHARMING PERFORMANCE.

"Davy Crocket" well deserves a visit from all interested in the purely American drama. There are no Indians and no war-dances—only some admirable pictures of human nature, as seen in noble types of humanity.—*Herald*.

Mr. Mayo is well supported, and the piece is very well mounted.—*Evening Post*.

Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN,
And a carefully-selected cast.

PLACES SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Begins at 8. Order carriages for 10:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.
Production of Offenbach's JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Farewell appearances of Mlle. MARIE
AIMEE,
in Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
produced with entirely new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scène, and a cast including
AIMEE, in her original creation..........ROSE MICHON
supported by Mlles. Nardynn, Dubouchet, Cantrelle, Sivry, Vandelet, Delmas, Coraglia, Defrang, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouchet, Arrigotti, Guyot, Adorci.
Chorus and Orchestra under direction of C. VAN GHEL.

STEINWAY HALL.—THURSDAY.
INAUGURAL CONCERTS IN AMERICA
OF THE NATIONAL HUNGARIAN
GIPSY ORCHESTRA
OF VIENNA,
under the direction of
HERR FARKAS.
FIRST CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.
SECOND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
GENERAL ADMISSION, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.
Obtainable at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box office of Steinway Hall, day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway and 29th st.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, & BACKUS.
RISTORI'S MEDEA, LAUGHING GAS, &c.
The funniest entertainment in the world.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
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NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A GREAT OFFER!—HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will for a few days dispose of 100 PIANOS, ORGANS, and MELODEONS, new and second hand, of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever offered before. Instruments to let. Monthly installments received. We invite the public to examine our stock. Catalogues mailed.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

S. T. HALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet to-day.

Thomas McVey fell on the railing at the Third Avenue Depot last night and was fatally injured.

Controller Green had a long interview with Mayor Wickham yesterday on official business.

Henry Weinstock, aged two years, fell out of a second-story window of his parents' residence, No. 10 Suffolk street, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

President Matsell heard evidence upon forty-five complaints preferred against delinquent policemen yesterday.

Edith O'Gorman, "the Escaped Nun," will deliver the final lecture of a series, to ladies only, at Lyric Hall to-day, at 3 P. M.

Mr. Patrick J. Hanbury was yesterday appointed a City Marshal by Mayor Wickham, in place of John A. Weith, resigned. Mr. Hanbury was formerly a Deputy Sheriff.

A prayer and conference meeting will be held at Association Hall to-day at 4 P. M. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., and Rev. George H. Hepworth will conduct the services.

A "kettle-drum," in aid of the Cooking School of the Ladies' Directory, will be held at Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, next Monday evening.

An unknown man, having in his possession a pass from the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, in the name of Robert Field, was found dead in the hallway of No. 51 Park street yesterday morning.

A subscription amateur entertainment for the benefit of the American riflemen chosen to take part in the international rifle match at Dublin, Ireland, next June, will take place at the Academy of Music next Saturday evening.

A vocal and instrumental concert was given by the Ivy Quartet Club, of this City, under the direction of Dr. Mann, to the convalescent patients of Ward's Island, at the State Emigrant Insane Asylum, last Tuesday evening.

The second in the series of the Townsend Historical Lectures will take place at Association Hall this evening. Subject: "The Financial and Military Honor of New York City during the Late Civil War."

A tableaux vivants entertainment will be held for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Sewing Society of the Anthon Memorial Church, at the chapel of Rutgers College, Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to-morrow at 8 P. M.

A general invitation is extended by the members of the Produce Exchange, to all merchants who desire to express their approval of the action of the Governor in relation to the administration of canal affairs, to participate in the mass-meeting today.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ophelia Frances Gibson, the wife of Mr. Wood Gibson, took place at the Church of the Transfiguration yesterday. Rev. Dr. Houghton conducted the services, and the remains were deposited in the family vault, corner of Second avenue and Second street.

The funeral of the late John Welcker, the Washington restaurateur, took place from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, yesterday. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Croter and Roberts, and the interment took place in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Yesterday James Robinson, of Newark, was arrested on the corner of Greenwich and Dey streets, by Officer Fields, of Mr. Bergh's staff, for overloading his team and kicking one of the animals. Michael Kelly was captured and locked up by Officer Smart for working a horse with sores under the harness and cruelly beating the animal.

The regular monthly meeting of the Neurological Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, next Monday, at 8 P. M. Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee will read a paper on "The Neuroses of the Skin," after which an election of officers will be held.

The Department of Docks sold at auction yesterday, at the Real Estate Exchange, a three years' lease of forty-five piers and bulkheads located on the North and East Rivers. The total rental for the same per annum accruing to the City, as per bids received, amounts to $88,875. The highest bid made for any one pier was for Pier No. 46, Jefferson street, East River, $8,350 per year, and the lowest for the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Tenth street, East River, $50 per year.

The British steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Windham, which left Bristol March 12 with a general cargo and thirteen passengers, arrived at this port yesterday morning, after a rather rough passage of nineteen days. For the first few days out from Bristol the officers of the vessel report fine weather. On March 24 a heavy gale was encountered, the sea sweeping the decks fore and aft, and on the 25th and 26th a heavy cyclone, with a tremendous sea, which compelled her to lay to for sixteen hours. No accidents or sickness are reported.

The following liquor-dealers, having failed to comply with the [illegible] law were yesterday arrested by Capt. [illegible], of the Twenty-seventh Precinct: James O. Hearn, No. 20 Greenwich street; H. Dougherty, No. 94 Washington street; P. Higgins, No. 23 West street; E. Corcoran and James Ratigan, No. 3 Broadway; W. H. Griffin, No. 113 Greenwich street; Dennis Keenan, No. 42 Greenwich street; Patrick Argold, No. 122 Washington street; Michael Brennan, No. 56 West street; Dennis Hinchy, No. 21 West street; Richard Skeen, No. 22 West street; John Gearns, No. 57 West street; Martha Linden, No. 3 Albany street.

BROOKLYN.

A protest has been presented to the Law Committee by the property-owners residing in De Kalb avenue against the confirmation of an assessment of $4,947 for repaving the avenue, upon the ground that the work should have been done at the expense of the city at large.

Philip Lowinski, a soap manufacturer in Jay street, who was charged by one of Mr. Bergh's officers with having killed his horse by striking him on the head with a bar of iron, was yesterday discharged by Justice Walsh. The evidence showed that it was with a piece of hoop he struck the animal, and that death was caused by stumbling into a manure pit and breaking his neck.

Ex-Judge Troy made a motion yesterday in the case of Christiana C. Campion against John T. Campion for a limited divorce, now in the hands of a Referee, to have the court appoint some place where the defendant could see his children. The court granted the motion on a stipulation to be made by the defendant that he will pay $175 Referee's fee, $100 for his wife's counsel's fee, and $10 a week for the support of his wife.

About four years ago the firm of Husted & Carll, carpet dealers, Fulton street, was dissolved, Mr. Carll purchasing the stock in trade and the interest in the business for $85,000. A mortgage for $50,000 of this amount fell due in the present month, and on the 17th inst. the property was to have been sold, but Gen. Tracy, counsel for defendant, obtained a stay of proceedings. This term having expired, a motion for a further stay of sale was made yesterday. Judge Moore took the papers and reserved his decision. The property on which the mortgage was given is estimated at $200,000.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, delivered a lecture to the young people of Williamsburg, at the New-England Church, South Ninth street, last evening. The subject of the lecture was "Mercy to Animals," and comprised numerous incidents of juvenile torture to dumb beasts, with their appropriate morals. At the close of the lecture, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn offered a resolution expressive of thanks to the lecturer, and heartily indorsing the cause he espoused.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company have commenced running trains over their new road to Haverstraw.

The trial of Lewis E. French, the Secretary of the bogus Palisade Insurance Company, has been positively set down for Monday next.

On the application of the first mortgage bondholders of the New Jersey Midland Railway, Chancellor Runyon has appointed James W. McCullough to act with G. A. Hobart as Receiver of the road.

Albert Stone, a child three years old, died Tuesday night at the residence of his parents, No. 9 Canal street, Newark, in consequence of being scalded by a pot of boiling coffee Monday night.

The Court of Pardons has refused to interfere in the case of Michael Sullivan, the condemned murderer, now confined in the jail at New-Brunswick, awaiting execution on April 9.

Samuel McCready, who was stabbed by P. Bullock, at Morristown, died yesterday morning. A post-mortem examination showed that the knife pierced the skull and reached to the base of the brain.

Daniel Harkins, a slate roofer, fell from the roof of a new building in Belleville on which he was working, in consequence of a portion of the roof giving way, and was, it is feared, fatally injured. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Catherine Keeney, a woman residing on Jersey City Heights, was run over and instantly killed, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Claremont avenue crossing of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The body was removed to Speer's Morgue to await the action of the County Physician.

The Methodist Educational Society held their anniversary last evening in the Trinity Church, Newark. Gov. Bedle was expected to preside, but a telegram was received from him that a press of official business would prevent his attendance. S. B. Ranson, Esq., and Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D., delivered addresses. The meeting was very largely attended.

The man who cut his throat and threw himself into the river at Hoboken Tuesday, and who was subsequently taken to the Police station, made another attempt to kill himself yesterday. Left alone in a cell, he butted his head against the iron bars of the door and inflicted two ugly and dangerous wounds before he was discovered. He was then taken to the County Jail.

John Woodruff, residing at Andover, in Sussex County, was attacked and brutally beaten a night or two since by a notorious character named Oakley Goble. The attack was made with an iron pump-handle, and Woodruff was so badly beaten that his life is despaired of. Goble was pursued by a Constable, but escaped after shooting at his pursuer, and is still at large.

Yesterday morning Lizzie Bauchle, the wife of Christian Bauchle, a confectioner doing business at No. 189 Newark avenue, Jersey City, eloped with Hugo Brohn, a driver in her husband's employ. Brohn had been working for Bauchle only three months. The runaway couple took with them a daughter of the woman's, six years old, and about $50 in money belonging to Bauchle. The deserted husband gave information to the Police last night. The runaways were last seen in Montgomery street going toward the Cortlandt Street Ferry, and it is supposed they are concealed somewhere in New-York.

WESTCHESTER TOWN ELECTIONS.

The result of the election for town officers in Westchester County, is as follows:

Bedford, Moses W. Fish, Republican; Cortlandt, Coffin S. Brown, Democrat; East Chester, William H. Pemberton, Democrat; Greenburg, A. C. Wilsea, Democrat; Harrison, Daniel Gray, Democrat; Lewisboro', John C. Holmes, Republican; Mamaroneck, Charles H. Birney, Republican; Mt. Pleasant, James S. See, Republican; New-Castle, F. M. Carpenter, Republican; New-Rochelle, George B. Ackerman, Democrat; North Castle, Horace P. Flewellin, Republican; North Salem, Odle Close, Republican; Ossining, Robert M. Lawrence, Democrat; Pelham, James Hyatt, Democrat; Poundridge, Miles Adams, Democrat; Rye, Samuel W. Johnson, Democrat; Scarsdale, Francis Secor, Democrat; Somers, Thaddeus Crane, Democrat; Westchester, J. M. Furman, Democrat; White Plains, Robert Cochran, Democrat; Yonkers, Jacob Read, Democrat; Yorktown, John B. Tompkins, Liberal Republican.

The election of other officers in the several towns of the county, so far as ascertained, resulted in the choice of the following:

Eastchester.—Town Clerk, K. M. Nolte; Justice of the Peace, James H. Jenkins; Assessor, Louis A. Rich; Receiver of Taxes, Matthew Horan; Commissioner of Highways, Edward Havey; Town Auditors, Philip Lucas, Jr., J. W. Conner, and Caleb S. Babcock; Overseers of the Poor, Dr. Carney and John Hughes; Trustees of Town Property, Anthony Sedar, Gerhardt Kapp, and William Marshall; Constables, John Davis, Thomas Fitzgerald, Malachi Nolan, Elmore Cohen, and William Watts; Dockmaster, J. K. Hyde; Game Constable, George Hyde. All of the above are Democrats with the exception of J. H. Jenkins and Caleb S. Babcock, who are Republicans.

Harrison.—Town Clerk, Charles C. Haviland; Assessor, Edward Hopper; Collector, David H. Benedict; Commissioner of Highways, James E. Hare; Justice of the Peace, Benjamin Archer; Overseers of the Poor, John Q. A. Buckout and Samuel Haviland; Game Constable, David A. Haviland; Constables, John Shellin, Jesse H. Purdy, James C. Dusenberry, David Haviland, and Charles C. Taylor; Town Auditors, Nicholas E. Burger and Thomas L. Park. All Democrats, except Edward Hopper.

Mamaroneck.—Town Clerk, William A. Boyd; Assessors, William Cornell, full term, David J. Burtis, to fill vacancy; Commissioner of Highways, John N. Flandreau; Constable and Collector, Aaron S. Benedict; Constable, George H. Smith; William H. Miles, Game Constable; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas Driscoll and Jacob Erickson; Justice of the Peace, George E. Vanderburgh; Town Auditors, Elisha Haight and James Griffin.

Mount Pleasant.—Town Clerk, J. Benedict See; Justice of the Peace, Curtis Bird; Assessors, Daniel Armstrong and David Cox, Sr.; Commissioner of Highways, Moses W. Taylor; Collector, Elias Bryant; Overseers of the Poor, Michael Sinnot and Hiram Parslow; Town Auditors, Morgan Purdy, Isaac M. Twitchings, and Charles Hall. All Democrats except Mr. Bryant.

Newcastle.—Town Clerk, Edward S. Quimby; Justice of the Peace, Joseph O. Miller; Assessor, J. Theodore Carpenter; Collector, George Outhouse; Game Constable, Oscar Tompkins; Commissioner of Highways, Conklin Kipp; Town Auditors, Henry W. Bischoff, Asa. W. Young, and William J. Ackerly; Overseers of the Poor, Elias Winans and Wright Tompkins. All Republicans except Mr. Miller.

New-Rochelle.—Town Clerk, Arther Baber; Justice of the Peace, William Brady; Commissioner of Highways, William G. Secor; Assessor, Staats Barton; Overseers of the Poor, John Dillon and Clark Davis; Constables, Stephen Stouter, Martin Spencer, Ambrose Secor, and Henry A. Wolf; Auditors, William H. Le Count and John Q. Underhill; Game Constable, J. B. Hollett. All Democrats except Mr. Baker.

North Salem.—Town Clerk, Samuel B. Clark; Justice of Peace, Odle Close; Commissioner of Highways, John R. Smith; Assessor, Gilbert B. Sarles; Town Auditor, Floyd Keeler; Overseers of the Poor, E. Kellogg Reed and Stephen Salarie; Collector, Jonathan Van Scoy; Game Constable, Gilbert F. Mead.

Ossining.—All the Democratic nominees were elected, as follows: Town Clerk, Edward G. Robertson; Justices of the Peace, Abram Hyatt for full term, Zebulon C. Instee to fill vacancy; Assessor, Charles Whiting; Collector, Charles Ward; Commissioner of Highways, Isaac Hunt; Town Auditors, M. L. Cobb and S. E. Tompkins; Overseers of the Poor, Michael Furlong and A. W. Jennings.

Pelham.—Town Clerk, E. W. Waterhouse; Collector, George W. Sembler; Justice of the Peace, E. A. Patterson; Assessor, N. W. Abbott; Commissioner of Highways, Elisha Booth; Overseers of the Poor, W. N. Baxter and Jacob Heiser; Game Constable, George Kindregan; Town Auditors, William Anderson, William H. Delancey, and William Dayton; Excise Commissioners, S. E. Lyons, S. B. Billar, and Jacob Brady. All Democrats except Mr. Dayton.

Rye.—Town Clerk, Charles De Mott; Assessor, James H. Slater; Justice of the Peace, H. M. Henderson; Commissioner of Highways, William B. Halstead; Trustees of Public Lands, Jacob Messereau, William Gedney, and Jonathan Purdy; Overseers of the Poor, Andrew Moore and Thomas M. Tompkins; Town Auditors, Jonathan Purdy and Robert F. Brundage. All Democrats except Charles De Mott and William Halstead.

Westchester.—Town Clerk, George W. Foster; Justice of the Peace, John Harris; Assessor, Hiram Olmstead; Commissioner of Highways, Michael Shea; Overseers of the Poor, Lawrence Lewis and Andrew Bradley; Town Trustees, Bernard Waters, John T. Briggs, and Leonard Mapes; Town Auditors, Robert Ludlow and James Young Henderson; Game Constable, Henry Rex. Nominated by the Reformers and Taxpayers.

White Plains.—Town Clerk, Edward Baxter, Jr.; Justice of the Peace, James H. Romer; Assessors, Stephen Smith, (full term,) Nelson Seymour, (to fill vacancy;) Collector, Patrick Farrell; Overseers of the Poor, Frederick Hartman and Oliver Welsh; Commissioner of Highways, William Harton; Game Constable, David P. Barnes; Town Auditors, Edward Schormer and Jackson O. Dykeman.

Yonkers.—Aldermen—First Ward, W. Riley; Second Ward, Robert Neville; Third Ward, W. H. Copeut; Fourth Ward, ——. The Democrats elected their candidate for Supervisor and four Aldermen.

The town of Mount Pleasant, which was Democratic last year, returned a Republican candidate. The town of Somers, White Plains, and Yonkers returned Democratic candidates in the place of Republicans.

OPENING DAY AT STERN BROTHERS'.

Stern Brothers, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, held their opening yesterday. They exhibited a large assortment of ribbons, millinery goods, and all kinds of fancy articles. Most conspicuous among their stock was an assortment of children's garments, such as pique suits and cloaks, tastefully worked and braided, at quite reasonable rates, ranging from $2 50 to $15. There were also to be seen some very pretty Summer wrappers; a very large assortment of ladies' underwear, handsomely embroidered, also invited attention. Messrs. Stern Brothers have just enlarged their store, and have many articles worth examining.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Senator Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is at the Brevoort House.

Paymaster S. T. Browne, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Count Puckler and Baron G. von Ruffer, of Germany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Adj. Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. W. S. Hancock, United States Army, and Capt. R. B. Lowry, United States Navy, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Lieut. Commander C. H. Davis, Jr., United States Navy, George W. Miller, of Albany, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rear Admiral A. L. Case, United States Navy; Judge James D. Colt, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and Judge William S. Peirce, of Philadelphia, are at the Grand Hotel.

President Grant and wife, Lieut. Col. F. D. Grant and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening from Washington. They will remain in the City several days.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

A railroad accident, by which three men were instantly killed and three others fatally injured, occurred yesterday at an out-of-the-way place called Neshanic, on the line of the Easton and Amboy Railroad, now in course of construction. A construction train, carrying a large number of Italian laborers, ran off the track at a point some miles distant from the town, where the embankment is between fifty and sixty feet high. The cars rolled over and over until they reached the bottom, crushing the laborers beneath them. One man was instantly killed and two others died very soon after. Three others were so badly injured that they cannot possibly recover, although they were brought on a train to Newark and placed in St. Michael's Hospital. All of the laborers on the train were more or less injured. The names of the men brought to Newark are Much, De Gari, and Giraud. They were unconscious when they reached the city, and it is very doubtful if they can survive the night. Assistance was sent to the scene of the disaster and everything possible done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. The lack of telegraphic communication prevents fuller particulars of the accident.

AN UNLAWFUL MARRIAGE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 31.—Ex-State Senator Robert McKenna, a leading Republican politician, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years for marrying his former wife's granddaughter, in violation of a State law.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING WEATHER AT LAST!—Welcome it with a KNOX HAT, obtainable at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale dealers supplied at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH Overcome by using WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. For subduing fever, inflammation, or any physical pain, use WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Instant relief. Absolutely certain. Sold everywhere.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—C. F. Fargo, N. G. Bradford Jr., Daniel Beach, Duncan C. Mann, Mrs. H. P. Ellsworth, two children, and maid, Miss Frank Thomson, Mrs. A. H. Patchin, Miss Anna M. Brown, Mrs. Worswick, Mrs. W. Lyard and two infants, James Turner, Mr. and Mrs. William Fowler, Miss Helen Laforest, W. H. Turner, Ernest Preudhomme, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hamblen, Miss Annie Meigs, James Bruce, F. Sautos, Charles Le Gay, Prof. William Kedzie, H. D. Spears, Miss Spears, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Goodwin, Graham Haight, Miss Haight, F. N. Goddard.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mr. Bahkmetaff and servant, W. Baynes, W. Birch, J. Bruce, H. F. Budge, C. F. Budge, A. B. Carlton, C. D. Casenove, J. Churchyard, James Clark, F. Collins, George Dickson, A. Flesh, Mrs. Gannon, J. Griffin, William Harvey, John Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, C. B. King, Rev. M. Lucey, William Mackay, J. G. McMaster, C. F. Maxfield, Mr. Meiklejohn, George Pirie, F. A. Price, C. A. Price, Dr. E. S. Smith, John D. Smith, C. Buckland, John Stearns, Hugh A. Stirling, J. S. Virtue, E. Waitzfelder, Jr., F. Williams, Capt. Kerwin, W. Coristine.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Duyckinck, Miss Duyckinck, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Robinson, Mrs. Wm. Kemp and maid, W. C. Bryant Kemp, Mrs. A. C. de Fernandez and servant, Master J. Agramonte, Arthur Burgess, Albert Mayor, J. B. Richmond, Frederick E. Allen, George Crawford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:45 | Sun sets....6:24 | Moon rises..3:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:51 | Gov. Island..4:40 | Hell Gate...6:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............WEDNESDAY, March 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) Moreland, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow, Henderson Bros; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; City of Dallas, Deering, Morehead City, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Gulf Stream, Faircloth, Wilmington, William P. Clyde & Co.; South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

Barks Eroe (Ital.,) Maresca, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lord Clarendon, (Br.,) Lavender, Montevideo, Joseph Morrell; Rosina, (Ital.,) Gambardello, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Aquilla, (Ital.,) Danovaro, Gibraltar for orders, J. C. Seager; R. W. Messer, Hewitt, Sagua, Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. Silas Brainard, Buell, Providence, Cartwright & Dodge; J. N. Ayres, Pervost, Stamford, Conn., G. K. Rakett & Bro; Rebecca Shepherd, Frambes, Cardenas, James W. Elwell & Co.; Chas. A. Coulomb, Fennimore, Matanzas, Dayton & Co.; Harbeson Hickman, Robinson, Cardenas, A. Dayton & Co.; L. F. Warren, Johnson, St. Thomas, Miller & Houghton; J. J. Harris, Hudson, Baracea, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana March 27, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. March 28, lat. 27 48, lon. 79 45, spoke brig Lizzie Merrill, from Cienfuegos, for Boston, 7 ds. out.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Kingston March 23, with mdse. and 14 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool March 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, March 18, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Butman, London Jan. 27, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came a southern passage, and had light, variable winds; no date, lat. or lon., spoke ship Preston, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-Orleans.

Ship Hope, Curtis, Bombay Nov. 17, with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 16, and crossed the Equator Feb. 24 in lon. 33; Jan. 14, off the Cape, in a gale from N. W. sprung main-mast.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Gaschen, Liverpool 60 ds., via Hampton Roads, in ballast to J. A. Paul. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Metis, (of Boston,) Kent, Passaroeang, Java, Nov. 18, with sugar to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed through the Straits of Bulley Nov. 27; passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 24, and crossed the equator Feb. 23, in lon. 28 10; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Bark Star of Devon, (of London,) Allen, Colombo Dec. 7, with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 17, St. Helena 30th, and crossed the equator Feb. 17, in lon. 23 30; had fine weather to Cape Hatteras, and been 6 ds. from thence with strong N. W. gales; Feb. 21, lat. 2 N., lon. 23 30, spoke ship Palmyra, (Br.,) from London for Madras.

Bark Agost no Felugo, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Cork 50 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Ercole, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Newcastle, Eng., 53 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to master.

Bark Serene, (of Baltimore,) Segerman, Montevideo 54 ds., with hides to Dowley, Comers & Co. Crossed the equator March 8, in lon. 40.

Bark Sokrates, (Norw.,) Aaro, Bristol 59 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Andes, (of Bath,) Standish, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Prudentia, (Norw.,) Rende, Leith 60 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Rozetta Padre, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Genoa 60 ds., in ballast to order. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 8.

Bark S. A. Blaisdell, (of Searsport,) Sawyer, Probolingo 137 ds., with sugar to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 17, St. Helena Feb. 2., and crossed the equator on the 24th in lon. 35.

Bark Johannes, (Ger.,) Hilder, Liverpool 40 ds., in ballast to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Maria Pace, (Ital.,) Testori, Waterford 60 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Brig Sea Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Letson, Maracaibo 20 ds., with coffee, &c., to order—vessel to G. F. Peniston & Co. Has had rough weather the entire passage; left in port March 10 bark Victoria Perez and schr. Louisa Wilson, for New-York.

Brig Fanny H. Jennings, (of Portland,) Mahoney, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Priscilla May, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Dow, Humacoa 17 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolff & Co. Left in port schrs. Hattie M. Bird, for Baltimore in 3 ds.; Grecian Bend, for N. of Hatteras, wtg.

Brig Ellen Maria, of Bangor, Hoxie, Cienfuegos 16 days, with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Brig Amy A. Lane, (of Searsport,) Carver, Messina, 56 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co., vessel to Walsh & Field.

Brig Innisfail, (of Dublin,) Endicott, Santos 72 ds., with coffee to Puck, Reed & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Feb. 24 in lon. 33.

Brig Augusta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Aguadilla, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia—vessel to master. Left no vessels.

Brig Long Reach, (of Bath,) Brown, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Mathilde, (Ital.,) Montag, Castellamare 72 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 3.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Schr. Southern Home, (of Canning, N. S.,) Thomas, Pernambuco 26 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Peniston & Co. Crossed the equator March 10, in lon. 40; March 17, lat. 21 15, lon. 69, spoke brig Model, (of Halifax,) from Halifax for Kingston, Jam., 24 hours out, who reported having had heavy weather; had her decks swept, and her bulwarks stove with 11 stanchions on the starboard side abaft the house, and had stem started; was leaking badly, but would try to get to St. Thomas for repairs; March 24, lat. 30 10, lon. 63 15, saw a large ship steering N., with loss of fore and maintop gallant masts, and mizzen mast gone about 12 feet above deck.

Schr. Waldemar, (of Bucksport,) Parker, Pernambuco 43 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator Feb. 26 in lon. 24 30; March 21, lat. 34, lon. 71, passed brig C. C. Robinson, steering S. E.

Schr. Jordan L. Mott, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall, vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. Annie Freeman, for Philadelphia in 3 ds.; Ocean Pearl, hence, just arrived.

Schr. Louisa French, Crawford, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Lawson, Ruatan, 26 ds., with cocoanuts to G. Wessels. Left no vessels.

Schr. E. S. Newman, Griffin, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Galwey & Casado—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Tampico, Bonhoff, Rio Grande do sul 73 ds., with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to M. Echeverria & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 23, in lon. 40.

Schr. Lena Cobb, Cobb, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. D. S. Mershon, Sharrock, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, Providence.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Providence.
Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence.
Schr. Emma Shaw, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Imogene Diverty, Shaw, Providence.
Schr. W. H. Bowen Dill, Providence.
Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Burdett, Hart, Providence.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Providence.
Schr. H. E. Welman, Corson, Providence.
Schr. J. Vandusen, Terry, Providence.
Schr. W. O. Carroll, Carroll, Providence.
Schr. Walter Palmer, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Ann S. Brown, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. Sarah, Hill, Providence.
Schr. Johnnie Meserve, French, Providence.
Schr. Wm. S. Farewell, Lord, Providence.
Schr. Georgians, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Ross, Wall, Providence.
Schr. Mary J. Adams, Frisbee, Providence.
Schr. Sea Foam, Philbrook, Providence.
Schr. L. A. Danenhover, Thompson, Providence.
Schr. Baltic, Parker, Providence.
Schr. Senator Grimes, Philbrook, Providence.
Schr. E. H. Clark, Fengar, Providence.
Schr. M. M. Pote, Foss, Providence.
Schr. Henry M. Fisk, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Minnesota, Coombs, Providecne, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. G. Fell, Bishop, Providence.
Schr. Maggie J. Chadwick, Morris, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. C. B. Jones, Snow, Providence.
Schr. Union Flag, Frisbee, Portsmouth.
Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Newport.
Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Newport.
Schr. Commerce, Hall, Newport.

Schr. Nettie, Brett, of and 7 ds. from St. Andrews, N. B., with lath to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. J. W. Scott, Kerrigan, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. A. Lewis, Goodspeed, Provincetown.

Schr. Abbie Frankford, Hickman, Wellfleet, with fish to Fisher & Co.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Ellis, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren.
Schr. Pecora, Mulford, Warren.
Schr. W. L. Snow, Phillips, New-London.
Schr. James, Lee, New-London.
Schr. Motto, Davis, New-London.
Schr. Wm. A. Crocker, Kelly, New-London.
Schr. Henry E. Deming, Hart, New-Haven.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. David Nelson, Terry, New-Haven.
Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. J. H. Chaffee, Buell, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Lavergn, Searles, New-Haven.
Schr. M. E. Russell, Miller, New-Haven.
Schr. Orvetta, Irving, New-Haven.
Schr. Eleanor B. Cornwell, Hamilton, New-Haven.
Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, New-Haven.
Schr. Wave, Ryan, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. J. C. Lewis, Lewis, Nantucket, with fish to master.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket, with fish to master.

Schr. Alto Pardee, Shaw, Boston.
Schr. Etta May, Lewis, Boston.
Schr. Mary J. Farr, Farr, Boston.
Schr. Sophia Wilson, Godfrey, Boston.
Schr. Samuel Gilman, ——, Boston.
Schr. Irene E. Messervey, Messervey, Fall River.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. James Donahue, Warren, Fall River.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Bristow, Fall River.
Schr. F. A. Magee, Jones, Fall River.
Schr. A. J. Bentley, Williams, Hartford.

Schr. Alassa, Thorndike, Portland, with lumber to H. S. Emory.

Schr. Ceres, Clark, Portland, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. J. W. Fish, Furey, St. George, Me.
Schr. Lettie Wells, Watson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Nellie Brown, Kelly, Wood's Hole, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Reindeer, Howard, Provincetown.

WIND—Sunset, light, E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; City of Dallas, for Morehead City; Geo. Cromwell, for Portland; barks W. H. Genn, for Caibarien; Carrier Dove, for Matanzas; brigs Oliver, for Aux Cayes; Helena, for Richmond.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The regular light vessel of Station No. 15 has been replaced on Stratford Shoal.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD.

Com. United States Navy, Light-house Inspector Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, March 31, 1875.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, March 27.—Arr. schr. Adella, Corson, Philadelphia.

28th, schr. B. F. Farnham, Port Royal, S. C.

29th, steamer Austin, Morgan, Rockport, Texas, and sld. 30th for do.; barks Mary G. Reed, Liverpool; Minnie Hunter, do.; brig George E. Dale, Philadelphia; schr. R. S. Graham, Baltimore; Annie Virden, New-York.

30th, steamers City of Mexico, New-Orleans, via Vera Cruz; W. P. Clyde, New-Orleans; bark G. W. Rosevelt, New-York.

Sld. 28th, barks W. E. Anderson, New-York; Jaruco, (Span.,) New-Orleans, March 30; bark Englishman, (Br.,) Martinique, via Kingston, Jam., for Wilmington, N. C., put in here to-day with her Captain sick.

31st, the steamer Crescent City, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

SAGUA, March 28.—Arr. brigs Octorilla, Philadelphia; Magenta, (Br.), New-York; schr. Georgia, do.

Arr. 29th, barks Horace Beals, Philadelphia; Eureka, Savanna la Mar; schrs. John E. Sanford, Havana; David Ames, Philadelphia; Maggie Dalling, New-York.

Sld. 29th, brig Hattie, Baltimore.

ST. JAGO, March 19.—Arr. bark Morning Star, New-York.

Sld. 20th, barks Thomas Brooks, for Guantanamo and New-York; 24th, brig Robin, for Cienfuegos.

KINGSTON, Jam., March 14.—Arr American schr. Linda, Trott, from Mobile; 15th, schr. Minnie Cronan, (Br.,) Collins, from Halifax, N. S.; brigantine Lochiel, (Br.,) Harn, Halifax, N. S.; 19th, schr. W. H. Benedict, (Amer.,) Thompson, New-York; 20th, schr. Ocean Lily, (Br.,) Reddy, Halifax, N. S.; schr. Ida M. Eldridge, (Amer.,) Eldridge, Philadelphia; 21st, Atlas steamer Andes, Porter, Aux Cayes, &c.; Atlas steamer Etna, Ecker, New-York.

MATANZAS, March 28.—Arr. brigs Maggie, (Br.,) Boston; Agenora, Philadelphia; A. R. Stover, New-York.

Sld. bark Orchilla, New-York; brig S. V. Merrick, do.; schrs. Colonel S. W. Razee, N. of Hatteras; Carleton, Nassau.

29th.—Arr. bark Eliza White, Boston; brigs B. F. Nash, Havre; Minnie Traub, New-York; schrs. Effie J. Simmons, Bath, Me.; A. H. Howes, Providence; Jonathan May, Philadelphia; L. W. Wheeler, do.

30th.—Arr. bark R. W. Griffith, (Br.,) New-York; schr. W. A. Gibson, Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 31.—Sld. for the United States, Scotland, Caravan, Fenwick, Nymphen, and Raffaele.

Arr. out 28th, J. Simonsen, Etna.

Arr. out 30th, Hea, Edwin, David Macnutt, and Kooria.

Also arr. out, Pioneer.

MOVILLE, March 31.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York March 20, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

The Allan Line steam-ship Peruvian, Capt. Watts, from Portland March 20, for Liverpool, reached here yesterday.

ANTWERP, March 31.—Steam-ship Nederland, from Philadelphia, passed Flushing, bound in, at 2 P. M. to-day.

RUPTURE.

HOW CURED.

Mr. George E. Eakins, of Philadelphia, writes the following interesting particulars:

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: For several years I was afflicted with rupture and suffered from the use of trusses. Casually noticing in your paper a recommendation of Dr. Sherman, of your City, and about the same time meeting Mr. J. W. Ayers, of Camden, N. J., who informed me that he had been a victim to rupture, and was cured by Dr. Sherman's treatment, I felt animated, and straightway went to New-York, consulted Dr. Sherman, and had him adapt his remedies to my case. It was to me a happy occurrence, and I shall ever feel grateful to you and Mr. Ayers for having directed my attention to Dr. Sherman, as well as to him for the safe and comfortable manner in which he treated my case. Being a young man, my mind was greatly oppressed, and my future was shadowed, as I was trying various trusses for help, with no other result than vexation and injury. But now, being sound again, and realizing its felicity, I feel it my imperative duty to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Sherman's remedies, and to recommend the ruptured to go to him with the fullest confidence of being benefited. GEORGE E. EAKINS, No. 1,[illegible]31 Palmer st.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1875.

We cheerfully publish the foregoing communication, believing it may result in benefit to some one. Mr. Eakins is a subscriber to the *Sun*, and a reliable gentleman. His statement will doubtless reach many sufferers, who will, with our vouching for its truthfulness, have cause to feel as grateful toward him as he now feels toward Dr. Sherman.

The above is from the daily *Sun*, and must be very encouraging to the victims of rupture.

The cure is effected by Dr. SHERMAN'S method, without any operation, simply by external local applications, both mechanical and medicinal, made daily by the patient, who, while under treatment, can perform any kind of labor, or take the most active exercise, with perfect security from dangers of inflamed and strangulated rupture, without the suffering and injury caused by the use of trusses, and without interfering with the progress of cure. Office of

DR. SHERMAN

is No. 1 Ann st., corner Park row, where he may be consulted free. His terms are moderate, and his book, mailed to those who send 10 cents, contains valuable information.

CLOTHING.

Brooks Brothers,

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

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SPRING STYLES IN THEIR

Ready-made and Custom Department,

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CARPETS

AT RETAIL.

1,000 Pieces New Goods,

$1 50 TO $1 90 PER YARD.

Geo. E. L. Hyatt,

NO. 273 CANAL ST., THROUGH TO NO. 31 HOWARD ST.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. PAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Page, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1875.

mh18-1aw3wTh WILMER S. WOOD, Assignee.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
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BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME ST.,
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W. & J. SLOANE,
649 TO 655 BROADWAY.

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NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO.,
745 BROADWAY.

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STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.

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WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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BARBOUR BROTHERS,
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WHITE STAR LINE (ADRIATIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, APRIL 3.)
19 BROADWAY.

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23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.

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BROADWAY AND BOND ST.

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MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
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186 TO 200 LEWIS ST.

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T. B. STEWART & CO.,
220 AND 222 WEST 23D ST.

MASONIC GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

CUTLERY,
MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.,
49 CHAMBERS ST.

CHINA AND GLASS-WARE,
DAVIS CALLAMORE & CO.
747 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
680 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MUSIC,
G. SCHIRMER,
701 BROADWAY.

CHENEY'S AMERICAN SILKS,
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

HATTERS,
DUNLAP & CO.,
174 5TH AV. AND 589 BROADWAY.

BILLIARD TABLES,
H. W. COLLENDER,
738 BROADWAY.

MICROSCOPES,
PIKE,
518 BROADWAY.

BAXTER STEAM ENGINE,
W. D. RUSSELL,
18 PARK PLACE.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS,
BRENTANO,
33 UNION SQUARE.

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601 6TH AV. AND 1,306 BROADWAY.

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When a merchant desires to secure the services of a buyer for an important branch of his business, it is readily understood that the compensation of such a buyer will depend almost entirely on his capacity, skill, and experience, and he may be dear at $3,000 and cheap at $20,000 per year, according as he is experienced and capable.

Newspaper advertising may be compared to a vigilant and watchful salesman, who not only invites business relations, but goes after the public into its private walks and ways, and its effectiveness must depend largely on the skill employed in presenting the merits of any article to the public eye so as to produce the best results.

Newspaper advertising is an art. It is not enough alone to advertise. It is necessary, in order to win success, to advertise in the most effective manner and to employ the best skill, as being both the best and by many times the cheapest.

Communications should be addressed,

JOHN MANNING,

No. 1 Bond st., New-York.

Electro Silver Plate

On Fine Nickel Silver and White Metal,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MERIDEN BRITTANIA Co.

NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FACTORIES—WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

WEBER

PIANOS.

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my *own house*.
LUCCA.	Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI.	Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere*.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

WAREROOMS:

5th av., corner 16th st., New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

VIS-A-VIS,

LIGHT PAIR HORSE.

VICTORIAS,

DOUBLE SUSPENSION.

CABRIOLETS,

SINGLE AND PAIR HORSE.

In new and beautiful designs, together with a collection of other desirable Carriages, which in extent and value has never been equaled by the production of a single firm.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

5th Av. and 14th St.

ONLY

4 DAYS

More to buy Premium Bonds of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, participating in the Fourth Series Drawing, held at STEINWAY HALL

ON MONDAY NEXT,

APRIL 5.

Postponements impossible under this plan. Bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured. Bonds only

$20 EACH

Arrangements have been made to fill all orders without delay. Call, or address at once.

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

Financial Agents,

23 PARK ROW.

Post Office Drawer No. 29, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FRANKENSTEIN and CHARLES V. WAGNER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Louis Frankenstein and Charles V. Wagner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 30th day of March, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LORENZO D. ROUDEBUSH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,

United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. LELAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry J. Leland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 17th day of March, 1875.

mh18-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELBERT FOWLER and FRANCIS B. MURTHA, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Elbert Fowler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1875.

mh25-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN W. JESSUP, JOHN L. PLUMMER, JOHN A. McNULTY and JOSEPH I. BARNUM, bankrupts.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 24th day of March, A. D. 1875, Stephen W. Jessup, John L. Plummer, John A. McNulty and Joseph I. Barnum have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to me the undersigned, as Trustee upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said Stephen W. Jessup, John L. Plummer, John A. McNulty and Joseph I. Barnum, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof.

CHARLES ABERNETHY,

(No. 39 West 56th st., New-York City,) Trustee.

a1-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS MAWBY, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas Mawby, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1875.

WHITTEN E. KIDD, Assignee,

No. 425 Broadway, New-York City.

J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 291 Broadway.

mh18-1aw3wTh*

CARRIAGES

FROM THE CELEBRATED FACTORIES OF

H. KILLAM & CO.,

B. MANVILLE & CO.,

C. F. DIBBLE & CO.,

FOR WHOM I AM SOLE AGENT IN NEW-YORK.

The stock comprises every variety of pleasure vehicle in beautiful designs, including the most elegant styles for town use, as well as the plain and inexpensive kinds for the country.

In combining the productions of these three large establishments, I am able to offer an unusually attractive stock, and *great advantages to purchasers.*

A. S. FLANDRAU,

NOS. 372 AND 374 BROOME ST.,

THE OLD STAND OF BREWSTER & CO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL C. CALM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

a1-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. PAGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John A. Page, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of April, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1875.

mh25-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL C. CALM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Emil C. Calm, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

JAMES C. QUINN, Assignee,

ap1-1aw3wTh* No. 303 West Thirtieth street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 249 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875.

ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.

ja21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.

SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, } Executors, &c., of
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, } Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, } deceased.

n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.

GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.

o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874.

WALTON W. EVANS,
Administrator, &c.

o15-1aw6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.

d31-1aw6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.